The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Bremen Steamship Main.

The Irish Church Disestablishment Debate.

Discreditable Facts Concerning the English Aristocracy.

The Disquieted Condition of Affairs in Spain.

Preparations for the Grand Celebration at Rome.

The steamship *Main*, which left Bremen March 27, and Southampton March 30, reached this port yesterday, with two days later news than was already at hand.

A public meeting had taken place a few days ago in Paris upon the subject of the high price of house rent, but after some remarks had been made the Commissary of Police present declared the meeting dissolved; and, without listening to any remonstrances at once let the building. The persons present determined, however, that the proceedings should continue. About a hundred thereupon left, but about a thousand remained. The *Avenir National* says that this is the first time such an occurrence has been witnessed, and that it will soon be seen what is likely to come of it. The immediate result, it is said, is, that M. Gustave Flourens, the chairman, is to be prosecuted.

A Paris correspondent writes to the *Journal du Havre*: "A rumor prevails in Paris that Leopold, of Belgium, remarked to M. Frere-Orban: 'You must understand that I would rather accept your resignation than quarrel with the Emperor.' This statement should, however, be received with distrust, as, had the King made such an observation, M. Frere-Orban is not likely to have repeated it."

The Emperor Napoleon, accompanied by Admiral Jurien de la Gravière, the aide-de-camp on duty, went recently to Marshal Vaillant's appartment in the Tulleries, to view a great number of objects which had belonged to Napoleon I., and which were lately bequeathed by the Princess Baciocci to the Prince Imperial. Among the interesting articles displayed was the tricolored scarf which General Bonaparte wore when he visited at Jaffa the persons attacked by the plague; the spurs which he had on at the battle of the Pyramids; several snuff-boxes belonging to the Emperor; also the one left behind by Louis XVIII. on the table when he took his departure just before the Hundred days; several volumes annotated by the Emperor, and among them the *Voyage du Jeune Anacharsis en Grèce*, and the *Adventures de Télémaque;* likewise a quantity of silver-gilt plate used by His Majesty at St. Helena. Napoleon III. examined the whole with great attention and interest.

The Emperor Napoleon has ordered the preparation of a decree granting a pension of 20,000f. to President Troplong's widow.

It is stated in the French papers that in consequence of continued ill health Count Montalembert will not offer himself for reëlection as a member of the French Chamber, but will altogether retire from public life.

An avalanche had suddenly fallen on the Simplon road, near the Galerie des Eaux-Froides, and buried thirty Italian workmen coming from Dorno d'Ossola, and their two guides. The latter and ten of the former had not reappeared, only twenty having succeeded in saving their lives.

The *Official Gazette* of Lisbon publishes the decree, already mentioned by telegraph, modifying the electoral law in Portugal. In future only one member is to be returned by each District, and the number of the districts has been reduced. The new Chamber will be composed of 107 members instead of 179.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Irish Church Disestablishment Debate—The Easter Holidays—The Ernest Jones Demonstrations—War on Ritualism—The Queen and Mr. Carlyle—The Late Earl of Glasgow—Aristocratic Immorality.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, March 27, 1869.

The Irish Church Establishment bill has passed its second reading by the quite tremendous majority of 118, and Parliament has adjourned for the Easter Holidays. The debate was not interesting; still many more members wished to speak, to sasisfy their constituents. They had pledged themselves to do their utmost to oppose the bill, and their utmost was to silently follow Mr. Disraeli into the Opposition lobby at the division. There may be people who trust in the Lords, spiritual and temporal, to defeat the bill, but what can Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, and even Bishops do against 118 majority in the House of Commons and John Bright in the Cabinet? Hopeless case. The Irish Protestants are still holding meetings, and perform their proper function—protest. And the Fenians, meantime, are giving enthusiastic receptions to their heroes, the released prisoners—one of the most recent being an ovation to Mr. Stephen J. Meany, at which an old priest, 74 years old, presided, and made a very good address.

Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who, after all the abuse of last Summer, may now be seen any night talking as confidentially with Mr. Bright as if they had always been boon companions, made a speech, which, though said to be lame, stilted and a failure, had yet some good points in it. Mr. Sathorn Hardy and Mr. Gladstone closed the three nights' debate, which would have been longer only that Mr. Gladstone threatened to sit through the holidays. To those who argued against the voluntary system, Mr. Lowe said, the only live religion in Ireland is voluntary, the dead being galvanized by its endowments. It was no business of the Government to erect or keep up bulwarks against Popery, and such bulwarks were like the dams of the river Shannon—the more you raise them the more the water would cover the country. The Irish Church had its opportunity in '92 to mediate against the penal laws, and had failed to do so. Failing in good, a source only of mischief and evil, it was the right and duty of the State to undue its bad work, and, so far as it is concerned, make an end of it. And so the word has gone out by a majority of 118—"against the barren fig tree"—"cut it down, why cumbereth it the ground." This would be Mr. Bright's and Mr. Lowe's way; but Mr. Gladstone's bill only takes away the State props slowly and gently, leaving the tree to stand if it can, or fall if it must. The *Church Times*, though denounced as a viper, sticks to its verdict of "served her right," but wishes the matter fully debated.

"Just as in the case of a notorious criminal, even if caught red-hand, it is not permissible to omit any formality of justice which would be required in the gravest doubt, so here, when such a sharp punishment as disestablishment and disendowment is proposed for infliction, it behoves the nation to be fully assured that public duty, not private malice, is the true source of the measure."

THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.

The Easter holidays in England begin on Good Friday. Railway excursions are advertised all over the kingdom, and all the popular resorts are crowded. "Good Friday is a great day at the Crystal Palace," where they had, yesterday, the Siamese Twins, Circassian Lady, Nova Scotian Giantess, a circus, full band of the Royal Artillery, and fifty thousand people sang "Old Hundred" and "God Save the Queen" in full chorus. Mme. Taussaud's exhibition, in Baker-street, advertises for the same occasion life-size portrait-models in wax of John Wycliffe, Martin Luther, John Knox and John Calvin. Nothing could be more appropriate for Good Friday, in the English fashion; and Henry VIII. and all his six wives in a row are there to keep them company; but as Mme. Taussaud was a good Catholic, and has a handsome memorial-window of stained glass in the chapel of Our Lady, at St. John's Woods, her sons have made the wax figures of the Reformers as ugly and repulsive as could be done, with a proper regard to the feelings of a Protestant nation and the truth of history.

THE ERNEST JONES DEMONSTRATTION.

The *Times*, yesterday, denounced in good set terms the Ernest Jones demonstration in Trafalgar-square last evening. Processions and bands of music, on Good Friday, it declared to be wicked, offensive, and, above all, un-English. The English hate military processions; everything in the shape of embodied force. "Every Englishman wishes to think for himself, feel for himself and fight for himself, and shudders at the very thought of a mass which may deprive him of free thought and free will. In Ireland that feeling is utterly unknown. Nobody there pretends, or even wishes, to feel or think or act for himself. The man who tries to think for himself is excommunicated from all sides." So, it is only the Irish in London, the *Times* says, who get up these offensive demonstrations, to vex the souls of Englishmen, and as to Mr. Ernest Jones, he was not a martyr. He was prosperous, fat and happy.

Mr. Jones was radical to the last, and poor—not starving, penniless and friendless, certainly, as the *Times* thinks a martyr should be, but a man who had suffered and made sacrifices for his principles. And if Irishmen or any others choose to celebrate him, or the progress of the revolution, this scolding will not hinder them. The *Times* tells us that the last election, the first under the new Reform bill, was the most costly and corrupt ever held in England, and that the next will probably be worse—for all that, John Bright is a Cabinet Minister, and the Irish Church is to be disestablished. The Home Secretary has introduced a bill to introduce voting by ballot. The Colonies are to find their own troops and pay them. Useless ships are to be called home and laid up or sold. Useless arsenals are shut up—notably the great one at Woolwich; useless officers of the army, navy and civil service are to be reduced to half-pay and pensions, and so get something less for doing nothing. The universities are to be opened to dissenters—and dissenters themselves will soon be abolished by general Disestablishment. Women are to have rights of property—and men also, for husbands will not much longer be held to pay the debts their wives may have contracted before marriage. Now a woman may run in debt thousands of pounds for finery and enameling, to enable her to get a husband, because he must pay her debts. On the whole, I think there are signs of progress in some direction.

The Trafalgar-square political demonstration, like every one I ever saw in London, was, as a public spectacle, a sorry failure; but on the same day, in the lowest region of East London, the Wapping District, there was a demonstration of an entirely different character, which was an entire success. At 4 P. M. Rev. Mr. Lowder, a Ritualist clergyman, with his assistants, choir and congregation, formed a procession, led by a golden cross vailed in black, and for three hours moved though the streets of his parish, preaching at intervals the Stations of the Cross. As they went on the crowd gathered more and more, listened to the earnest and solemn discourses, and joined in the singing. During the whole of the circuit, though hundreds of persons of the lowest class joined in the procession, not a single offensive word was heard, nor was there the least disorder. Such a thing as a religious procession, and preaching the Stations of the Cross in the streets, has not probably been seen in London for centuries.

WAR ON RITUALISM.

The English Church Union, with its large subscribed fund, its publications and lectures, keeps up a vigorous war on Ritualism and Rome. Its present programme, impudently advertised in the *Church Times*, is: 1. Revision of the Liturgy, taking out of it every remaining rag of Popery, (and this revision would seem to admit that the Prayer Book, as it stands, favors the Ritualists.) 2. Reform of Convocation, with a larger infusion of laymen. 3. Legalization of marriage with a deceased wife's sister, now by the law of England incestuous. 4. Abolition of tests at Oxford and Cambridge. The last item is likely to be speedily carried, but not, I think, the rest of them.

A new Bishop of Natal has been consecrated in South Africa, *vice* Bishop Colenso, supposed by some to have been long since excommunicated for applying the multiplication table to the Pentateuch. But as Dr. Colenso is still held to be the lawful Bishop, and is sustained by an influential party here and in Natal, this only complicates the difficulty.

A correspondent of *The Rock*, a Protestant paper established expressly for the present crisis, gives that paper an interesting account of Dr. Pusey, the High Church leader. He says:

"Six weeks ago I made the acquaintance of a lady to whom the secret was revealed by Dr. Pusey's college chum, a Jesuit priest. Twenty years ago she was residing for some time in Austria; the house she occupied was the property of a community of nuns, to whom it was given by the Emperor; the Jesuit was the director of the convent; to him she paid the rent of the house every month. He thus became a constant visitor; he was a clever, agreeable man, and a good musician; he believed the lady to be a Roman Catholic, and, anxious for the conversion of England, he informed her that his Society were doing a glorious work there; that some of their members had got into Oxford, and one of their cleverest men was the leading man there, and had been educated in the same college as he was at Rome. The lady asked his name; he said 'Pusey.' Some days after he asked her where she went to mass, as he had never observed her. She said: 'But I am a Protestant;' upon which he became deadly white, and said, 'Oh! what a revelation I have made.' He tried to make her promise she would not reveal what he had communicated to her under the impression she was a Roman Catholic. She says she has since often regretted she did not make it public. Some of your readers will doubtless say, how can Dr. Pusey, a married man, be a Jesuit Priest? This is a puzzle I will unravel in my next letter."

Dr. Pusey's friends at Oxford will be quite unprepared for this revelation; but there are many good people in England who will not be in the least astonished—who have all along suspected as much. For example, the favorite revival preachers in some districts of England are "converted sweeps, clowns, fiddlers and converted thieves." The worse the better. A converted nigger minstrel, who sings hymns to his banjo, is a great success. The last announcement I have seen is the following in a South London paper:

"Ned Wright, the converted burglar, will preach at the Wandsworth Assembly Rooms, and break open the doors of hell with a gospel jimmy."

THE QUEEN AND MR. CARLYLE.

Since Her Majesty the Queen has become a popular author, she has taken means to become acquainted with some of her literary brethren, and a few days ago met Mr. Carlyle, Mr. Browning and Mr. Grote, at a little party got up for them by the Dean of Westminster. The *Court Journal* informs us that the interview was one of "a very pleasing and characteristic kind." One is glad to know even so much, but what would be characteristic in such an interview? Are we to fancy Mr. Carlyle talking in his thunderous "Latter-Day" and "Niagara" fashion, Mr. Browning ruling off some pages of *Sordello*, or Mr. Grote deep in the mysteries of Platonic philosophy, or did they lunch together and compliment each other like ordinary mortals? We are also informed, by some one having exclusive intelligence, that the Queen, after half an hour's conversation with Mr. Bright, expressed her surprise at finding him a man of so much intelligence!

THE LATE EARL OF GLASGOW.

The death is announced of the Earl of Glasgow at the age of eighty-six. I must confess to my entire ignorance of this noble and distinguished personage, and now that his long and useful career is ended, I learn that he has devoted his whole life to field sports, horse racing, hunting, &c. I cannot remember his ever speaking in the House of Lords, but he was Senior member of the Jockey Club. It may have been one of his hounds of whose luxurious breakfast I read in the journals—while thousands of poor people barely live on the coarsest and poorest food, and some starve outright, this hound has tender mutton chops, nice biscuit, soft toast and eggs, washed down with half a pint of sherry. But it has long been notorious that the sporting dogs of the upper classes were far better lodged, fed and cared for every way, than the people whose labor on their estates supports them, their servants and their animals.

A weekly paper in the democratic interest gives a short obituary notice of the deceased nobleman, from which I cut the following:

"This man had an income of seventy thousand per annum, the major portion of which he spent in gambling and horse-racing. He was a heavy drinker, a tremendous swearer, a person of the most violent temper, passionate in the extreme, and, in fact, possessed nearly every vice to which humanity is prone, with barely one redeeming virtue. Here is an anecdote, as related in a daily paper, showing the arbitrary, reckless, almost bloodthirsty, character of the depraved ruffian: 'He thought a golden plaster was sufficient for any injuries he might have inflicted on any individual, and he was ever ready to apply it; as, for instance, when he flung the waiter of the Black Swan, at York, from the first-floor window into the street, and the landlord complained to him on the subject, his only answer was, 'D—n him, put him down in the bill!'"

ARISTOCRATIC IMMORALITY.

Having so good a subject to begin with, my democratic friend goes on with his notion of the general character of the English Court and aristocracy, which Mr. Carlyle thinks the finest, the noblest and especially the politest in the world. Denis says:

"The very upper circle of society is nothing better than a hot-bed of crime and depravity. Flagrant and proclaimed vice passes unrebuked and unnoticed in the highest quarters. Convicted adulterers and systematic seducers infest the Court, and no steps are taken to get rid of their unclean presence. For instance, the late Lord Cardigan, albeit he eloped with a brother officer's wife, and was guilty of many more equally immoral acts, was a constant attendant and welcome visitor at Court. Captain Westcar, of the Horse Guards, who did the same some two years back, was not deprived of his commission, but escorted, until the day of his death, a few months ago, the Queen and the royal family whenever it was his turn to do so. Now we have another aristocratic scandal of precisely the same kind, and we are curious to see if any steps will be taken in the matter by the Queen or her advisers. The Marquis of Waterford, a young nobleman of immense wealth, an officer in the Life Guards, a peer of Parliament, and possessed of Church patronage, has just eloped with Mrs. Vivian, a married woman and mother of four children. Will the Queen still continue the 'most noble Marquis' and adulterer as an officer of her body guard? She did not cause Westcar to be removed for a similar breach of social morality; and probably, as the offender in this case is a rich and influential noble, he will also escape with impunity. But what a bitter satire is all this upon our hereditary system! Here are men of infamous character—fellows steeped in profligacy and depravity—legislators for the people, and distributors of clerical patronage!"

He goes on to the usual length of a leader, which is a sad temptation to wordiness and extravagance, but gets so coarse and abusive that I cannot follow him.

This case of Mrs. Vivian is one of those sad outbreaks in society which occur like other calamities. She is the second wife of Captain Vivian, M. P., and the noble Marquis, who is some years her junior, dined with them the day before the elopement. They went to Paris, taking their youngest child, an infant, and Captain Vivian followed—not to reclaim his wife, but to bring back the child. The lady, it is said, tried to kill herself with chloroform. The noble Marquis has sent his friend word that as soon as he could get a divorce, he as a man of honor would marry the divorcée. Captain Vivian can then marry again, and they can all dine together once more. Their fathers would have settled it with swords or pistols; but manners have changed—the Divorce Court takes the place of the duel.

The public had scarcely done gloating over this affair, come in the nick of time to enliven Lent, when their eyes fell upon the following portentous paragraph:

"The whisper of a grave scandal has become so loud in circles where reliable information is generally to be found, that it is no longer possible to leave it unnoticed. It relates to a very high personage, whose position ought to place him high above the breath of suspicion, but whose private life is sullied by excesses which threaten to bring disgrace upon the order to which he belongs, and even to sully the ermine of royalty itself. Had the causes of complaint or of reprobation been confined to private history alone, the probability is that the vail might not have been raised; but it is asserted that a flagrant abuse of patronage has long prevailed in the department over which the person in question holds imperial sway, and that the storm of dissatisfaction is attaining a strength and impetuousity which will probably lead the House of Commons, in the interests of the public, to direct such an inquiry as the circumstances of the case may demand. The subject is one of extreme delicacy, but in a reforming age like the present, if suspicion justly attaches, it would seem but right that those who are responsible for the honor of the administration, whether it be military, naval or civil, should interfere, ere it be too late, to prevent a great scandal, if not a national reproach. It is rumored that certain facts in connection with the matter have been laid before the chief adviser of the Crown, and that the first move toward inquiry may possibly be in the shape of a motion in the House of Commons for a return of the appointments, pay, salaries, pensions and allowances held by the individual in question."

This does not refer to the Prince of Wales, who has been riding donkeys far up the Nile, and has now gone to Constantinople; nor to the Duke of Edinborough, who is steaming round the world. It may puzzle Americans, perhaps, but here it is as plain as print. It can only mean George Frederick William Charles, Duke of Cambridge, grandson of George III., cousin of the Queen and Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, a very jolly bachelor of 50, born the day before Her Majesty, with the proverbial tastes of all his magnificent male relatives. Whatever the matter, it will be hushed up. The Queen, I believe, is very fond of her scapegrace cousin, who ought to have sown his last wild oat by this time, and his sister, Princess Mary, of Teck, is a general favorite. We shall not hear much more of the scandal; but members of Parliament and of the Government, who are determined upon carrying army reform into the highest quarters, will know how to make it useful.

PENSIONS AND SALARIES.

The hinted inquiry respecting salaries might be carried a good deal further with advantage—if it were acted upon. The Duke of Cambridge receives $60,000 a year in one item of pension. His pay and perquisites are probably double this amount. The Prince and Princess of Wales have an allowance of $250,000 a year, and as much more in income. Prince Alfred has $75,000 and his pay. The Princess Royal has $40,000 to spend in Prussia, and so on. But the royal pensions are almost a matter of course—there are others more surprising, and some even astounding. A man who has ever been even for a few months Lord Chancellor or Judge has a very nice income for life. No need to make hay while the sun shines. And this rule applies to all public officers, down to policemen and letter carriers. Thus Viscount Avonmore has a pension, paid out of the price of poor men's beer and tobacco, of $21,000 a year, gold standard; Lord Cairns, $25,000; Lord Chelmsford, $25,000; Lord Colonsay, $20,000; Lord Westbury, $20,000. These are a few cases. It is a curious fact that while Lord Cairns gets a pension of $25,000 a year for life, Mr. Disraeli, the Prime Minister who appointed him, gets only $10,000. There are other [illegible] or burdens, on the taxpaying public more remarkable. The late officers of an abolished sham, an ecclesiastical Court, get nearly half a million of dollars a year; the Inland Revenue pensions are half a million; Post Office about $400,000; Civil list, $100,000. The heirs of Nelson has a pension of $15,000; of Wellington, $20,000; Duke of Marlborough, $20,000; heirs of William Penn, $20,000. One Rev. Thomas Thurlow has a compensation allowance of $60,000 a year, (I should like to know what for.) Our Congress refuses the widow of an assassinated President $5,000 a year!

Salaries are not so high in proportion as pensions. The places in the Royal household, honorable sinecures, are a sort of pension or reward for political services. These change with the changes of Cabinets. Her Majesty's Steward, an Earl, gets $10,000 a year; Treasurer, who pays the market bills, or his clerk for him, $15,000; Master of the Household, Major Domo, $5,600; Keeper of the Privy Purse, a mythical matter, $5,000; Queen's Private Secretary, who could not be trusted with the mythical purse, or other functions, $5,000; Master of the Horse, $12,000; Master of the Buckhounds—there really are some of these, though the Earl of Cork may never see them—$8,500; Groom of the Robes—Major-General Seymour, who personally or by deputy attends to Her Majesty's Royal petticoats—$4,000. These are only a few of them, for there are nearly a thousand persons attached to the Royal household, and paid for rendering some real, but mostly imaginary services to Her Majesty. As usual, those who do most get least pay.

The members of the Cabinet, for the most part, work for their money. The Lord Chancellor has the largest plum in the pudding—$50,000 a year and the pension to follow. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Cardwell, Earls Clarendon and Granville and the Duke of Argyll get the same as the President of the United States—$25,000 a year; Mr. Childers, $22,500; Mr Fortescue, $20,000; Marquis of Hartington, $12,500; Earl de Grey, Earl Kimberly, Mr. Bright and Mr. Goschen, $10,000.

What seems to me the hardest thing in England is the small pay given to many who work very hard, and the great sums squandered on idlers. There are scores of persons in the pay of the Foreign Office at high salaries, who have not done a day's service in twenty years. One man, who has received $270,000, has not been consulted since 1854; another, who has lived in absolute idleness for forty-four years, has received over $150,000. There are numerous cases of this kind. A man, ever so clever and useful, is set aside by some Foreign Secretary, perhaps for a relative or favorite of his own, and goes upon the retired list when 30 years old, and lives till 80, receiving from $5,000 to $10,000 a year to live where he likes—fifty years enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* at the expense of people who work very hard and starve a little at times to pay their rates and taxes.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Situation in Madrid—The Cortes—The Constitution—Political Arrests—The Burgos Assassination—Reinforcements for Cuba—Disaffection in the Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Madrid, Tuesday, March 23, 1869.

At its rising to-day the Cortes will adjourn for a week. Many of the Deputies have left for their homes already, for with the prospect of a long session and hard work before them, they are naturally eager to avail themselves of the short respite afforded by the Easter holidays. General Prim has invited a large party to his chateau in the Toledo Mountains. There was some talk of the invitations being countermanded in consequence of the disquieting appearance of things, but I see by the *Correspondencia* of last evening that such is not the fact. Among the guests, about sixty in number, is Tamberlick, the tenor. He has given up all idea of going to the United States, and I think he has done wisely. His voice is too much worn to satisfy the requirements of an American audience. Like Ronconi, all that he could give them would be the reminiscences of a once beautiful organ and admirable method.

Every one is leaving Madrid that can, for the weather just now is very trying, and there is a great deal of typhus prevailing. I shall follow the example of the crowd, and run down to Seville for the Holy Week, which is perhaps the best time in the year to visit it in. People flock to the city from all parts to witness the religious ceremonies, which are exceedingly curious, and in point of splendor said to be equal to those of Rome. Ordinarily, the ayuntamiento or municipality subscribes a large sum to defray the expenses. This year, being Republican, it has refused to furnish its usual contribution. The amount, however, has been made up by private subscription. The American squadron is expected this week at Cadiz, so that I can accomplish a visit to it as well as to Seville within the brief period for which the Cortes is about to adjourn.

Madrid was thrown into great alarm on Monday last by the menacing character of the manifestation which took place in relation to the Quintas, (conscription.) While the subject was being discussed in the Cortes the people were defiling by thousands into the open space in front of it; a large number of women, many of whom were in a state of intoxication, and vociferating and gesticulating violently, constituting an unusual and disgusting feature in the procession. At sight of them the mind of the spectator instinctively recalled the scenes by which the first French revolution was prefaced. In the crowd were borne banners which showed that the manifestation was not confined to the object for which it was got up. The appearance among them of one or two Republican flags was very much to be regretted, as the leaders of the party were totally averse to the demonstration being confounded with that of any particular political organization. Still less were they satisfied with the conduct of one or two deputies of the minority, Señor Joarizti in particular, who addressed the crowd from the steps of the principal entrance in the most inflammatory language, and almost called upon the people to force their way into the chamber. Fortunately Señor Costelar, and several others of the cooler heads of the party, hastened out to repair the mischief, and by their eloquent entreaties prevented the occurrence of a proceeding which must inevitably have led to bloodshed. As it was, a body of about one hundred men, and who evidently obeyed a *mot d'ordre*, detached themselves from the crowd and endeavored to force their way to the side entrance. They were met by the police and the civil Governor of Madrid, who, by patience and firmness, induced them to fall back without proceeding to any further acts of violence. Perhaps, also, the consciousness that they were not supported by the general body of the crowd, may have had something to do with their retreat. This latter fact would go far to corroborate the impression that the manifestation was being made use of by the reactionists to bring about a collision. The misfortune in all these popular assemblages is, that the agents who are working in the interest of the Ex-Queen and Don Carlos invariably turn them to account, and pervert their true character by the introduction of obnoxious cries and emblems.

While Señor Garcia Lopez was speaking in the Cortes against the bill for calling out 25,000 additional men for the army, several Deputies approached the Minister of War, (Prim,) and an animated conversation took place between them. Presently Prim gave some orders in a low tone to General Izquierdo, Captain-General of the Province, who immediately quitted the House. Señor Lopez, on observing these proceedings, said to the President that if anything had occurred which rendered it unadvisable that he should continue he would suspend his speech. General Prim then rose and said that with the permission of the President and M. Garcia Lopez, he would explain what the latter might have overheard when he thought it necessary to pause in his address to the Chamber. He had been giving orders to the Captain-General to assemble the troops in their barracks in consequence of the threatening demonstrations which were taking place outside. Such proceedings could not be tolerated, and still less so from the fact that all the workmen who had been brigaded had been summoned to take part in them, and thus swell the menacing appearance of the crowd. The Minister of Fomento said that he had attentively watched the proceedings of the manifestation in question, and that MM. Castelar, Sorni and Luis Blanc had used their utmost efforts to induce the crowd to disperse. Another deputy, however, whose name he did not wish to mention, had pursued a different course. [Great agitation, and cries of "Name, name."] The Minister said that the *rôle* of informer was not to his taste. This much, however, he would say, that there was a deputy belonging to the minority, who, when his colleagues had induced the crowd to commence dispersing, had again excited it by saying that the minority was powerless in presence of what had been proposed by the Committees and had been supported by the majority, and the consequence was that several groups had endeavored to penetrate into the Chamber in order to force a resolution from the majority, which, however, had courage enough to resist such violence, and combat it if necessary. [Cries of "Yes! yes!"] The deputy who had expressed himself thus belonged to that worthy minority whose conduct he had applauded on several occasions. On the day on which the Chamber had voted its support to the Ministry this deputy had abstained from voting, and had quitted his seat because he differed with his colleagues. (Here Señor Joarizti entered the Chamber, and demanded permission to reply.) The Minister continued. This question had been distorted and agitated after the Government had done everything in its power to modify the severity of the conscription laws. The people of Madrid were precisely those who had least reason to complain, after the sacrifices made by their municipality, which had announced to them that it would find substitutes for all who might be drawn. Notwithstanding all this, the manifestation had been got up, and it had forced itself to the doors of the Assembly. And who did they suppose was most ardent in his efforts to prevent the crowd renouncing its purpose? It was a person whom he had been compelled to dismiss from his department, because he was secretly allied with and working for the Parti Moderé. He concluded by stating that if in the minority there were many members who had contributed to the revolution and who desired to consolidate its conquests, there were others who, he knew not with what object, excited the masses by the Press and by other means, to prevent their Government becoming esteemed and their credit strengthened, and to reduce them to the same condition as the unfortunate South American Republics. M. Garcia Lopez declared solemnly that the minority were entirely strangers to the demonstrations going on outside. The minority acted in pursuance of its conventions, but this did not prevent each of its members retaining his right of initiative or acting on his individual account. But in no ways did the minority favor disturbances of the public peace, because on its benches was to be found as much, if not more, patriotism than could be boasted of on the opposite side. This terminated the incident.

The *Ignaldad* of yesterday reproaches the Minister of Fomento with having reported incorrectly the observations made by its editor, M. Joarizti, at the manifestation of Monday. The following, it states, are the words which he really uttered:

"What has brought you here? Ah! you have come to seek the tranquillity of your families, the peace of your firesides, the future and the blood of your sons—the abolition of the Quintas—in a word, that tax of blood which I do not hesitate to qualify as a tax of tears and a tribute of despair. At the foot of these steps before the Constituent Assembly, the representation of the whole Spanish people, you have come to demand the cessation of this infamous lottery in which are gambled away the hopes, the liberties, and even the lives of men. What you ask I demand in the ranks of the Republican minority. To obtain it, it does all that it can; it seeks to do more, even, than is possible. But I must own to you the truth—the efforts of the Republican minority are entirely useless."

The *Ignaldad* adds: "Citizen Joarizti had scarcely uttered these words when some of his friends crowded around him, and believing, doubtless, that his speech was about to produce an effect contrary to that which he intended, interrupted him, and drowned his voice so that our principal editor found it impossible to continue his speech, and was forced to return to the Cortes. After M. Joarizti, the Republican deputies Chao, Sorni, and another whose name we do not recollect, spoke and succeeded in dispersing the crowd."

In yesterday's sitting, M. Joarizti demanded permission to state correctly what he had said, and made his explanation in the words above quoted. He added that he had been the first to propose to his colleagues to go and address the crowd and persuade it to retire. The Minister of Fomento reiterated the correctness of what he had stated. From what had fallen from M. Joarizti, it was evident that there was a propagandism founded in bad faith against the Quintas, notwithstanding all the explanations that had been made by the Government, and all its good intentions. He would not read the articles of the journals of Madrid and the provinces which proved the existence of this propagandism, but he held one in his hand the language of which was most unjust and indecorous. In this article it was stated, among other things, that as the Ministers had already taken care of themselves out of the public treasury and had divided ten millions among the majority, [laughter,] they bestowed no further thought on the necessities of the country. Language like this must necessarily bring about such manifestations as had been witnessed that day. "The Government," added the Minister, "makes no promises which it cannot accomplish. It was ready to confront the unpopularity of the unreflecting masses, which one day was ready to cry "Vive Ferdinand VII.," and the next "Vive la Republica Federale," which combatted authority with certain manifestations when it existed and failed to defend it with any doctrine when it fell. After a few observations from M. M. Joarizti and Castelar, the subject dropped. The Chamber then resumed the discussion of the law calling out 25,000 men for the army, which was again adjourned over to the evening sitting. The debate commenced at 9:30 and was prolonged until two in the morning. All the clauses of the bill were passed, and the law will be voted in its *ensemble* to-day, as soon as the Chamber meets.

THE CONSTITUTION.

It is expected that the project of the Constitution will be deposited in the Bureaux of the Cortes to-day, but no discussion will take place upon it until after the holidays. The articles are 127 in number. The form of Government is, of course, the monarchy, and the Senate is to be elective with a term of twelve years, renewable every three years by the reëlection of a fourth. The Senators are to be chosen among a certain class of tax-payers, and are to be nominated by the Provincial Deputations. The Deputies are to be elected for three years, and the Ministers cannot appear in the Cortes unless they set for some electoral circumscription. On the question of liberty of worship, the Committee will present two opinions. The majority report concludes in favor of the entire separation of Church and State. It is affirmed, but I know not with how much correctness, that this conclusion is favored by the prelates who sit in the Assembly. The minority, of which M. Salustiano Olaga and the Unionists, Posada Herrera, Ulloa, Silvela and the Marquis de la Vega Armijo, form part, propose the adoption of the Catholic religion as the religion of the State and toleration of for other creeds, with this distinction, however—that edifices devoted to the use of these creeds shall be distinguished by no external symbols opposed to Catholic ideas.

POLITICAL ARRESTS.

Among the arrests effected on Monday of parties exciting the populace to force their way into the Cortes were a Bourbon agent named Aniceto Garcia Pages, who has just arrived from Paris, and another individual who on the day of the opening of the Cortes had fired several pistol shots in the Carrera San Geronimo.

THE BURGOS ASSASSINATION.

The thirteen or fifteen individuals found guilty at Burgos of the assassination of the Governor of that town have just been sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor for life. The arrest has also just been effected at Burgos of the carpenter who is said to have given the fatal blow to M. Castro. There was found in his possession a hammer covered with blood, which is supposed to be the instrument of the crime.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

An official dispatch from Havana announces the embarkation of the insurgents under sentence for Fernando Po. General Dulce, although stating that the insurrection is being fast subdued, asks for fresh reinforcements to fill the gaps caused by the discharge of men from the service whose time is up, typhus, losses in battle, &c.

NEW ITALIAN MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

The representative of Italy in Madrid, Señor Corti, is about to leave for Washington as Minister to the United States.

DISAFFECTION IN THE ARMY.

A rumor is in circulation that a plot has been discovered among the military in favor of the Ex-Queen. Two regiments of artillery are said to be especially implicated. In consequence of these and other disquieting circumstances, it is announced this afternoon that General Prim will not quit town for his country seat as intended.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

An Extract from the Memoirs of Prince de Talleyrand—France and Germany.

A Paris letter in the *Gazette de Lausanne* says:

"You are aware that Prince de Talleyrand left some memoirs, which were not to be published till thirty years after his death, and which are now in the hands of an eminent barrister, M. Andral. I have been able to cast a glance at them, and I am much surprised at their contents. I was especially struck by a page relative to the Congress of Vienna. Is is a real prophecy, and I cannot resist the temptation of giving you the substance of it. At that period M. de Talleyrand said that the balance of power in Europe founded at that assembly was menaced by great dangers—one from beyond the sea, and the other which might arise in the heart of Germany:

'On the side of America,' said the Prince, 'Europe must always have her eyes open, and not furnish any pretext for recrimination or reprisals. America is increasing every day. She will become a colossal Power, and a moment must arrive when placed in more easy communication with Europe by means of new discoveries, she will wish to say her word in our affairs, and have a hand in them. Political prudence, therefore, imposes on the Governments of the old Continent the care of scrupulously watching that no pretext shall be offered for such an intervention. The day when America shall plant her foot in Europe, peace and security will be banished for a long time.'

The Prince afterward speaks of Germany. Here the prediction has no longer the form of a conjecture, but is in some sort an anticipated recital:

'No illusion must be formed; the equilibrium we have founded in the Congress of Vienna is not eternal. It will succumb some day or other, but it promises us some years of peace. What condemns it for a term, more or less distant, is the aspirations which are becoming universal in the centre of Germany. The necessities of defence and of a common peril have prepared men's minds for German unity; this idea will continue to be developed, and some day one of the great Powers which form part of the Conference will desire to realize this union for its own profit. Austria is not to be feared, since she is composed of pieces and morsels, and having no unity at home she cannot think of exporting it. Therefore, Prussia it is that must be watched. She will attempt the adventure, and, if she succeeds, then all the conditions of equilibrium will be changed, and new bases and a new organization will have to be sought for Europe.'

The Prince continues to examine the circumstances more or less difficult under which this reconstruction will be effected, and he points out France as the nation most interested in combating the movement for unification, or in seeking a compensation."

A SUNKEN TREASURE.

Specie in the Zuyder Zee—An Attempt to Recover the Riches of the Deep.

From the Daily Telegraph, Nov. 29.

On the night of Oct. 7, 1799, Her Majesty's ship *Lutine*, freighted with an enormous amount of specie, varying from £1,500,000 to £3,000,000, foundered on the sand-banks off the northwest coast of Holland, and the greater bulk of that treasure still lies buried with but nine fathoms of water over it. The *Lutine* was bound to a port in the Zuyder Zee, and the £1,500,000 she had on board was subsidy money for the English troops who were then serving under the Prince of Holland—Holland being at war with France. She had also on board large assignments of specie for merchants in the country, as well as for bullion dealers and bankers at Hamburg, to which port she was to have proceeded after landing the Government subsidy money at the port in the Zuyder Zee. There were also on board the Crown jewels of Holland, which had been sent to this country by the Prince of Orange to be reset and polished by Messrs. Rundell & Bridges, the then famous jewelers to the English Court, on Ludgate Hill. They had been placed in a strong iron case, hermetically sealed, and were shipped on board the *Lutine*, at Lowestoft, a few days before she sailed, on the morning of Oct. 6; and it is alleged that the commander was so elated with his important commission from the bankers that the night before the vessel took her departure on her fatal voyage he entertained all the *élite* of Lowestoft and Yarmouth to a grand ball on board. Of the circumstances of her loss very little is known beyond the fact that, on the following night, the *Lutine*, in making for the entrance of the Zuyder Zee, encountered a fearful storm, and was driven on a sand-bank between the Islands of Tarschelling and Vieland, and subsequently foundered, all her officers and crew, excepting one man, perishing. The survivor, however, only lived a few hours. He was picked up by some Dutch boatmen who found him floating on some spars, and after stating the facts of the dreadful wreck he died. Nearly 200 persons perished in the ill-fated vessel. After much exertion the sunken wreck of the *Lutine* was discovered lying in nine fathoms water within three miles of the western portion of the Island of Terschelling; but no attempt, we believe, was made to recover the sunken treasure for one or two years, owing in a great measure to the shifting sand-banks and the rapidity of the tides which swept over the spot. The Dutch Government offered a reward of £8,000 for the recovery of the Crown jewels, which, with other inducements held out in England, led to a company being formed, who commenced operations, and in a few years they recovered about £160,000 of the specie, of which the Dutch Government claimed £80,000 as a royalty. Subsequently their operations were stopped by the wreck becoming embedded in sand, and in that state it continued for three years; and the consequence was that the Company became bankrupt, and the salvage operations ceased. Since then several other diving companies have been formed, and they all failed after a series of years' working. The last operations on the wreck were about three or four years since, when the divers found that the bottom of the ship, with her keel, where the bulk of the treasure is, is entire, with the skeleton of her ribs remaining. The sand buried her from time to time, but as certain currents set in the sand-banks shift, and the wreck is exposed. It was only for an hour, or half an hour, that the divers could remain down, at the slack of the tides, and only in very fine, calm weather, and even then they could hardly keep a footing on account of the rapid current. In addition to the £160,000 recovered another £60,000 was recovered by the companies. The last recovery took place a few days since, and about £20,000 was paid as royalty to the Government, who, up to that time, had repudiated all claims on the wreck by the English underwriters and marine insurance companies who had taken lines of insurances on the specie, and had paid the £1,000,000 as a total loss. The English underwriters were prepared with better appliances to work at the wreck; but all offers were refused, and it is only lately that the Dutch Government admitted that they had no right to the wreck whatever, and, if we are correctly informed, the representatives of Lloyds have now full power to take possession of the wreck, together with its treasure. All the underwriters who were interested and paid on the total loss have been dead some years, and it being impossible for any claim to be set up by any surviving relatives of the underwriters, Lloyds, it is said, intend to apply to Parliament for powers to appropriate all moneys recovered from the wreck for purposes named in the proposals. Of the £80,000 which the Dutch Government formerly received as royalty money, no portion has been returned; but of the second amount of £20,000, this was made over to Lloyds a few years since by order of the King of Holland, which sum remains untouched by the managing committee, and, with the interest that has been accumulated since, near £9,000, it is probable that operations will be renewed on the wreck during the ensuing Summer, and on a scale which is likely to be eminently successful. The plan, we understand, will be to construct large iron caissons, similar to those used for constructing the foundations of the piers of the new Blackfriars Bridge, and sink them into the sands, completely encompassing the wreck. These fairly sunk—engineers of eminence declare there is no obstacle preventing them—the excavation of the sand from the interior can be in a few days accomplished, and the treasure recovered.

THE TEMPORAL POWER.

Preparations for the Celebration in the Eternal City of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Pope's Reception into the Priesthood.

Rome (March 23) Correspondence of the Morning Post.

The official journal of Wednesday contained a Papal brief, of which the opening paragraph was as follows:

"Pope Pius IX., to all the faithful who shall read the present letter, health and the Apostolic benediction: That which we hardly hoped would be possible in the midst of our great and most grievous cares, that the Most High should grant us a term of life sufficiently long for us to celebrate the holy sacrifice with more solemn pomp on the fulfillment of the fiftieth year of our reception of priesthood, will take place, if God shall so please, on the 11th day of the approaching April. This day, which fills our heart with great joy, has afforded to the faithful a fresh opportunity of manifesting their piety and proving their attention towards us. For they, with incredible desire congratulating us on so fortunate an event, have humbly presented to us earnest prayers that we might deign to add spiritual advantages to the joy of this day, and open, on their behalf, the celestial treasures of the Church of which God has intrusted us with the distribution."

A specification of the conditions on which plenary indulgence will be obtainable on the day in question follows this exordium. Some items of the programme to be carried out on this commemorative festival have already transpired. On the preceding day, that is the 10th April, the proclamation of an amnesty will take place of a sufficiently generel if not universal character. All the priests in Rome, whether of the regular or secular clergy, will offer to His Holiness the product of the masses celebrated by them on that morning, and as the number of celebrants may be reckoned at eight or nine thousand, and their daily remuneration varying from one to five francs, we may calculate this offering at an average value of 20,000 francs.

The devout portion of the inhabitants will have an opportunity of testifying their love and veneration for the Supreme Pontiff by taking the sacrament in his name on the same morning. On the 11th the Pope will celebrate mass in St. Peter's, and as it will be the fiftieth anniversary of his having done so for the first time at the Church of St. Anna dei Falegnami, which belongs to the Hospital of S. Giovanni, where Pio Nino, then Abbate Mastai, taught the boys their catechism, twelve of the boys now belonging to that educational establishment will be present in prominent situations at the mass in St. Peter's, and will afterward have the honor of dining in the presence of his Holiness with the other guests invited to the Vatican.

After mass the Pope will receive the congratulatory addresses and offerings which will be brought to him by deputations from all parts of the world. The banquet in the palace will then be attended by the dignitaries selected for that distinction, and the twelve hospital boys mentioned above. In the afternoon His Holiness will visit the Church of St. Anna dei Falegnami and the Hospital of S. Giovanni. This establishment is near Saint Andrea della Valle, and the State progress of the Papal *cortége* therefrom and back to the Vatican will be made the occasion for as overwhelming a demonstration of loyalty and devotion as can possibly be organized.

On the 12th of April the Pope will visit, according to annual custom since 1855, the Church of St. Agnes *extra muros*, when similar demonstrations of rejoicing will take place, and music, fireworks, illuminations, and transparencies will enliven the city on the three successive evenings.

The Return of Arnold and Spangler, the Dry Tortugas Prisoners.

From the Baltimore Sun, April 7.

Samuel B. Arnold and Edman Spangler, the prisoners recently released from the Dry Tortugas, under the pardon of President Johnson, the former having been sentenced for life, and the latter for six years, by the Military Commission that tried the assassination conspirators, reached this city yesterday. They came passengers on the steamship *Cuba*, from Key West. Arnold appears in rather delicate health, but Spangler is well, and both appear in good spirits. They are set free now, after three years and eight months in "durance vile." After their trial and sentence, they reached the Dry Tortugas with Dr. Mudd, their late fellow-prisoner, and O'Laughlin, who died during imprisonment, on the 24th of July, 1865, and were released on the 22d of March, 1869. Both Arnold and Spangler reply readily to queries concerning their imprisonment, and the treatment they received from the different commanders of the post. During the season of the fearful rage of the yellow fever in 1867 at the fort, they state that after nearly all the troops had been attacked and either recovered or died, Dr. Mudd, who had so faithfully and advantageously labored among the sick, was taken down with the disease, and there being no medical man left fit for duty, was nursed solely by themselves, his only remaining companion, O'Laughlin, having previously died. During its prevalence there were thirty-seven deaths in that limited community, two of whom were prisoners and the balance officers and soldiers. They speak highly of the late Major Stone, who commanded at the time. His wife having died of the epidemic, of which he had recovered, he carried his little child over to Key West, with the intention of sending it to his relatives in the North, and shortly after reaching there he was taken with a relapse and died. Their treatment depended much on the disposition of the commander of the post, but after the season of yellow fever they fared much better than previously. They received a telegram on the 9th of March, informing them of their pardon, and Spangler says it appeared to him that from that time until the 21st, when Arnold's father reached there with the pardons, he gained in flesh every hour. Arnold was employed as clerk at headquarters, and Spangler as a carpenter, and both at times were compelled to work very hard. After their release they left the Tortugas in a Government sailing vessel and went over to Key West, where they remained several days, awaiting the arrival of the *Cuba*, and were treated in the kindest manner by the citizens.

On the terrible ordeal of their trial, under the circumstances by which they were surrounded, it is not to be supposed they would delight to dwell. Spangler says that, from the tortures he endured, he was mostly unconscious of the proceedings in the case, and often knew nothing of what was going on around him. When the padded hood was placed upon his head in prison, covering over his eyes and tightened about his neck and chest, with manacles already on the hands and feet, he was told it was by order of Secretary Stanton, the subordinate thus excusing himself for his action. After arriving at the fort, and up to the time of his release, Spangler avers that the sense of his entire innocence only made his chains more galling, while at the same time it often kept him from utter despair. Both Arnold and Spangler speak of the kindness and attention they received on board the *Cuba* from Captain Dukehart, his officers and passengers, who generally were disposed to make them comfortable.

The New Justice for Wyoming Territory.

From the Boston Journal, April 1.

Colonel John W. Kingman, of Dover, N. H., has been appointed by the President one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Wyoming, and his appointment was yesterday confirmed. His recommendations to the office were indorsed by all the Supreme Judicial Court Judges in New-Hampshire, by Judges Lowell, Richardson, Bacon, Hon. Geo. S. Hillard, Colonel Stone, of Newburyport, Franklin Haven, United States Treasurer, and hundreds of others, who know him to be an able lawyer and an [illegible] courteous gentleman. He read law with Hon. Daniel Webster, and his experience as a lawyer peculiarly fit him for the judicial office. Attorney-General Hoar, in recognition of his merits, of which we presume he had personal knowledge, at once put him [illegible] candidates, from which President [illegible] lected him. Judge Kingman married a daughter of Hon. Daniel M. Christie, of Dover, N. H., one of the ablest lawyers [illegible] State, famous as it has been [illegible] marked legal talent, has furnished [illegible] man is a man of "good presence," [illegible] least a couple of inches above six [illegible] stockings, and will, both in [illegible] and physical qualities, show [illegible] the very best sample of a [illegible]

MR. WELLS' LETTER.

Mr. Wells is Challenged—Views of Salt, Iron, Labor and Sewing.

THE BEECHES, Friday, April 2, 1869.

I do not wish to engage in any tariff controversy if the TIMES would give any measure of space to it; but I think the cause of truth and justice requires sometimes a correction of great errors, and which can only be well done at the time when they are made. I will ask you, Mr. TIMES, on this account to allow me a few words more in correcting Mr. WELLS. I wrote two letters, which I think were published in the TIMES, on his errors in regard to salt and iron. Perhaps Mr. WELLS never saw these articles; but substantially the same things were repeated in the *Tribune*. What, then, was my astonishment to find in the recent letter of Mr. WELLS to Mr. KELLEY the following statement:

"No one has challenged the statements of the Commissioner in respect to the profits and enhanced cost of pig iron, or the present relative cost of producing this article in the United States and in Europe. No one has disputed the evidence he submitted, showing that the present tariff on salt gives to the manufacturers of Syracuse such a monopoly as enables them to dictate prices and to accumulate profits that are almost without precedent in the history of legitimate industry."

This is so boldly and palpably erroneous that the columns of the TIMES prove that I not only "challenged" his statements, but utterly disproved them by his own figures. But I understated the matter. Mr. WELLS' statements were more erroneous than I supposed them to be, and I will now show how entirely he has misstated the case:

1. In regard to salt, Mr. WELLS spoke of "such a monopoly." What is a monopoly? A monopoly is the "exclusive privilege of selling" anything. I know (aside from patent rights) but two approaches to a monopoly in the United States—the Union Pacific Railroad and the National Banks—and neither of them should be exclusive if I could help it. The term "monopoly" is no more applicable to the manufactures of this country than it is to the right of suffrage. And now for Mr. WELLS' knowledge of facts. He says the salt manufacture of Syracuse and Saginaw is a monopoly, meaning by this, (though not a correct meaning,) that they have a control of the markets. Now we will see what control they have. The following is the amount of salt made in the Ohio Valley, as reported to me:

Salt made at Pomeroy	3,000,000 bushels
Salt made at and near the Kanawha	2,000,000 "
Salt made in the Ohio Valley	5,000,000 "

Now, will you tell me how it is possible for Syracuse and Saginaw to have a monopoly against this competition? But that is not all. Salt is made on the Muskingum and the Conemaugh, and the capacity to make salt in the Ohio Valley is apparently inexhaustible. But that is not all. Syracuse and Saginaw have tried the competition and failed in it. In the report of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce for September, 1868, (a document which it would be worth while for Mr. WELLS to look into,) there is a paragraph stating that salt had been brought to Cincinnati in larger quantities than ever before, and in it a small quantity of Syracuse salt, which, however, could not compete with that of the Ohio Valley. So much for WELLS' salt blunders, which he has exhibited in no less than five pages of his report.

2. Let us look at his iron errors. He shows in his report that he understands figures better than he does how to apply them, and this is the common fault of all men who do not understand the science of statistics. I shall use only the tables of his report for the facts. He has two propositions on iron—first, that the duty on pig iron is too high; and second, that the duty on pig iron has raised the duty on bar and boiler iron so as to be unprofitable to the manufacturer.

About the tax or duty, he says the duty is $12 per ton, and the cost of making a ton is $26. The duty, then, is only about 46 per cent. on the cost of making, and if the foreign article can be brought into competition, makes the cost about the same as the domestic. Now, I submit, in view of the cheapness of foreign labor, whether 46 per cent. is too high?

The price of puddling iron in Europe and America is about as follows: United States, $16; England, $8 50; Russia, $2.

Now observe, I. That more than half the cost of a ton of pig iron is labor; and—II. That the price of the labor in the Welsh and Scotch iron is only half what it is in the United States; and we may here observe, that the price of common labor is only about half in England. The price of American labor is 50 per cent. higher than English labor; but the tariff on pig iron is only raised 46 per cent.

3. Next, Mr. WELLS says, the price of pig iron is so high that it is unprofitable to the makers of bar and boiler iron. Well, what does that prove? Simply and only, that the duty on bar iron ought to be raised. If the duty on pig iron is no higher (and in fact it is not so high,) than the difference between English and American labor, then it is not too high, and the duty on bar iron ought to be raised to correspond with it.

4. In regard to the prices of labor—more particularly that of Europe—I have taken the facts from the tables in the report; and I hope that those who think we do not want a tariff, on account of the cheapness of European labor, will do themselves the justice to read his figures. So far as the main manufactures go, he shows that the price of American labor is, in fact, nearly or quite double what it is in England and Belgium. Our tariff averages forty-seven per cent. Why should it not, when European labor is fifty per cent. less than ours? I should like to know a good reason why we should not maintain the price of American labor by a tariff against European cheap labor? If we do not, it is absolutely certain the price of American labor must come down. Is that what the anti-tariff men are after to reduce the American laborers to the condition of those in Europe? That is the inevitable result of their theory carried into practice. But this same Mr. WELLS (verily, a Daniel come to judgment!) complains that the price of labor here is not high enough, because it is not so high in proportion as the price of living. He furnishes elaborate tables to prove this. Now, there is a very simple and a very just way of testing this. Bread and meat are the units of the cost of living, and are so recognized in the army and navy rations, in the poor-houses and infirmaries, and in all places where the cost of living is exactly calculated. So also the price of a day's labor (without special skill) is the unit of the cost of labor. Now, what is the proportion between them in the Central States? Ohio is the Central State. Let us see how these compare in that State. I will premise that, in making some calculations on this very point, three or four years since, I arrived at the general conclusion—in harmony with Mr. WELLS—that the price of labor had not risen in proportion to the price of provisions, and I think that is probably true of some portions of New-England now. The following is a comparison for Ohio in the years 1858 and 1868: In 1858—Labor, per day, 90 cents; cost of living, per day, 23 cents. In 1868—Labor, per day, $1 45; cost of living, per day, 40 cents. The price of living is taken from the prices of beef, flour and sugar in Cincinnati at those periods. The advance in labor is 61 per cent., and that in provisions 73 per cent. There is, therefore, an apparent difference against labor; but is there no compensation for this? The truth is, it is more than compensated for in rents and clothing. Laborers pay but small rents, and the rise in that kind of rents since 1858 has not been 25 per cent. The laborers wear chiefly woolen clothes, but I think the cost of woolen clothing is no higher than in 1860. Now, taking all these things fairly into consideration, it cannot be said that the laborer is not in full as good condition to-day as he was before the war. There is another thing to be considered. Mr. WELLS, and men of his views, are fond of talking largely of the taxes and the burden of the taxes, and that it is paid by labor, &c., &c. Now, in my humble opinion, this is most particular humbug. Take the case between me and my man John. I pay a land tax—I pay an income tax—I wear broadcloth and pay a tariff on it. Now, John pays neither one of these directly nor indirectly. He has no land to tax—he has no income taxable—he wears home-made woolens. I am taxed on my labor, but he is not. In fine, he pays not one copper of tax, except what he pays on sugar and coffee, or on whisky and tobacco—which he need not use. Now, I am perfectly willing and glad that he should be exempt from taxes; but I don't want anybody to be humbugging me with the cant that the laborers pay the taxes. Labor does pay a large part of the taxes, but it is the labor of manufacturers, the labor of lands—the labor of literary men and the labor of merchants, and not the labor of men who by law are expressly exempted from taxes.

I cannot follow Mr. WELLS through his meanderings; neither do I want to burden the TIMES with elaborate discussions of economical problems; but I could not refrain from noticing some of the obvious errors into which the Commissioner has fallen. If we were to have one legislation and policy on the facts and ideas furnished heretofore by the Treasury Department, we should be a hundred years behind the true American policy, and have degenerated greatly from the doctrines of our fathers. For myself I am an American, and greatly doubt the wisdom of adopting European ideas of economy and finance, when those very Europeans are overturning their political institutions to conform to ours. Is it not possible that when they confess themselves wrong on the great principle of politics they may be wrong also in political economy?

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

AFFAIRS IN CANADA.

Cabinet Matters—The Hudson Bay Territory—Copyright Law Demanded—The Annexation Resolution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Tuesday, April 6, 1869.

The Premier has been in a state of enforced idleness at Kingston, in consequence of the snow blockade on the Grand Trunk, but some of the Ottawa correspondents persist in saying that his absence was unaccountable. He has, at any rate, got back to the seat of Government, and we shall probably soon hear what the Ministerial programme is to be. Sir JOHN has a happy knack of misleading the public with the idea that he has nothing to offer to Parliament, up to within a few days of the meeting, when out he comes with a list of proposed measures. Of course his object is to bother his opponents, and he tantalizes them enough before he gets fairly to work with the session. In so far as the measures to come before Parliament in the approaching session are concerned, no one seems to know anything yet, for the secret of the Ministry has been well kept, and it may be safely averred that not a supporter of the Government knows what is to be done. All is conjecture, and a state of uncertainty will prevail for some days yet. Rumor had it that Sir JOHN had come West in search of new colleagues, but that was evidently not the case. Another vacancy, but not in the Cabinet, is spoken of, to the effect that Adjutant-General MCDOUGALL, who went to England some time since, will not return, consequently the office will become vacant. Speculation is already rife with regard to a probable successor, and the names of several prominent military men are mentioned. If there is really a vacancy, the appointment, like many others, will be deferred until it suits the Ministerial convenience. There is a Judgeship vacant at Kingston which the Ministry do not appear to be in a hurry to fill, just because there are rival claimants who stand alike in the estimation of the Minister of Justice. The Judgeship in this city was allowed to go unfilled for a long time, to the great detriment of suitors, and was at last given to the Recorder, whose office had been abolished by an act of the local Legislature. It has long been known that the two Premiers do not work in harmony. The Attorney-General of Ontario imagines that the Minister of Justice is inclined to be rather too exacting, and that he will not stand. The latest difference is said to be with reference to the publication of the list of insolvents. At present they appear in the *Canada Gazette*, but Mr. SANFIELD MACDONALD desires to have those of Ontario published in the *Ontario Gazette*, and he is right. Little differences of this kind are constantly springing up, but serious difficulty may arise in connection with them some day, and if so the compact between the heads of the two Governments may terminate sooner than some people suppose. Sir JOHN is plausible and strong, but SANDFIELD is stubborn, and not inclined to yield much. However, a difficulty will be avoided in the meantime, for it would not do to have trouble at this juncture.

THE HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.

The terms upon which the Colonial Minister has offered to settle the Northwest Territory dispute between Canada and the Hudson Bay Company, do not meet with general acquiescence. It is not so much the amount of compensation asked, as the desire to purchase the Company's so-called rights out and out, although it has never been admitted by Canada that those presumed rights had any legal existence, for it is now the prevalent opinion that it would be much better to pay a larger sum and get rid of the Company altogether, than leave them in possession of large tracts in the shape of station reservations as now claimed by them. The very fact of reserving some three thousand acres at each station throughout the Territory, shows that the Company do not want to give up their hold. The total station reservations is not to exceed 50,000 acres, but in addition to this the Company are to have the twentieth part of all the townships comprised in what is termed the "Fertile Belt." The thing is perfectly monstrous, and when the proposition comes before the Dominion Parliament, it is almost certain to be rejected. If the question is left to the Privy Council of England for adjudication, it is believed that much more favorable terms would be obtained, but that can hardly be expected after the proposition made by Earl GRANVILLE. The grasping of the Company is severely commented on, and it is seen to be obviously the desire to maintain as strong a hold upon the territory as possible. The Granville proposal is, First—To surrender to Her Majesty all the rights of government, property, &c., in Rupert's Land, specified in an act of the Imperial Parliament, and also all other rights not included in Canada. Second—Canada to pay £300,000 for the transfer. Third—The Company to select blocks adjoining each of its stations. Fourth—The blocks in the Red River territory not yet specified, but those outside that territory, to be 3,000 acres each block, the aggregate not to exceed 50,000 acres. Fifth—The blocks are to be in the shape of parallelograms. Sixth—The Company for fifty years after the surrender, may claim in any township or district of the Fertile Belt in which land is set out for settlement, grants of land not exceeding one-twentieth part of the land so set out. Seventh—The Fertile Belt to be bounded thus: On the South by the United States boundary, on the West by the Rocky Mountains, on the North by the northern branch of the Saskatchewan, on the East by Lake Winnipeg, the Lake of the Woods, and the waters connecting them. Eighth—All titles to land up to the 8th March last, conferred by the Company, to be confirmed. Ninth—The Company to be at liberty to carry on its trade in its corporate capacity, and no exceptional tax to be placed on the Company or its servants, nor any import duty on goods introduced by them prior to the surrender. Tenth—Canada to take over the materials of the electric telegraph at cost price. Eleventh—The Company's claim to land under a certain agreement to be withdrawn. Twelfth—The details of the arrangement to be settled at once by mutual agreement. Such are the terms upon which the Colonial Minister offers to accept the transfer of the Hudson's Bay country to the Dominion of Canada. There is no compulsion in the matter, however, for it is understood that if the proposition is objected to, either by the Company or Canada, the question is to be left to the arbitration of the Privy Council.

A COPYRIGHT LAW DEMANDED.

The Canadian publishers and their advisers have been in council. There has been a meeting in Montreal on the subject of a Copyright law, and the result is a petition to Parliament, asking it to direct the attention of the Imperial authorities to the necessity of a Copyright law for this country. Complaint is made of the injustice of the existing law, which prevents Canadian publishers reprinting the works of British authors, while American publishers are permitted to send such reprints into the Dominion under a tariff of 12½ per cent. There can be no question about the justice of a demand for a Copyright law for Canada; but by simply asking to be placed on an equal footing with foreigners, the Canadian publishers do not mend the matter much, as a protection of 12½ per cent. would not enable them to compete with the American publishers, who have much greater facilities, and would readily submit to a reduction of profit, in order to undersell the Canadians in their own market. It would seem to be but fair that our publishers should be permitted to reprint British works so that they would be placed on an equal footing with foreigners; they certainly do not ask too much; but how can they expect to be allowed to reprint in a British territory without making terms with the authors? In the United States it is different, and American publishers can reprint if they choose, without as much as saying "by your leave." As it is not a privilege, of course it could not be granted in Canada, and our publishers will have to be content as they are; for even if they had the right to reprint under a tariff of 12½ per cent., they would still be without the right of doing so, as the Imperial authorities would certainly not attempt to deprive the authors of the right they enjoy. The movement can only be regarded as an attempt to secure the prohibition of British reprints, and thus compel the people of this country to buy the more costly English editions.

THE ANNEXATION RESOLUTIONS.

The following are the resolutions Mr. CUDLIP proposed in the New-Brunswick Legislature, but which fell to the ground. They have not yet appeared in any of the papers of Ontario or Quebec:

Resolved, That the condition of this Province excites the most earnest solicitude, and is worthy of and deserves the consideration of the House; burdened with increased taxation under the New Dominion on many of the necessaries of life, for which we receive no corresponding return or advantage, with the almost certain prospect of an increase rather than a reduction; with our people dissatisfied and leaving the Province by hundreds for the United States, there to make a home for themselves and their families, it becomes worthy of consideration whether we should not, as a Province, seek to carry out what our people are doing individually, and ask the United States to admit us into the Union on fair and equitable terms.

With iron ships built in the United Kingdom, so cheaply as practically to close our ship yards for building for sale; with spruce and cheaper freights from the Baltic competing with the produce of our forests, it is becoming yearly more difficult to make a saving return for even the labor invested; with our great mineral wealth undeveloped, with but a limited home market for our coals, our fish and our agricultural products, we are compelled to look for a more extended market—and however averse it may be to our long-cherished predilections and associations that the tie which has so long bound us to the mother country should be severed, we are forced to the conclusion that, requiring a more extended market, the nature of our productions and the geographical position of our country point to the United States of America as our natural market, and that can be best and most surely secured by a union with the United States.

And further Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to devise and report to this House the best course to be adopted to bring this union to a successful issue.

AFFAIRS IN PERU.

Progress of the Yellow Fever—Arica and Tacua Nearly Decimated—Engineering Projects—The Home Debt—An International Question—The Lottery Business—A Careless Washerwoman.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Peru, South America, Monday, March 22, 1869.

The yellow fever still holds its sway in Lima, although there is a perceptible decrease in the number of cases the present month as compared with the last. It is also of a milder type than last Summer, and not so fatal. Mr. CUSHING, the popular paymaster of the man-of-war *Tuscarora*, is among its latest victims. He died, and was buried at sea only two days before the *Tuscarora* arrived in Callao. The *Tuscarora* proceeded immediately to Valparaiso. She had been down the coast to settle a difficulty between the Consul and people of a small port. Mr. CUSHING was universally respected and his death is regretted. At the port of Arica the fever is committing frightful ravages. Tacua, fourteen miles from Arica, and a very active and enterprising place, has been almost decimated by the scourge, and many smaller towns are nearly depulated. In Callao there are fewer cases than last month, and of a still milder form than in Lima.

The tunnels on the new Arequipa Railroad are nearly completed. The new mole built at Mollendo has been finished. It is a solid work, and as only the best materials are used, it promises to be permanent and substantial.

It is in contemplation to build a new mole in Callao. One is needed there more than anywhere else, for the old wooden one, since the late earthquake, has become positively unsafe. Undermined and rickety, the small boats from the ships and men-of-war can hardly effect a decent landing, and a person must land on broken steps and is always liable to plunge into a hole where the rotten timbers have given away. The Government professes to be very anxious to build a new one, but lacks the funds, especially as they have been the past two years and over building a solid stone one, on which they seem to work often, but which never shows any advancement. It has been in the hands of several private parties, and ruined them all. If it ever should be finished, it would be a fine structure. Since my last letter four new branch railroads into the interior have been completed.

The *Nacional* has published two important decrees of the Government, one of which I have already mentioned, the establishment of a bank *hipotecarios* in any part of the Republic, and the other decree in relation to consolidating the home debt. In 1868 both these laws were sanctioned by the acting Congress, but the Executive had never acted upon them. The basis of the establishment of a bank will be of the same nature as the establishment of banks of the same kind in Lima. In consolidating the home debt the following credits only have been recognized: The national loan of 1864, the supply debt of 1865, the debt of reparation, the promissory notes issued by PRADO and CANSECO, those issued by Dr. BRUNO BUENO for $80,500, the notes issued in Arequipa by CANSECO, and in Aucacho by BIEYTES in 1867, the promissory notes of Colonel BALTA, all salaries and pensions of war from 1853 up to the present, and the supplies made to the Constitutional army in 1867. All these credits will be changed into bills of 100, 500 and 1,000 soles, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and they will be liquidated at the rate of 30,000 soles a month. The Custom-house returns will also be hereafter devoted to the liquidation and payment of the interest of the home debt. This arrangement reads very well on paper, if the means are forthcoming to carry it out.

On the 23d of August, 1868, the Italian ship *Emilia Rondania* was loading with guano at the Chincha Islands. Mr. PATORB, the Captain, had gone ashore, leaving in charge the mate, cook and boatswain. Three sailors on board tried to enter the cabin for the purpose of getting liquor or to commit robbery, it is supposed. They were repulsed by the mate and cook, and in the struggle one of the sailors, a Malay by birth, knocked the mate senseless by a blow upon his head, and immediately made his escape by jumping overboard and swimming to the nearest island. The Captain meantime had arrived and dispatched a boat for the Malay sailor. He was then arrested and brought on board in irons. He was then stabbed mortally five times in the back, and bruised by a heavy belaying-pin. As soon as he was dead the Peruvian Governor of the Chincha Islands went on board, (having heard of the disturbance,) took the other sailors who were engaged with the Malay in endeavoring to break into the cabin into custody, and submitted them for trial before the Judge. Upon this trial the honorable Chargé d'Affaires of Italy established a claim asking that the Italian Consulate should be recognized as the only competent authority to judge of the transgressions of any nature that may occur on Italian ships, and that an order be given "that the Peruvian authority limit itself to those measures that refer to their own jurisdiction in places where their Republic commands." This agitated a weighty question of international right. The Government therefore issued two important decrees—first, that the national jurisdiction has no right to judge the sailors of the *Emilia Rondania*, nor of any other Italian or foreign ship in like circumstances, and that the Governor overran his authority; and secondly, that this declaration applies equally to all merchant vessels in all countries where any such or similar occurrence may transpire. It was, therefore, determined that the *ipse dixit* of the Italian Chargé d'Affaires be admitted, and the two sailors, as well as all parties engaged, have been brought down to Callao and given over to the custody of the Italian Vice-Consul, where their case will be disposed of.

Sixty thousand tons of guano were loaded into [illegible] Islands destined for the loading of guano, ha[illegible] charge after the old contract for loading had expired.

As there are more lotteries in Peru than in any other republic [illegible], the excitement is constantly kept up by the almost daily drawing of these prizes, generally for *mille soles*, (twelve hundred dollars.) All the priests and religious societies of Lima are the originators and managers of these *suertos*, or lotteries; the transactions are generally all considered fair and above-board. One of the rules of all of these establishments is that every person buying a ticket shall present in person the ticket whose corresponding number has drawn the prize. There is never any deviation from this rule. Daily there are men traversing the streets, shouting in stentorian voice, "*Mille soles! mañana*, (twelve hundred dollars to be drawn to-morrow,) and nearly every one, poor or rich, buys one or four tickets, each ticket being one real, (ten cents.) The old *suerto* man then writes your name, number of your house and business occupation (if any) in a long black book, and the number of your ticket, and promises to notify you if your number has been the lucky one. Of course he is always feed handsomely if your number does draw the prize. The lucky number is always published in the leading papers of Lima, (*Comercio* and *Nacional*,) and all the drawings take place in Lima, although as many tickets are sold in Callao as in Lima, and probably many more in proportion. We often hear of a Captain, lying in Callao to unload, drawing the number. It happened last week that my black washerwoman, an old, decrepit Cholo woman, living in abject poverty in a miserable room in a *calle-hone*, drew the lucky number, "*mille soles*." The agent came to notify her of her good fortune, but, unluckily, the old crone had lost her ticket, and it could not be found. She, like all the poorest of her class had bought so many tickets, and in the years gone by, never been the fortunate one to draw anything, that she got careless, and laid her one real ticket away so thoughtlessly as to lose it. In vain she applied for the money, and several men of known veracity interceded for her. The rule of the *suerto* is unchangeable, and she can't get the money. So the lottery establishment is $12,500 better off, for the old woman's heedlessness. There are many smaller lotteries than the *mille soles*, namely, those for $50, $100 and $500, but the *mille soles* are the most popular and patronized, although every lottery is a regular legalized business here, and said to be conducted on a perfectly fair basis. I know the holy padres derive an immense revenue from these *suertos*. These people are great gamblers, and raffles and the throwing of dice are common occurrences. Everything is raffled for; a horse, a piano, diamonds—every possible article. The change in Government so often throws out of salary numbers of officers, subordinates and the like, and they, like all their kind, having been living to exceed their means and salaries, resort to raffles to raise money on their furniture, clothing, diamonds, &c. Even the women in the family raffle their dresses and under-clothing, and everything by which they can raise a penny for their necessities.

X. Y. Z.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Law versus Common Sense.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The author of the "Comic Blackstone" represents the Judge walking a tight rope with a balance pole, and as the attraction of gravitation preponderates on either side, up goes plaintiff or defendant, with a fair chance of both coming to the ground.

In the case of BONIFACE *vs.* RELYEA, in the Superior Court, reported in 5 Abbott's Practice Reports, new series, page 259, a Mr. DARROW employed Mr. RELYEA, an undertaker, to attend to the funeral of his father—to furnish the coffin, open the grave, and furnish five carriages and horses. Mr. DARROW invited Mrs. BONIFACE to attend the funeral; she did so, and entered one of the carriages, went to the cemetery, and to quote the case:

"On leaving the cemetery the carriage came down and stopped at a hotel; *the driver got off his box*, and went into the hotel. He had but shut the door of the hotel, when the horses started on a walk; they walked a few steps and then commenced to run away. The carriage struck some obstacle and the plaintiff was thrown out and injured."

It further appears from the case, that the defendant did not own this coach or the horses, but that they were owned by the driver.

Mrs. BONIFACE sued the undertaker, and the jury awarded $400 damages, when he appealed to the general term, where the judgment was set aside on the grounds, first, that the driver was not the servant of the undertaker, and, second, that there was no privity of contract between Mrs. BONIFACE, the invited guest, and the undertaker. How could Mrs. BONIFACE have known that the driver owned his horses and coach? Could she have foreseen, in entering one of the five coaches, that in case of injury through the negligence of the driver, the responsibility might be divided between five or even ten individuals, for one man may have owned the horses, another the carriages? On the point of the responsibility of the undertaker she could hardly make herself secure, unless on the solemn occasion. After the coffin was deposited in the hearse she had called out for the undertaker and demanded explicit answers to fifty questions or more, similar to the following: Are you the undertaker? Make an affidavit of the fact. Yes or no? Are you responsible? Do you furnish the carriages for this funeral? Do you solemnly promise that you will not attempt to evade your responsibility, in case one of the drivers wants a drink? &c. After all the invited friends had gone through with this examination, what time would the funeral start? So much for the first ground that the undertaker was not liable. The second ground appears equally absurd—"no privity of contract." Did not the undertaker expressly agree to furnish the carriages for Mr. DARROW and his friends? Mr. DARROW could not possibly occupy the whole five at once. A friend invites you to ride down town in a livery coach; through the negligence of the driver you are precipitated through the window of the carriage, head first, into the stomach of a fat man; you sue the livery-stable keeper and fail, first, because the driver owns his whip; second, because there is no privity of contract.

But this is not the law, for we find in the text in 2 Kent, page 260, and fully supported by the references, "If a servant employs another servant to do his business, and in doing it the servant so employed is guilty of any injury, the master is liable." The case in point is abundantly bolstered by decisions, and the decisions are good law, but the great trouble is they are not in point.

Absurd decisions like the above tend to bring the law into disrepute, to foster the idea that a suit at law merely depends upon the whim or caprice of the Judge, and perhaps justify a Senator in taking up the cry.

If we were to suggest a remedy it would be: Hold each individual Judge to a strict accountability for his decisions in the public Press.

B.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 6, 1869.

No Seats in the Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I dare say it is a very small matter to Mr. R. E. RICKER, Superintendent of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and to Mr. H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent of the same, that people should be obliged to stand in their cars when they have paid for seats, but I for one desire to make a strong but courteous protest against their mismanagement in this particular.

Any one who sees the general scramble night and morning on the through trains for seats, cannot but feel there ought to be enough for all without racing for them. At Elizabeth the 8 o'clock train is boarded every morning to the peril of life and limb, long before it is stopped, and in nine cases out of ten when the cars are ready to start there are no seats left. It is hardly necessary to point out to the management that this is, to draw it mildly, a wrong and a breach of contract.

I have been traveling between New-York and Elizabeth for the last five years, for the past eight months on the New-Jersey Central, and I must say, without prejudice, that the passenger accommodations on it in nowise compare with those on the New-Jersey Railroad Company's line.

It is easy to make allowances for special accidents, as where a train breaks down and is obliged to transfer its passengers to another, but [illegible] allowance to be made for the case [illegible] which [illegible] thirty and forty [illegible] stand up for twelve miles, when they have paid for seats. It is customary, in the Summer, for many people to go out to the suburbs and spend Sunday with their friends, and at such times the cars are crowded on Monday mornings, one-third, at least, standing and jostling each other in the passage-ways. I am very certain that none of these persons get a favorable impression of the road that permits such a state of things to occur, and it does occur so constantly that I protest strongly against the discomfort, and ask for myself, and not for "many commuters," the rights I have paid for.

E. P. W.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 7, 1869.

Cuban Emigrants in this Country.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I doubt not that you are tired of hearing the complaints of the Cuban emigrants who, among other assertions, are clamorously declaring that the Cubans born on the Island are excluded from all public appointments, and that all the emigrants have come hither from a land of tyranny.

I dare say it will be interesting for you to learn what offices some of the chief revolutionists held when they left the Island of their own free will.

Señor BRAMOSIA during many years has been Auditor of the Navy, to which office he was appointed by the Queen, and to which he is indebted for his present rank, name and riches.

Señor MESTRE has been "Alcalde Mayor," or Judge, and a Professor at the University; having been appointed to both offices by the late Queen, a great part of his credit and position is due to his having occupied them.

Señor BACHILLER Y MORALES was, till the very day of his leaving Havana, nothing less than director of the Scientific Institute of said city, also appointed by the Queen. And, lastly, that hero of the revolution, Señor MORALES LEMUS, who wishes to be considered a Cincinnatus, has been, and still is, (because up to this date his diplomas have not been annulled,) *Consegero de Administracion*, or holder of one of the most important offices under the system of Government in Spain, to which he was appointed by the Queen, who also, a few years ago, promoted him to be Knight Commander of one of the highest orders of chivalry in Spain.

This is what the Spaniards call "*comer à dos carrillos*," but it is high time that the fact should be known, and that the American people should no longer be the dupes of persons who wish to palm off ambition and ingratitude for a pure patriotism.

I guarantee the truth of all my assertions, and remain, dear Sir,

A FRIEND OF TRUTH.

NEW-YORK, Monday, April 5, 1869.

Admiral Ver-Huell, Supposed Father of Napoleon III.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article on Mr. ABBOTT's *Napoleon III.*, you speak of "a certain Dutch-Jew Admiral," with whom HORTENSE was supposed to have had a *liaison*. Surely, this is a mistake—either Mr. ABBOTT's or your's. Admiral VER-HUELL was a very positive Protestant, President of a Missionary Society, &c. He occupies nearly two pages in M. FELICE's *History of the French Protestants*, published in 1851. He was a naturalized Frenchman, a great favorite of the First NAPOLEON, and died only in 1845.

CARL BENSON.

NEW-YORK, March 24, 1869.

The Empire City Railway Bill.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Albany correspondent refers to the Empire City Railway bill, now pending in the Legislature. This gives the Company a right to be freed in your columns from the misrepresentation of that article; but whatever may be its rights, it will certainly be esteemed a privilege to have the correction made. The route proposed by this Company is from the Battery, west of Broadway, Sixth-avenue and Central Park to the Spuyten Duyvil Creek, with a prong from below Twenty-sixth-street to the east of Fourth-avenue, and thence to Harlem River, which would give the road the shape of the letter Y. Thus all parts of the City and both sides of Westchester County are provided for. To stop a road either at Canal-street or the Park would fail to accommodate the financial world. No part of the road is to be on the surface or under ground. It is entirely elevated, like those of London, and not like SWAIN's plans. It proposes no monopoly—every one who will may subscribe to the stock, and those stockholders shall elect the first Board of Directors. The corporators named—Judge SUTHERLAND, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, SAMUEL SLOAN, ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, and such men, are to open the books, and their names are a guarantee that the plan is an honorable one, and that it will be carried out. All other bills legislate into office the first Board of Directors, and that is what makes them jobs and monopolies.

Respectfully yours,
EMPIRE CITY.

The Famine in Sweden.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The renewed, or rather the continued, famine among the Swedes, has given us another opportunity of testifying practically our sense here in America of the brotherhood of men of all races. These poor people have lost their crops for several years and are still dying of starvation. The suffering is so general that benevolent societies in Sweden, and even the Government, find it impossible to furnish adequate relief. The contributions furnished last year from this country were of valuable assistance; yet still, considering the prevalence of the distress, most scanty. Can we not this year manage it better? Such aid as Congress might judge it proper to vote, would surely be authorized by the public feeling. We are, indeed, burdened with debt; yet we have at least food and to spare. We have national ships—sailing vessels, idle—and for war purposes well nigh useless—which might be sent with supplies at small expense. There may be Americans who could grudge an expenditure like this which would fall imperceptibly on each member of society. If there is one, let us only wish for him that he may never know what it is to be hungry with no hope of food, and dying, to leave his wife and children to starvation—in the nineteenth century of the Christ.

AMERICAN.

The Excise Law—Protest of a Physician.

NEW-YORK, No. 156 GRAND-STREET, Tuesday, April 6, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A circular issued by a wine-trading firm in this City, and addressed to physicians for their signatures to a petition to the Legislature to empower druggists, under a license of $30, to "sell wines and brandies for medicinal purposes," is before me and requires a passing, but emphatic, word.

An experience extending over thirty years of active and general practice in this City confirms me in the opinion that the sale and use of alcoholic liquors is productive of more social, moral and material evil than any other agency.

A million or more of dollars is put into the Treasury annually by licensing this palpable wrong, while untold millions in wretchedness, misery and destitution, rioting, maiming and killing are the products.

What an investment!

Liquor-venders and liquor-drinkers, directly or indirectly, tenant our prisons, our poor-houses and our orphan asylums, and give employment mainly to our criminal Courts; and millions in taxes are annually paid to sustain these institutions. It is now sought to extend this evil by affording the right to any one, by paying $30, to sell liquor under cover of a "drug store."

It would be unjust to the regular trader who pays $250 for the same privilege, and it would be debasing to respectable druggists who decline association with "gin mills."

Already it is known that some so-called druggists sell on the "sly" intoxicating liquors as a beverage. Grant the prayer of the petition, and in three months from date every block in the City will be adorned with projecting windows, ornamented with colored bottles, for the sale of "wines, brandies, &c., for medicinal purposes."

The trick is too transparent to admit of a moment's serious consideration.

Physicians know very well that there is no difficulty now in obtaining all the stimulants required for "medicinal purposes."

JOHN ROBINSON, M. D.

The Case of the Woman Outraged on the Bark Hedwig.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Consul-General of the North German Union would respectfully inform you that in the case of the alleged outrage committed on board the North German bark *Hedwig*, during her recent voyage from Bremen to this port, the examination instituted at this office has shown the following circumstances: The *Hedwig* brought no passengers but one couple, the man by profession a seaman, working his passage, while he had paid for his wife. The latter seems to have been violated by the boatswain while her husband was on duty. No other improper conduct on the part of the officers or the crew of the ship toward her has been shown nor complained of. The Captain, especially, who is a kind-hearted gentleman, has done nothing improper, (as is intimated in some reports,) but has done everything to comfort the woman and afford her redress. He intended to hold the boatswain for punishment, but the latter effected his escape soon after the arrival of the ship. The Captain, with the assistance of this office, has taken the proper steps for the recovery of the man, who is to be sent to Bremen for trial, neither the United States authorities nor the Consul having criminal jurisdiction in the case, nor does the crime come under the Extradition treaty. Respectfully, the Chancellor of the Consulate-General,

ERWIN STAMMANN, T. U. D.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 9.

Our Railroads—Pro-Rata Freight.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am very glad to see that our Legislature is moving on the subject of *pro-rata* freight on our railroads. Please let me state a case for their enlightenment. Our depot on the Hudson River Railroad is 100 miles from New-York, and I am charged 56 cents per 100 pounds to the City.

I have an order from Cincinnati or St. Louis for 2,000 pounds of goods, and am informed by my customers that they have contracts from New-York to Cincinnati and St. Louis at 40 cents per 100 pounds. What am I to do? I cannot ship from our own depot to those places, though 100 miles nearer, for less than 100 cents per 100 pounds. I must send my goods to New-York and pay 56 cents, and send them back over the same road, and on to the above places, at 40 cents per 100 pounds!

You will therefore see what a blessing it is to live on a railroad. Our lands are taken and defaced, we exposed to danger and death in our walks and drives, to benefit the people of other States.

My factory had better be in a Western State than on the Hudson, so far as the railroad is concerned. Add the expenses to and at the depot, and cartage in New-York—I can employ teams, loading each way, at a less price per ton.

Such is the true state of the case as regards way freight. I was told by the intelligent Superintendent of Freight on the Hudson River Railroad, that he meant to make the way freight pay most of the expenses of the road, and it was by this means, principally, that the stock had gone up to 135.

May we hope that something may be done to save us from this extortion!

A MANUFACTURER.

HEREDITARY ABILITY.

Some Striking Examples from the History of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

From the Boston Advertiser, April 6.

The subject of hereditary ability has attracted some attention in England lately, and a very curious letter was recently published in the *Times*, founded upon Mr. Foss' tables of all the English Judges from the earliest times, showing in what a number of instances several members of the same family, often in direct descent, have attained a high position at the English Bar, and have been appointed to the Bench. A similar list can be formed from the Judges of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and, in proportion to their number, perhaps quite as remarkable as that which the industry of antiquaries has discovered in England.

From the list published in the Manual of the General Court for 1869, p. 135, it appears that between 1692 and 1775 there were thirty-three Judges of the Superior Court of Judicature of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. Among these were three CUSHINGS, two SEWALLS, (both Chief Justices,) two LYNDES, (also Chief Justices,) and two HUTCHINSONS; and members of the distinguished families of WINTHROP, DUDLEY, LEVERETT, QUINCY, SALTONSTALL and OLIVER.

Since 1775, there have been forty-two Justices of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, from whom we have selected the following names:

JOHN ADAMS, the first Chief Justice, and the second President of the United States, whose family is too celebrated to need special mention.

WILLIAM CUSHING, the second Chief Justice, and afterward Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States; a near relative of

NATHAN CUSHING, Judge 1790-1800, and of

CALEB CUSHING, Judge 1852-53, and afterward Attorney-General of the United States, and of

ROBERT TREAT PAINE, Judge 1790-1804, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

JEDEDIAH FOSTER, Judge 1776-1779, was the father of DWIGHT FOSTER, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and United States Senator from Massachusetts, and of THEODORE FOSTER, United States Senator from Rhode Island, and great grandfather of

DWIGHT FOSTER, Judge 1866-69.

FRANCIS DANA, the fourth Chief Justice and Minister to Russia, was the son of RICHRD DANA, Judge of the Provincial Court of Common Pleas, and nephew of EDMUND TROWBRIDGE, the ablest and most learned of the Judges of the Provincial Superior Court; and was also father of RICHARD HENRY DANA, the poet; grandfather of RICHARD HENRY DANA, Jr., one of the present leaders of the Boston Bar, and uncle of General GEORGE KINNAIRD DANA, of the English army.

JAMES SULLIVAN, Judge 1776-82, and afterward Governor, was a brother of General JOHN SULLIVAN, and father of the late Hon. WILLIAM SULLIVAN.

THEOPHILUS PARSONS, the fifth Chief Justice, was the father of the Hon. THEOPHILUS PARSONS, Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University.

DAVID SEWALL, Judge 1777-89, and SAMUEL SEWALL, the sixth Chief Justice, were near relatives and descendants of Chief Justice SAMUEL SEWALL of witchcraft celebrity.

SIMEON STRONG, Judge 1801-5, was, we believe, a near relative of Governor CALEB STRONG, and was father of SOLOMON STRONG, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

THEODORE SEDGWICK, Judge 1802-13, and previously Speaker and Senator in Congress, was father of ROBERT SEDGWICK, and grandfather of THEODORE SEDGWICK, two distinguished members of the New-York bar. Miss SEDGWICK, the well-known author, was his daughter.

DANIEL DEWEY, Judge 1814-15, was the father of CHARLES AUGUSTUS DEWEY, Judge 1837-66, and a son of the latter, FRANCIS HENSHAW DEWEY, is one of the present Judges of the Superior Court. The late DANIEL DEWEY BARNARD, of Albany, Minister at the Court of Prussia, was their cousin.

LEVI LINCOLN, Judge 1824-25, and afterward Governor, was the son of LEVI LINCOLN, Attorney General of the United States, and brother of ENOCH LINCOLN, Governor of Maine.

MARCUS MORTON, Judge 1825-40, and afterward Governor, was the father of MARCUS MORTON, one of the present Judges of the Superior Court.

EBENEZER ROCKWOOD HOAR, Judge 1859-69, and now Attorney-General of the United States, is the son of the late Hon. SAMUEL HOAR, of Concord, and brother of Hon. GEORGE FRISBIE HOAR, member of Congress from Worcester. They are grandsons of ROGER SHERMAN and first cousins of the late Governor ROGER SHERMAN BALDWIN, of Connecticut, and of WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS, lately Attorney-General of the United States.

SETH AMES, one of the present Judges of the Court, is the son of the celebrated FISHER AMES.

This list is necessarily imperfect, particularly in relationship on the female side, and possibly in one or two instances incorrect, but it is singularly strong evidence in support of the theory to which we referred above.

Letter from General Early.

General JUBAL A. EARLY's letter, declining a dinner tendered him by one hundred citizens of Lynchburg, Va., is as follows:

LYNCHBURG, Va., Saturday, April 3, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: The honor which you have done me, by proposing to welcome my return to my native State by a complimentary dinner, has been most gratifying to my feelings, and had my return taken place under more happy auspices, it would have afforded me great pleasure to accept your invitation; but in view of the condition of our unfortunate country, and for reasons which I am sure you will understand without a particular specification of them, I am constrained to decline the proposed entertainment. In doing so I desire to express to you my most heartfelt thanks for the cordial greeting you have given me, individually and collectively, and to assure you that neither in wanderings abroad nor on my return, have I seen any cause to abate in attachment to the land of my birth, or to waver in devotion to the principles which actuated us in our late struggle for all that was dear.

It is the hour of defeat and adversity that really tries the hearts and souls of men, and those who shall have passed through all its temptations without an abandonment of honor or principle, will be entitled, in the end, to be regarded as the true heroes of our cause.

Very truly and respectfully yours,
J. A. EARLY.

The Excise Law—Letter from Senator O'Donnell.

The following letter from Senator O'DONNELL, of Lewis County, was read at the recent Convention of Good Templars of Albany and Schenectady Counties, in Troy:

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, April 2, 1869.

E. S. FINCH—*Dear Sir*: I had just received your telegram. It is the first notice I have had of the Convention, and I have an engagement to-night in Lewis County. I regret that I cannot be with you. When I see such a pandering to the German element by the Press of the Republican Party, I feel as a Republican disgraced by their action in favoring a repeal of the Sunday clause of the Metropolitan Excise law. This repeal will establish a Continental Sabbath in this State, with all its train of evils, and desecration of the day of all others most sacred. I trust that the Convention will express its disapprobation of its repeal or modification.

As a consistent temperance man I am in favor of a prohibitory law, and will never consent by my vote to the principle of legalizing the infamous traffic in ruin, yet I hold it to be my duty to enforce every law which regulates or restrains the traffic, and to strive to attain to prohibition by more stringent laws to restrain the traffic.

Yours in haste,
J. O'DONNELL.

EMIGRATION FROM ENGLAND.

Canada and the United States—Letter from John Stuart Mill.

To the Editor of the Toronto Globe:

The inclosed letter from Mr. JOHN STUART MILL was received in reply to one addressed to him inclosing a proof of my proposition for an emigration system. Mr. GOSCHEN's declaration in Parliament is important and suggestive. Has it come to pass that the Government of England is so considerate of the welfare of the poor, as to arrange for their expatriation to an alien country, in preference to this or other colonial portions of the Empire? Or are the advantages of the United States, and perhaps of the Australian Colonies, so persistently and successfully laid before the Home Government and people, that they do not believe that Canada offers equal inducements to industrious immigrants. If the Home and Dominion Governments would but agree to change the route of the Intercolonial Railway from the "long" to the "short route," and expend the money so to be prudently saved in building 150 miles of railway, and opening 300 miles of water communication between Fort William and Red River, what a field would be opened up for the people who are in such a "miserable state" at home. Less than half the amount to be saved by changing the route of the Intercolonial Railway would make the route from Fort William to Fort Garry passable in three days. The Pacific Railway, along its whole length to Salt Lake, passes through no such country as that which is ready for the plowman to the west of Fort Garry. Yet the overflowing tide of human life and energy "running over" from Europe, and skillfully piloted along those never-ending lines of railway, are covering those western prairies with our kindred, who could with equal facility be guided to the banks of the Saskatchewan and Assiniboine. BRIGHAM YOUNG has done more to people his arid country beyond the Rocky Mountains, than has been accomplished directly by the successive Governments of Western Canada within ten days' sail of Liverpool. Your obedient servant,

TORONTO, April 1, 1869. G. LAIDLAW.

MR. MILL'S LETTER.

BLACK HEATH PARK, KENT, March 7, 1869.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 8th ultimo, with its inclosures respecting a plan for systematic emigration to Canada. The time is very favorable for the reception of such a plan in this country, as attention has of late been called in an unusual degree to the miserable state of the English agricultural laborers, and to the possibility of making emigration available for their relief; and Mr. GOSCHEN, the new President of the Poor Law Board, has declared in Parliament that the subject is under his consideration, with a view, however, to the United States rather than to Canada.

It would be highly desirable that the promoters of your plan should enter into direct communication with Mr. GOSCHEN, and that he should be enabled as soon as possible to judge what amount of assistance the Canadian Government may be willing to offer toward the cost of the emigration.

I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,
J. S. MILL.

G. LAIDLAW, Esq.

The Freedmen's Bureau—Letter from General Howard.

The following letter from General O. O. HOWARD, in answer to a letter of inquiry addressed to him by Hon. O. H. DOCKERY, Chairman of the House Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, exhibits the present *status* of the Freedmen's Bureau:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9, 1869.

Hon. O. H. Dockery, M. C., Chairman of Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, House of Representatives:

DEAR SIR: I have received your note, and will cheerfully comply with your request.

As to the work of education among "the freedmen and refugees," I have already closed up all divisions of the Bureau except the educational work, the payment of bounties, and three hospitals—one at Vicksburg, one at Richmond, Va., and one in this district. I think a larger expenditure of money has been made in aid of school buildings in cities and villages than I would have advised with my present experience. Now that prejudice is giving way, the educational work can be extended more than heretofore into the country with comparatively small outlay, by seeking the coöperation of the people. We have already quite a corps of colored teachers, and soon will have more; and we know these can go into the country schools and be comparatively well received. I propose to have but one agent in each State hereafter, so as to save every cent I can in order to use the remainder of our appropriation for the starting of schools in places where the people have thus far been deprived of them.

I have been obliged by law to coöperate with their benevolent educational associations; and in aiding them to prepare teachers, I have been necessitated to help institutions of the higher grades. You may commit me, as you suggest, to aid the country schools more in the future, and the normal schools, academies, colleges, and universities less. But, as we still need colored teachers very much, it might not be well to tie up the Bureau completely by an amendment. I have no other object than to carry out the will of Congress on this subject.

Yours, truly, O. O. HOWARD,
Bvt. Maj. Gen'l U. S. A., Commissioner, &c.

P. S.—You will notice by the reports schools for children of "refugees" at Fortress Monroe, Richmond, Va., Wilmington, N. C., Lookout Mountain, Tenn., and a few others. These children are all white.

O. O. H.

The Military Force in Canada.

From the Montreal Gazette, April 3.

There have been rumors afloat for some days past to the effect that orders had been received from Great Britain countermanding the withdrawal of the troops in the Spring and the proposed sale of the horses belonging to the artillery and cavalry now quartered in Quebec and Ontario. It was these rumors which probably gave rise to the further rumor that a Fenian raid was anticipated in the Spring, and that the military authorities were preparing accordingly. We have quite recently heard still another rumor, which we give simply as a rumor in the absence of official information, but which may prove to be the true one, and account for the order countermanding the reduction of the Canadian military establishment, that is, if one has really issued. It is to this effect—that the Imperial and Dominion Governments are in correspondence on the general question of Colonial defence, and that, in accordance with the well-known doctrines of the Manchester school, Mr. CARDWELL refuses to maintain the present establishment in the Dominion, unless our Government agrees to pay a large contribution toward its cost, as is now the practice in Ceylon and some of the Australian colonies.

In the meanwhile, the Imperial Government is acting upon its determination to place Canada on a thorough "peace footing." All the supply branches of the army now in the Dominion—commissariat and staff corps, &c., &c.—are about to be placed under the charge of a Controller, now at sea on his way out, who will be assisted by Messrs. GELLATLEY and PALMER, of the Commissariat in this city. Still other changes are expected in order to consolidate and reduce the expenses of the different supply departments, in pursuance of the economical policy drafted by the new Board of Army Control.

The Fritchie Homestead in Frederick.

From the Frederick (Md.) Examiner.

The work of widening Carroll Creek, in West Patrick-street, preparatory to the erection of a new bridge, has been commenced. The old Fritchie property, on the south side of the street and adjoining the creek, was sold last Saturday to Mr. JAMES HOPWOOD, of this city, for the sum of $300. According to the terms of the contract under which he bought it, he is required to remove the building by the 15th instant, to make room for an extension of the limits of the creek, and thus, in a few days more, the old "Fritchie Homestead," rendered so famous and historic by the heroic conduct of its late owner during LEE's invasion of Maryland, in 1862, will disappear before the rude touch of our enterprising corporate authorities.

AGED COLORED PERSONS.—There are at present two occupants of the city hospital, whose united ages reach 221. PATTY MILLER was born in Charles City County, Va., in 1757, and is consequently 112 years old; while BEN. TAYLOR, who was born in New-York in 1760, has arrived at the age of 109. Old BEN. is a preacher, and holds forth regularly every Sunday. Notwithstanding their weight of years, the old people jog along remarkably well.—*Columbia (S. C.) Phoenix, April 3.*

GEORGIA BETTER THAN HONDURAS.—We are told, directly after the war a family living near Macon, with some $8,000 in specie, went to Honduras, expecting to realize a large fortune. A pretty long residence in the desired haven of rest nearly starved them and exhausted their means. They could muster sufficient funds to return to Georgia, which they have done, and are content to remain in the State the remainder of their lives.—*Augusta (Ga.) Constitution, April 1.*

The Providence City Council sometimes does some things queerly. It recently had before it a bill increasing salaries of city officials in a singularly reckless and disproportioned way. The Council passed it, expecting the Board of Aldermen to non-concur, then to have a Committee of Conference appointed, which would agree upon the proper bill to be passed. The Board of Aldermen concurred, in the expectation that the Mayor would veto the bill; but that officer preferred to allow it to become a law by pocketing it. There can be no remedy for a year to come, as the law provides that the salaries shall be fixed in March.

DON PIATT called upon President GRANT recently, and in concluding his account of the brief interview says: "Ending, I said, 'Good-by, Mr. President. I hope you will have health and strength enough to reform our civil service, and get the revenues honestly collected and disbursed.' 'I intend to try,' he replied, 'and if one set won't do it, I'll try another, and keep trying until I find honest and capable men.'"

WASHINGTON.

The Closing Hours of the Present Session of Congress.

The New Reconstruction Bill Passed by Both Houses.

Further Debate in the Senate on Pacific Railroad Matters.

An Extra Session of the Senate Called by the President.

A Large Number of Nominations Ready to be Sent In.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 9.

The Senate went to work with a will this morning. There was none of what is technically called morning business. The last hours of the session were drawing to a close, and every one manifested a desire to set legislative seal on the few measures which it was deemed important to pass.

The only report from a committee was that presented by Mr. TRUMBULL from the Judiciary Committee, on the Reconstruction bill of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. He recommended the passage of the House bill with a few unimportant amendments of detail. Mr. MORTON immediately offered as an amendment his resolution of yesterday, that the ratification of the Fifteenth constitutional amendment be insisted on as condition precedent before these and the other States be restored to their relations with the General Government. It was feared at first that this would give rise to so much debate that the bill would be necessarily killed. Rumors that GARRETT DAVIS intended to speak six hours, and that Mr. STOCKTON was to follow in an argument to last all night, were set afloat, but it soon became evident that the Democrats did not intend to fillibuster, and the fears of the friends of the bill were allayed. Mr. TRUMBULL opposed the amendment of Mr. MORTON, and Mr. CONKLING followed in some forcible remarks on the same side. The Democrats made the usual party speeches prophecying future disasters from such partisan legislation; but the vote was soon taken, and the amendment was adopted by ten majority. Then, after some further amendments, the bill was put on its passage. Mr. SPRAGUE was the only Republican who voted against it.

The most important bill taken up next was the one to reimburse loyal owners of steamships which were seized and used by the Government in the late war. It was debated and amended till about 5 o'clock, when a motion to go into Executive session and to meet again for legislative purposes at 7:30 prevailed.

When the Senate again met at that hour the galleries were thronged with ladies and gentlemen, the latter composed principally of office-holders and office-seekers. About 8 o'clock the bill facetiously termed to protect the interests of the United States in the squabble between the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads was taken up. The adherents of the Central Pacific Road mustered in strong force, and half-hour followed half-hour in tedious debate on this seemingly never-to-be settled question.

At 10:25 o'clock the Pacific Railroad bill, with numerous amendments, left the Senate and was sent to the House for concurrence by that body. A dozen Senators immediately jumped to their feet and shouted to the President *pro tem.* for recognition. Mr. MORTON was successful, and he moved that the Memphis and El Paso Railroad bill be taken up. Protests came from the opponents of the measure, and its friends insisted on a call of the yeas and nays. A cross fire arose on the subject, to end which Mr. SHERMAN moved an Executive session, which was carried, and at 10:40 P. M. the galleries were cleared and the doors closed.

The resolution, as passed by the Senate, embodies the basis of a settlement understood to be agreed upon between the two companies. The point of junction is fixed at Ogden, but the Union Pacific will continue to build on until the two roads meet, and the Central Pacific will pay for the same. The President is authorized to appoint a board of five eminent, experienced, and disinterested railroad men to examine and report upon both roads. The Attorney-General is authorized to investigate the action of both corporations to ascertain whether either of them have violated their charters, &c. There are other stringent provisions which are satisfactory to both sides. At midnight the bill is still on the Speaker's table, but will probably be reached before adjournment.

TWELVE O'CLOCK.—The Senate is in Executive session, discussing the nomination of J. M. ASHLEY as Governor of Montana. There is strong opposition, and the debate promises to last some time. As his name is on the head of the list, no other nominations have yet been reached. There are but two or three others, out of two hundred, that are disputed.

The House at this hour has just refused for the second time to take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The conference on the Whisky and Tobacco Tax bill is concluded and must be acted on or the bill is lost.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

At 9:30 o'clock to-night General BUTLER moved to proceed to the Speaker's table in order to get at the Senate amendments to the Reconstruction bill. The Democrats at first showed signs of resistance by fillibustering, but after three or four dilatory motions their tactics were cut short, the rules were suspended, and by a party vote the amendment was concurred in without debate, and the bill goes to the President. The success of this measure so practical and important, in such a brief space of time, after the efforts of four months had failed, is due almost entirely to the practical good sense of the President.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The House to-night, at 9 o'clock, after much sharp debate, passed by a bare two-thirds vote—ninety-seven to forty-seven—a huge Political Disabilities bill, containing nearly a thousand names. This bill goes to the Senate, and at the same time there is a Senate bill of the same character on the Speaker's table, which will be passed before adjournment.

NOMINATIONS BEFORE THE SENATE.

The proclamation of the President convening an Executive Session of the Senate on Monday next, was delivered to the Senate this afternoon at 2 o'clock. It is in the usual form of such documents.

No nominations, save one Collector of Internal Revenue, were sent in to-day, for the reason that the Senate still has nearly 200 names on its calendar, all that it can act on before 12 o'clock to-morrow, and by the thirty-seventh rule all nominations remaining unacted upon at the moment of adjournment fall to the ground, and must be re-appointed. Hence a large number of appointments, ready or nearly so, will be held until Monday. The Senate will probably confirm everything before it with few or no exceptions, before adjournment to-morrow. The President, with his Cabinet, will be at the President's room of the Senate to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of signing bills that may not have reached him previously.

PRESIDENT GRANT.

The pressure on the President was checked today by his own action. Having certain matters requiring immediate attention, he retired to his library with his Secretary, and declined to see any one until the hour for Cabinet meeting. The President refuses to see any one in his business office during the evening, except by previous appointment; many visitors call, but if received at all, they go to the private parlor, where the social aspect forbids the introduction of purely business matters.

NEW MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE.

The best part of the day's session in the House was occupied in the discussion of the Myers and Moffatt contested election case from Philadelphia. After numerous speeches, the report of the Committee was sustained. Mr. MOFFATT was unseated and Mr. MYERS was seated by a strict party vote. Three of the Connecticut members, Messrs. KELLOGG, STARKWEATHER and STRONG, Republicans, were sworn in to-day on informal certificates, there being no question as to the election. Mr. BARNUM, Democratic member from the Fourth District, did not appear. It may be noted for the benefit of office-holders and office-seekers in Mr. BARNUM's district, that Mr. BEARDSLEY, his defeated competitor, is here, and will be accorded the same consideration in recommendations for office as if he had been elected.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE PRO TEM.

Vice-President COLFAX left town this morning for Ohio, when the Senate was called to order by the Secretary. Mr. SUMNER offered a resolution that Mr. ANTHONY be appointed President *pro tem.*, which was carried *nem con.*

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, this morning, it was ordered that the correspondence growing out of the *Alabama* claims between the United States and England be printed for the use of the Senate. These documents and papers are the most voluminous presented to Congress in some years, and will make six or eight volumes of four or five hundred pages each

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 9.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

There was a full meeting of the House Committee on the Pacific Railroads this morning, at which, after a long and animated discussion, it was agreed to report the following resolution to the House, as the basis of a joint resolution to be passed by the House and Senate:

Resolved, As the judgment of this Committee, that, pending the investigation ordered by this House on the 29th day of March last, as to the alleged illegal issue of United States bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California on the 3d day of March last, no more bonds of the United States should be issued to said Company for work done east of Monument Point, or until the final completion and acceptance of said road by the Government; and that, during the pendency of this investigation, no further bonds of the United States should be issued to the Union Pacific Railroad Company for work done west of Ogden, or until the final completion and acceptance of said Union Pacific Railroad by the Government; provided, that nothing contained in this resolution shall be construed as bearing upon the question involved in this investigation under the resolution of the House as to the location of said lines of the road, or any fraud alleged therein.

The Committee also agreed to ask the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved That the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, or such Sub-Committee as they may designate, are hereby authorized to sit during the vacation, at such times and places as they may deem advisable, for the purpose of making the investigation ordered March 29, and the ordinary and necessary expenses of such committee and their clerk shall be paid during the time they are engaged in such examination.

THE CONSCIENCE FUND.

A letter was received at the Treasury Department this morning, containing a $100 bill, with the request that it be deposited in the conscience fund. It had been addressed by the sender to Mr. FISH, Secretary of the Treasury, postmarked Princeton, N. J. Another conscience letter from Oxford, Penn., contained $1 50, sent in payment of revenue stamps amounting to that sum, which the writer had found and used.

Chief Engineer JOHN H. LONG has been detached from special service at New-York and ordered to the *Saugus*.

AMERICAN VESSELS ABANDONED.

The State Department has received a dispatch dated March 9, from the United States Consul at Santanda, Spain, containing information of the wreck and abandonment at sea of the American vessel *Anna*, Captain WILLIAM BLANCHARD. She was discovered on the 7th of March by the Spanish steamer *Auveres* in lat. north 46° 52′, long east 1° 0′ of meridian of San Fernaals. From her logbook it appears that she was bound on a voyage from New-Castle to Callao.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Indian Appropriation bill, as agreed to by the Conference Committees and adopted by both Houses last night, and sent to the President today for his signature, omits all of those amendments moved in the Senate by Mr. HARLAN, based on treaties made by the Indian Peace Commissioners, and contains in their stead the amendment orginally proposed by Mr. DAWES in the House, giving the President $2,000,000 to be used for the purpose of keeping peace on the Plains this Summer.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate, this afternoon, confirmed the following nominations:

T. M. Wilkins, to be Secretary of the Territory of Dakota; Robert Williams, Jr., Collector, and Geo. B. Johnson, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the Third District of Ohio; Benj. L. Winans, Postmaster at Newport, Ky.; John L. Muller, Postmaster at Lafayette, Ind.; John L. Haynes, Collector of Customs for the District of Texas; Thos. Dixon, Postmaster at Shelby, Ind.; John Ely, Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Ellmaker, removed.

NOMINATION NOT CONFIRMED.

It was erroneously stated yesterday that JAMES WADSWORTH was confirmed as Marshal of the Southern District of New-York.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following proclamation was issued this afternoon by the President:

A Proclamation.

Whereas, Objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 o'clock on the 12th day of April, 1869, to receive and act upon such communications as may be made to it on the part of the Executive. Now, therefore, I, U. S. GRANT, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the City of Washington, on the 12th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M. on that day, on which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the 8th of April, in the year of our Lord 1869, and the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The extra session is called to act upon nominations to office.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, April 9.

Mr. ANTHONY was again elected President *pro tem.* in the absence of Mr. COLFAX.

VIRGINIA, MISSISSIPPI AND TEXAS RECONSTRUCTION.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL the House bill authorizing the submission of the Constitution of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people, was taken up.

Mr. MORTON offered as an additional section the joint resolution offered by him the other day, providing that before Virginia, Mississippi and Texas shall be admitted to a representation in Congress, their several Legislatures shall ratify the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. TRUMBULL did not think it wise to add this section to the bill. Congress had already, with great deliberation, passed several acts prescribing the conditions of reconstruction, and several States had complied with those conditions and been admitted to a representation; and for Congress now to impose additional conditions would be a breach of faith with those people. He had no doubt that those States would ratify the Fifteenth Amendment without it being made a condition of reconstruction.

Mr. MORTON denied that it would be a breach of faith. No agreement had been made between Congress and the unreconstructed States. Congress had offered those States reconstruction upon certain conditions, but they had refused to accept the offer and had stood out in hostility to the Government, and now it was the right of Congress to impose whatever conditions it pleased, provided that they were right and just in themselves. He would rather see the pending bill fail than pass without this amendment. The desire of the Democratic Party was to keep this question of negro suffrage open as an element of success in the election of 1872. The Democrats calculated that without the votes of Virginia, Mississippi, Texas and Indiana the Fifteenth Amendment must fail of ratification, and the only way to defeat that result was by making its ratification a condition of the readmission of these States.

Mr. CONKLING said that the imposition of the new condition proposed by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) would be a breach of faith. That Senator contended the States in question had remained unreconstructed only because they had willfully stood out and refused to accept reconstruction upon the conditions offered by Congress. This certainly was not true of Virginia, one of the States to which this bill was sought to apply. Virginia had gone on as far as she could in the prescribed course of reconstruction, and had failed to complete it only because the Commanding General, representing the Government of the United States, had been unable, for want of money, to hold the election which was necessary as a condition precedent to her admission to a representation in Congress.

Mr. THURMAN said the power of Congress in relation to changing the Constitution was merely to propose amendments. But the amendment of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. MORTON) proposed that Congress, having already submitted the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment to the people, should now go on and coerce certain States into ratifying it. This would be an outrage, not only upon the people of these States, but upon the people of all the States, by forcing negro suffrage upon them. Indeed, he understood the Senator to say that one great object of his amendment was to override the will of the people of his State (Indiana.)

Mr. MORTON—Not to override the will of the people, but to override a revolutionary party in Indiana, which seeks to thwart the will of the people.

Mr. THURMAN—If the Senator really believes the people of Indiana are in favor of negro suffrage, why not consent to submit it to them directly, and not attempt to force it upon them by a Legislature elected on the Chicago platform, which expressly disavowed the intention to force negro suffrage on the States in the Union?

After some remarks by Mr. THURMAN, the amendment was agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Brownlow, Buckingham, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Drake, Harris, Howard, McDonald, Morrill, Morton, Nye, Osborn, Pool, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Schurz, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Warner, Williams, Wilson, Yates—30.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Bayard, Boreman, Casserly, Conkling, Davis, Edmunds, Fenton, Ferry, Fessenden, Fowler, McCreery, Norton, Patterson, Sawyer, Sprague, Stockton, Thurman, Trumbull, Willey—20.

Mr. TRUMBULL proposed several verbal amendments designed to remove ambiguities in the original bill. Which were agreed to.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, the sixth section, authorizing the Commanding General to suspend, until the action of the Legislature, all laws that he may deem unjust and oppressive, was struck out.

Mr. EDMUNDS then offered the following as an additional section, which was adopted, declaring "That the proceedings of any of the said States shall not be deemed final, or operate as a complete restoration, until their action shall be approved by Congress."

Mr. DAVIS said, understanding that the people of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, were willing to accept the bill as passed by the House, he had not intended to say anything against, although opposed to it, but he could not let that most unconstitutional and outrageous addition to the bill pass, without protesting against it.

Mr. SAWYER offered an amendment to the first section, which was agreed to, striking out the words "the registered voters of said State," and inserting instead the words "voters of said State registered at the time of said submission."

Mr. STOCKTON declared himself opposed to the original bill, and especially opposed to the amendment of the Senator from Indiana, which was not only unconstitutional and an outrage upon the people, but an anomaly even upon the Congressional scheme of reconstruction.

Mr. BAYARD opposed and denounced the bill on the same ground.

Mr. CASSERLY said he would not have opposed the passage of the bill as it had come from the House, because that was simply a compliance with the express recommendation of the President in his late message; but he felt bound to oppose, in the only way he could, the harsh, unjust and uncalled-for amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana. He had the authority of at least two distinguished Republican Senators for denouncing that amendment as a shameful breach of faith on the part of the Congress of the United States; and from his knowledge of the character of the American people he felt very confident that any party that resorted to such means to sustain itself in power would, sooner or later, be sternly and effectually rebuked by them.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 44 yeas to 9 nays; all the Senators present voting in the affirmative except the following: Messrs. Bayard, Casserly, Davis, Fowler, McCreery, Norton, Sprague, Stockton and Thurman.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE.

The unfinished business of yesterday, the bill to declare and fix the *status* of Judge-Advocate of the Army, came up and was amended and passed.

AN EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate the President's Proclamation calling an extra session of the Senate, beginning on Monday next, for the transaction of Executive business.

STEAMERS SEIZED DURING THE WAR.

The bill providing for compensating the loyal owners of steamers taken for the use of the Government during the war was taken up and discussed until 4:45, when the Senate went into Executive session.

EVENING SESSION.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD called up the bill to secure the interests of the United States in the Pacific Railroad, and said the Central and Pacific Railroad Companies had come to an agreement as to their point of meeting. He offered a substitute for the first and second sections of the amendment offered by him to the House bill the other day. Agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS complained that there was no Democrat on the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, and said he felt the less delicacy about making the complaint, because he was not himself a Democrat. [Laughter.]

Mr. THURMAN admitted that the complaint was not without cause, and expressed the hope that that cause would be removed at the next session.

Mr. ANTHONY said that formerly the practice in the Senate was for the majority to assign their own members to the several Committees, leaving in each a vacancy or vacancies to be filled by the minority, but that at the beginning of war it was found necessary to depart from that practice in the case of the Committee on Military Affairs, because the majority felt satisfied that if a vacancy were left on that Committee for one of the minority, it would be filled by the unworthy predecessor (Mr. BRECKINRIDGE) of the present Senator from Kentucky, and it was not thought safe to intrust him with the military secrets of the Government.

Mr. DAVIS criticised the management of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and intimated that the Chief Engineer of the road, General DODGE, and one of the Directors, Mr. AMES, were in Congress to secure legislation for the benefit of the road.

Mr. WILSON said the intimation was unjust and unfounded. The fact was, those gentlemen had never voted for any legislation in the interest of the road, and ever since one of them, at least, Mr. AMES, got into Congress, the legislation had been rather adverse to the Company.

Mr. DAVIS disclaimed any prejudice against either of the gentlemen referred to, but he did not think it possible that the Chief Engineer of such an important and extensive work could attend properly to his official duties and at the same time perform his duties faithfully as a Representative. Nor did he think it right that a man who could enter into such an agreement as that read in the Senate the other day by the Senator from Nevada, (STEWART,) should continue in the management of a great national work like the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. HOWARD moved to strike out the first seven lines of section 2, and insert instead his amendment offered when the bill was last up, naming the officers who should constitute the commission to examine the road. Lost.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to strike out the section offered by Mr. DAVIS, and adopted the other day, directing the Attorney-General to investigate whether the charter of the Union Pacific Railroad Company has not been forfeited, &c. Lost.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment to section 3, which was agreed to.

The bill was then passed in the following form:

Be it resolved, &c., That the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at a meeting to be held on the 22d day of April, 1869, in the City of Boston, with power to adjourn from day to day, shall elect a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and said stockholders are hereby authorized to establish their general office at such place in the United States as they may select at said meeting, provided that the passage of this resolution shall not confer any other right on said Union Pacific Railroad Company than to hold such election, or be held in any manner to relinquish or waive any rights of the United States to take advantage of any act or neglect of said Union Pacific Railroad Company heretofore done or omitted whereby the rights of the General Government have been or may be prejudiced; provided that the common terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad shall be at or near Ogden, and the Union Pacific Railroad Company shall build and the Central Pacific Railroad Company shall pay for and own the railroad from the terminus aforesaid to a promontory summit, at which point the rails shall meet and connect and form one continuous line.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That to ascertain the condition of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad, the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a board of eminent citizens, not exceeding five in number, and who shall not be interested in either road, to examine and report upon the condition of the same, and what sum or sums, if any, will be required to complete such of said roads to the point of terminus, as a first-class road for the entire length thereof, to the said terminus, in compliance with the several acts relating to said roads, and the expense of such Board, including an allowance of ten dollars each for their services for each day employed in such examination or report, to be paid equally by said Companies.

SEC. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That the President is hereby authorized and required to withhold from each of said Companies an amount of subsidy bonds, authorized to be issued by the United States under said acts, sufficient to secure a full completion as a first-class road of all sections of such road upon which bonds have already been issued, or in lieu of such bonds he may receive as such security an equal amount of the first mortgage bonds of such Company, and if it shall appear to the President that the amount of subsidy bonds to be issued to either of said Companies is insufficient to insure the full completion of such road, he may make requisition upon such Company for a sufficient amount of bonds already issued to said Company, or in his discretion of their first mortgage bonds, to secure the full completion of the same, and in default of obtaining such security as in this section provided, the President may authorize and direct the Attorney-General to institute such suits and proceedings on behalf and in the name of the United States, and in any Court of the United States having jurisdiction, as shall be necessary or proper to compel the giving of such security, and thereby, or in any manner otherwise, to protect the interests of the United States in said road, and to insure the full completion thereof as a first-class road, as required by law.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Attorney-General of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to investigate whether the charters of the Union and the Central Pacific Railroad Companies have been forfeited, and to institute the necessary and proper legal proceedings. Also, to investigate whether said Companies have [illegible] any illegal dividends [illegible], and, if so, to institute the necessary proceedings to have [illegible]; and also to investigate whether any director or other agents or employes of the said Company have not violated any penal law, and if so, to institute proper criminal proceedings against the persons who have violated such law.

At 10:25 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the Senate amendments to the Whisky and Tobacco bill were taken from the Speaker's table and non concurred in, and a Committee of Conference requested.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, asked leave to report back the bill permitting defendants in criminal cases in the United States Courts to testify, and to make the State laws govern in the United States Courts in the respective States on questions of the competency of witnesses.

Mr. BIRD objected.

Mr. BUTLER moved to suspend the rules. The rules were not suspended.

OPINIONS OF ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

Mr. COOK moved to suspend the rules to enable him to report a bill from the Judiciary Committee to provide for the publication of the opinions of the Attorney-Generals, and for other purposes.

The rules were suspended and the bill came before the House for action, and was passed under the previous question.

CONNECTICUT REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. PAINE, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, moved that the Representatives elect from the State of Connecticut be sworn in. They had not the usual regular certificates, because the canvass was not yet fully completed; but they had credentials from State officials which satisfied the Committee on Elections unanimously that they were duly elected.

Mr. BROOKS suggested that this would be establishing a very dangerous precedent. What was the particular object of this haste? Was it simply to anticipate pay and mileage?

Mr. PAINE stated that whatever satisfied the House of the election of its members, satisfied the constitutional requirement. The canvass could not be fully completed before the adjournment of the session. After some further discussion the motion was agreed to, and Messrs. STRONG, KELLOGG and STARKWEATHER were sworn in as Representatives from the State of Connecticut. Mr. BARNUM, the fourth Representative, was not present.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. SCHENCK, ALLISON and MARSHALL the Conference Committee on the Whisky and Tobacco Tax bill.

Mr. PAINE, from the Committee on Elections, reported a resolution for a sub-committee to take testimony in South Carolina on the elections in the Third and Fourth Districts. Adopted.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to establish a Land District in Wyoming Territory. After a short discussion the bill was passed.

Mr. MAYNARD introduced a bill granting to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company the right of way, grant of lands, &c. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. JULIAN presented the Conference Report on the Osage Indian Land bill, and it was agreed to.

PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The House then, at 1:30 o'clock, resumed consideration of the Myers and Moffatt contested election case from Pennsylvania.

After two hours' discussion the House proceeded to vote on the resolutions. The resolution of the minority declaring that Mr. MOFFATT is entitled to the seat was rejected, and that of the majority declaring that Mr. MYERS is entitled to it was adopted, each by a strictly party vote.

Mr. MYERS was thereupon sworn in as a Representative from Pennsylvania.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. BEAMAN presented the conference report on the Deficiency bill, which was agreed to. One of its provisions is that the Washington Gas Company shall allow a discount of eighteen and three-quarters per cent. for prompt payment of its bills

PAY FOR A CONTESTANT.

Mr. PAINE asked leave to report a resolution to pay Mr. MOFFATT, who had occupied the seat which Mr. MEYERS had just obtained, $1,800, in full for expenses in prosecuting his claim to the seat.

Messrs. MAYNARD and LOUGHRIDGE objected.

Mr. PAINE moved to suspend the rules.

The rules were suspended and the resolution was adopted.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. WHITTEMORE, from the Committee on Reconstruction, reported a bill relieving a large number of persons from political disabilities, and moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded.

Mr. WHITTEMORE then moved that the rules be suspended, and the bill passed.

Mr. BROOKS inquired whether members had not a right to have the bill read.

The Speaker replied in the negative. The right of a member to demand the reading was acquired under a rule of the House, and the pending motion was to suspend all the rules.

Mr. BROOKS yielded the point, but wished the country to know the manner in which business was done in the House.

The rules were not suspended—yeas 98, nays 56, less than two-thirds in the affirmative. The bill therefore was not passed, but remained before the House for discussion and action.

Mr. FARNSWORTH advocated the bill, and spoke of its great importance. Nearly all the names embraced in it had been scanned, criticised, and passed upon favorably by the Reconstruction Committee of the House and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and by both Houses. The twenty-eight Kentucky men, whose names were included in the bill, had been recommended by such Union men as Ex-Attorney General SPEED; the North Carolina men had been recommended by the Republican Committee in that State and by Governor HOLDEN. One of them had just been appointed and confirmed as an Assessor of Internal Revenue, but could not hold the office unless relieved, because he had been a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. WARD asked Mr. FARNSWORTH whether he would yield for a motion to strike out the names of Kentucky men?

Mr. FARNSWORTH declined doing so, but challenged anything to be said against any one of them. He reminded the House that during the rebellion the men in the South had either to become refugees or bow to the storm; and he intimated that some of those opposing this bill would have bowed much lower if they had been in the same position. He reminded his Republican brethren that if it came to be understood that no man was to be relieved unless he voted the Republican ticket, no one at all would be relieved. Nearly all the persons thus far relieved were Republicans. Probably not one-twentieth named in the pending bill were Democrats. He moved the previous question or the passage of the bill. The previous question was seconded without a vote on the passage.

The House then at 5 o'clock took a recess until 8 P. M.

The House met again at 8 o'clock.

BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. LOGAN, the Senate bill to facilitate the payments of bounties to soldiers, or their heirs, was taken from the Speaker's table, amended by a provision that the attorneys' fees shall be reserved by the Department when the money is paid, and was then passed.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The consideration of the bill removing political disabilities was then resumed. The bill was read in full by the Clerk.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, and resulted yeas 97, nays 47, so two-thirds voting in the affirmative the bill was passed. Some slight applause followed the announcement of the vote. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allison, Archer, Axtell, Beaman, Beatty, Beck, Benton, Biggs, Bingham, Bird, Blair, Boles, Bowen, Burr, Butler of Tennessee, Cake, Cleveland, Cobb of North Carolina, Cooke, Conger, Crebbs, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Deweese, Dickinson, Dixon, Dockery, Ela, Farnsworth, Finckelnburg, Fitch, Getz, Golladay, Griswold, Hale, Hamill, Hawley, Heaton, Hill, Holman, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Jones of North Carolina, Jones of Kentucky, Judd, Kellogg, Kerr, Ketcham, Knott, Laflin, Lash, Loughridge, Marshall, Mayham, McCarthy, McCormick, McNeely, Morgan, Morrell of Pennsylvania, Myers, Niblack, O'Neill, Paine, Poland, Prosser, Reeves, Rogers, Roots, Sargent, Sawyer, Sheldon of Louisiana, Slocum, Smith of Tennessee, Smythe of Iowa, Stevenson, Stokes, Stone, Stoughton, Strong, Swann, Sweeney, Tillman, Trimble, Twichell, Van Auken, Van Trump, Washburn of Wisconsin, Welker, Whittemore, Willard, Wilson of Minnesota, Wilson of Ohio, Winchester, Woodward, Wells—97.

NAYS—Messrs. Ambler, Boyd, Brooks, Buffington, Burdett, Cessna, Churchill, Clarke, Cobb of Wisconsin, Coburn, Duval, Ferris, Gilfillan, Hoar, Hoge of South Carolina, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Julian, Kelsey, Knapp, Lawrence, Logan, Maynard, McCrary, McGrew, Mercur, Moore of New Jersey, Orth, Packard, Packer, Palmer, Phelps, Pomeroy, Scofield, Sheldon of New-York, Stevens, Taffe, Tanner, Townsend, Tyner, Upson, Van Horn, Ward, Wheeler, Williams, Winans, Witcher—47.

ALASKA FURS.

Mr. DIXON moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate bill to prevent the extermination of the fur-bearing animals in Alaska was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and asked to have it put upon its passage.

Mr. SARGENT opposed the bill, claiming that it was for the benefit of a monopoly and would work great injury to the natives. He had read the proceedings of the Board of Commerce of San Francisco protesting against the passage of the bill.

Mr. AXTELL spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Agreed to, and the bill remains with the Committee on Commerce.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked leave to have the bill to provide for submitting the Constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, with the Senate amendments thereto, taken from the Speaker's table.

Mr. BROOKS objected.

Mr. BUTLER moved to suspend the rules.

Agreed to; yeas 110, nays 35—the Democrats voting in the negative.

Mr. BUTLER then moved to suspend the rules and concur in the Senate amendments, the principal amendments being those requiring the ratification of the Fifteenth Constitutional Amendment as a prerequisite for admission, and referring the proceedings finally to Congress for approval.

Messrs. ELDRIDGE and BROOKS demanded separate votes on the amendments, but the Speaker ruled that the motion to suspend the rules cut off that right.

Mr. WOODWARD, at 10 o'clock, moved that the House adjourn. Negatived.

The rules were suspended—yeas 107, nays 39—and the Senate amendments were concurred in by a strict party vote.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The House then went to the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

The Senate amendments to the House bill for the relief of BLANTON DUNCAN, of Kentucky. Concurred in—yeas 75, nays 53.

Mr. MAYNARD, at 11 o'clock, moved to take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

On a vote by tellers there were yeas 68, nays 66.

Mr. SCHENCK demanded the yeas and nays.

The Speaker intimated that the taking of a recess now would, under the difficulty of engrossment, put it out of the power of the House to dispose of the business passing between the two branches.

The motion was disagreed to—yeas 49, nays 96.

The House then continued with the business on the Speaker's table, as follows:

The Senate amendments to the House bill to declare and fix the *status* of Judge Advocates in the army. Concurred in.

The Senate joint resolution extending until the 3d of March, 1871, the time for completing the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal. Passed.

The Senate joint resolution making San Diego, Cal., a port of delivery. Passed.

The Senate bill to extend the time to the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company to complete the first twenty miles.

Mr. JULIAN moved an amendment, requiring the lands ceded to be sold only to actual settlers in quantities not exceeding 160 acres.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. ROOTS hoped it would not be referred, but would be passed without amendment.

The bill was not referred—yeas 25, nays 77.

Mr. JULIAN moved an additional section granting the right of way, &c., to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. LOGAN objected to the amendment as not being germane to the bill.

The Speaker sustained the objection.

Mr. HOLMAN, at 12 o'clock, moved a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow. Negatived—yeas 66, nays 76.

Mr. JULIAN's amendment was then agreed to, Mr. ROOTS withdrawing his objection to it.

The bill as amended was then passed.

Mr. PAINE, at 12:30 o'clock, moved to lay aside the business on the Speaker's table, so as to take up a South Carolina contested election case.

The motion was rejected by nays 56, yeas 66.

RECESS VOTED DOWN.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that the House take a recess till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The vote resulted yeas 69, nays 68. The Speaker voted "nay," making it a tie vote; so the motion was rejected.

CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS.

The next business on the Speaker's table was the Senate bill in reference to the Central and Union Pacific Railroads.

Mr. BINGHAM moved the previous question, first making a statement as to the importance of the bill.

Mr. VAN TRUMP reminded Mr. BINGHAM of the charges he made the other day as to the frauds perpetrated by the Central Pacific Railroad.

Mr. BINGHAM denied having made such charges.

Mr. FARNSWORTH protested against passing such an important bill under the previous question, and renewed at 1 o'clock the motion for a recess.

The motion was rejected—yeas 50, nays 77.

The previous question was seconded, and the Senate bill, being a substitute for the House bill on the same subject, was passed without a division.

The next bill on the Speaker's table was the Senate bill to amend the act for constructing a railroad from the Central Pacific Railroad to Portland, Oregon.

Mr. FITCH moved to refer to the Committee on Public Lands.—Rejected.

Mr. JULIAN moved his amendment restricting the sale of the lands to actual settlers. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

The next bill on the Speaker's table was in relation to a site for the State Department. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

The next bill on the Speaker's table was to remove political disabilities from certain persons.

WHISKY AND TOBACCO BILL.

Pending its consideration, Mr. SCHENCK, at 1:40 A. M., presented the Conference report on the Whisky and Tobacco bill.

OUR LEGATION IN SPAIN.

Official Conduct of Our Minister, John P. Hale—The Correspondence With the State Department—Letter from the United States Secretary of Legation.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 7, 1869.

The Senate, by a resolution of March 1, called upon the President for the correspondence between the Minister of the United States, at Madrid, and the Secretary of Legation, at that place, within the last two years. On the 24th of March President GRANT complied with the resolution, and since that date the subject has been considered by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the correspondence printed and laid upon the desks of the Senators, with the strictest injunctions of secrecy. Your correspondent has been enabled to obtain the following synopsis of the most interesting and important letters:

The controversy between the Minister and the Secretary began July 16, 1867, with a letter of Mr. SEWARD to Mr. PERRY, Secretary of Legation at Madrid, in which he calls the attention of that gentleman to information received at the State Department of his connection with contracts with the Spanish Government relating to telegraphic and other enterprises. In said communication the Secretary indicates to Mr. PERRY that if such assertions are true he should at once retire from his position, such transaction being contrary to the letter and spirit of the laws of the United States.

To this letter Mr. PERRY replies that he had no such connection, explaining in a long letter his former connection with commercial enterprises, and stating that he had entirely withdrawn from them.

The next letter in this correspondence is from Mr. HALE to Mr. SEWARD, inclosing one from Mr. JAS. ELDRIDGE, of California, in which the latter defends Mr. PERRY from the charges of being connected in enterprises with certain Spanish officials and commercial gentlemen.

After another letter from Mr. PERRY, in defence of himself, begins the correspondence of Minister HALE and Mr. SEWARD, regarding the difficulties. On Sept. 15, 1867, Mr. HALE addresses Secretary SEWARD, complaining of gross discourtesy on the part of his subordinate (Mr. PERRY) in his having anticipated him in conveying to the Queen of Spain a congratulatory letter from our Government on the successful completion of the telegraphic communication between the United States and Spain.

This charge Mr. PERRY explains with a statement that his dispatch was from the officers of the telegraph company, with whom he was formerly connected, and was an unofficial one.

In contradiction of this, Mr. HALE, under date of Oct. 20, 1867, says:

"The simple fact is, Mr. PERRY took the private dispatch of the President of the Company to himself, and obliterated the address to himself as Vice-President of that Company, and the dates of both time and place, and gratuitously inserting what was not true, to wit: that he had received it from Havana, endeavored to give it every appearance of being a communication direct to the Queen; and it was with this spurious, manufactured dispatch, that Mr. PERRY was enabled to anticipate me in the execution which you devolved upon me by your telegraphic communication of the 12th of September."

Mr. HALE then gives in detail a description of the unfriendly relations between himself and PERRY, referring to Mr. SEWARD's giving him (Mr. HALE) authority to dismiss PERRY a year before, and his refraining from doing so. Then follows, in the same letter, a long list of discourtesies on the part of Mr. PERRY, and a general recital of arguments intending to show his unfitness for a Secretary of Legation. Mr. HALE says that Mr. PERRY is much more of a Spaniard than of an American; that he speaks nothing but the Spanish language in his family; that his family can speak no other language; and that he has not been in the United States in eighteen years. Mr. HALE further says that Mr. PERRY has not the remotest idea of resuming his citizenship in the United States. He further says he deems it his duty to add, to the best of his belief, that Mr. PERRY still retains his relations with Spanish contracts, and takes an active part in all Spanish jobs, relating to which he had already written.

Then follows a series of letters relating to Mr. HALE's temporary absence in London and Paris, during which Mr. PERRY was acting Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid. These letters are in regard to personal quarrels and discourtesies between the Minister and Secretary.

Under date of Nov. 8, 1867, Mr. SEWARD writes Mr. HALE, in reply to his complaints against Mr. PERRY's action in the matter of anticipating him in the telegraphic congratulations before alluded to. In this letter Mr. SEWARD indirectly sustains Mr. PERRY and recommends an amiable settlement between themselves.

On Nov. 13, Mr. HALE, on his return from Paris, again addresses Mr. SEWARD, complaining of Mr. PERRY's official conduct toward him. He charged Mr. PERRY and his family with a bitter and malignant enmity toward himself and family, and cites instances occurring during his absence to sustain the same, among which he cites an attempt on the part of PERRY to create a feud and unfriendliness between him and the Spanish State Minister. He also charges PERRY with direct falsehood, and characterizes a letter of PERRY to him on the subject as a piece of insolence and insubordination, entirely unbecoming and improper.

Then follows a letter from Mr. PERRY, in his own defence, in which he states that the complaint made by Mr. HALE was caused by the latter's attempt to ignore him (Mr. PERRY) as Chargé d'Affaires during his (Mr. HALE's) absence in Paris and London. Mr. PERRY closes his letter as follows:

"For if Mr. HALE should, with such motives, succeed in procuring my dismissal, it would be not merely an injustice toward me, it would be the triumph of his arbitrary caprice over the law, and the solemn sanction of disorder, in the face of our regulations."

Correspondence of little interest, relating to the same subject, follows at length.

On Feb. 8, 1868, Mr. HALE writes to Mr. SEWARD, complaining that no notice has been taken of his letter of Nov. 8, saying that the neglect of Mr. SEWARD fills him with surprise. He says:

"I am not yet willing to believe that there is no mistake or oversight about it; but the next thing I hear from you after the probable receipt of this letter, is an abrupt—to call it by no other name—notice that my resignation would be acceptable, and no notice taken of my letter, in which the falsehood of Mr. PERRY is met clearly, and distinctly shown by irresistible testimony; and the world, or that portion of it which takes any interest in so humble an individual as myself, left to infer that Mr. PERRY's statements were true."

The letter concludes as follows:

"Mr. SEWARD, I claim it as an incontestible right in me as a man to defend my reputation when thus wantonly assailed, as in the present case, and I am certainly unwilling to send in my resignation until this atrocious calumny of Mr. PERRY's can be refuted."

The next letter is from Mr. HALE to Mr. SEWARD, dated Nov. 20, 1868, in which attention is called to the action of Mr. PERRY and his wife, subsequent to the flight of Queen ISABELLA. Mr. HALE says that, on the 14th of October, at one of the largest public meetings ever held at Madrid, Mr. PERRY and his wife took a conspicuous part. He says:

"Mrs. PERRY is a middle-aged woman, not far from fifty years of age, and on the present occasion she appeared on the stage, before the immense assemblage, with her long hair flowing down her neck and shoulders, and with stage effect delivered a short poem in favor of the abolition of slavery in Cuba. The meeting then voted itself a society for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, with Mrs. PERRY as its President. Mrs. PERRY's poem was printed and circulated in great numbers throughout the Kingdom."

This action Mr. HALE pronounces highly improper and reprehensible on the part of a representative of a Government maintaining neutrality.

The following important letter from Mr. PERRY to Mr. SEWARD is given entire:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, MADRID, March 2, 1869.

SIR: The reproduction in the public Press of certain calumnious attacks upon me warns me that the time has come when it is necessary for my own protection to lay before you certain documents which will now accompany this report. In the Spring of 1867 I was made aware, through a reliable channel, that a Cabinet council had been held to consider what was to be done in view of the repeated complaints from the officers of the Customs of the abuse by Mr. HALE of his franchise for the importation of articles free of duty. Some of the Ministers were in favor of immediately informing his Government, but it was finally decided that Mr. HALE should be informed that the Spanish Government were aware of his operations, and expected they would immediately cease. It was also decided that if, afterward, there should be any repetition of the offence, his Government should be informed and the circumstances published in the *Official Gazette*. This report of what had taken place in the Cabinet was not known to me till after the circumstance which fell under my personal knowledge, and which I will now relate. On the 13th of March, 1867, I received a note from the Chief of the Bureau of Commerce, in the Department of State, inviting me to call at his office, as he had to speak to me about an affair—(*vide* Inclosure No. 4.) I went, and Mr. ASENSI put into my hands some documents, among others a royal order from the Minister of Finance, on the 21st of February, informing the Minister of State of the circumstances attending the introduction of merchandise by Mr. HALE for a commercial establishment in this city under his diplomatic franchise, stating that it was the second offence denounced, and leaving it in the hands of the Minister of State to apply the remedy—(*vide* Inclosure No. 3.) I was then informed by Mr. ASENSI that the Spanish Government was not disposed to pursue this matter any further than was necessary to prevent a recurrence of the abuse; that Mr. HALE must be informed and told that if there should be no repetition of the offence, the matter would stop there, and no further action would be taken upon these papers; and that they would be kept entirely secret in the Department. Mr. ASENSI said that he had been charged with this affair, and, by the instruction of the Minister, the wishes of the Government being entirely conciliatory, it had been decided to call me, and by me to communicate these things to Mr. HALE as the mode least wounding to his pride and best calculated to arrive at the object proposed. I at first declined to take any part in the matter, but considered afterward that it was my duty. Convinced that it was the courtesy of the Government not to wish to humiliate the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States by forcing him to stand in person before a Spanish official as a convicted culprit, I determined not to refuse my assistance to ease over the matter as smoothly as possible. I confess I still hoped, also, that there might be some explanation. In this I was disappointed. I broke the matter to Mr. HALE as kindly, and even tenderly, as possible, but his agitation did not allow him to attempt any. He, however, at my suggestion, and in my presence, immediately addressed a letter to the commercial house in question, who, it seems, were in possession of still another order, furnished them by Mr. HALE, for the admission of merchandise in his name, then expected, requesting them to pay duties on those packages, as if that order were not in existence, and to stop all further importations in his name (*vide* inclosure No. 5.) This letter was promptly answered as per inclosure (No. 6.) I communicated the cessation of the abuse to the Spanish State Department, and the matter was dropped. I soon after became aware, however, that there are certain services which a subordinate may perform for a superior officer which are more unpardonable than any injury. In spite of the secrecy promised in the State Department, some confused indications of this affair leaked out, perhaps from the Finance Department, and were made the subject of conversation. A libelous letter, dated on the 17th of April, was published in the New-York *Herald* of the 4th of May, seeking to throw off on to me the whole of this transaction, and alleging culpability in regard to a telegraph grant, which, however, was obtained and held by me in 1859, two years before I entered the Government service here—in 1861. This was, not long afterward, followed by an official representation to the Secretary of State of my culpability in the telegraph matter, made by my superior officer, secretly and without any indication of his intention to me. The good faith of the Department seems to have been surprised, to some extent by that statement of the responsible officer of the United States at this Court, for I received a very hard and severe dispatch from Mr. SEWARD on that statement, which I have never yet seen. I answered to the Department, however, immediately and satisfactorily, still ignorant that my superior officer was the author of the charge. This I learned subsequently. I also learned that the libel in the *Herald* was done with his previous knoledge, and he so confessed to me, but avowed he did not write it. From that time to this I have been the object of the most cowardly hostility from my superior officer. Complaint upon complaint has been poured into the State Department whenever, by misrepresentation, any fact giving the slightest pretext could be availed of. Hundreds of private letters have been sent to all the friends and politicians and connections of the man who had lived twenty-five years in Washington to secure my removal. A corresponding treatment hereof of my family here has been—and often relentlessly—pursued, with the evident intention of making my life so intolerable as to force my resignation. He has drawn some foreign adventurers around him to aid him. He has made his house a centre of defamation. I have been sustained here by the public conscience and the respect which comes only after long residence. I have foiled Mr. HALE by my silence. I have cared for the decorum of this legation, and have never criticised my superior officer nor allowed him to be criticised in my presence. He has not been able to draw me into any dispute on public scandal here or at home. I have had only my record. My services were rendered to the country, and not to one personal acquaintance in any branch of the Administration, or in either House of Congress. Under these circumstances I feel gratified that after the surprise of Mr. HALE's first charges, in June, 1867, and on every subsequent occasions, I have been allowed an opportunity to be heard before I am condemned. The Wrensole letter, signed by Mr. HALE, Jan. 1, and published in the NEW YORK TIMES, of Feb. 7, beside some more stir among his foreigners, admonished me that I ought not longer delay the communication that I now make. After the libel in the *Herald*, seeking to inculcate hate to me, and after the developments of Mr. HALE's unscrupulous conduct toward me during the Summer of 1867, as stated, I addressed to Mr. ASENSI, Chief of the Bureau of Commerce, a private letter, dated Nov. 20, and received his answer, dated the 24th. It was understood that I was not at liberty to print these documents, seeing that the Spanish Government had declared the affair settled, and did not wish to revive it; but I was authorized to use them, confidentially, with my own Government, if at any time it should become necessary for my own defence.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

H. J. PERRY.

Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Among the list of documents inclosed is an extract of the process found in the Department of Finance in October, 1866, on account of the complaint lodged with the Collector of Customs of Madrid, against the introduction of goods for sale under the franchise conceded to diplomatic agents, they being consigned to Mrs. HALE, of the United States. This process reads as follows:

"The Collector of Customs gave information on the 1st of October, 1866, that on examining eight packages containing carpets and other things for the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, was found a case containing 877 kilograms of cotton stuff, called crock, and seven packages containing [illegible] kilograms of woolen felt, and [illegible] of Moquette carpets; that suspecting, under the law which allows to the diplomatic body the entrance of goods free of duty, the interests of the Treasury might be prejudiced, he decided that on the goods leaving the Custom-house they should be followed to the place where they were to be delivered, and the result was that the 877 kilograms of the crock were delivered in the Calle de Cappallanes, No. 10, a store for the sale of linens, and the carpets and felts at a store where such goods were sold. The Director proposes that the Minister of State should be informed of what has occurred, so that he may propose to Her Majesty what steps should be taken to prevent a recurrence of such things. The matter to which reference is made is so notably known that it is necessary it should be investigated, and some means adopted to prevent in future a repetition of abuses like the one stated."

The other documents submitted are of similar character to the above. No. 5 of these documents is a letter of Mr. HALE to a merchant, concerning the liquidation of accounts with him in return for furnishing imported goods free of duty. No. 6 is a letter from the same merchant to Mr. HALE, stating that their accounts had been balanced with the previous admission of goods free of duty, which he had enjoyed, except the last agreed upon, and which, being countermanded, left Mr. HALE his debtor 3,00 reals.

TWITCHELL AND EATON.

Some New Developments—Twitchell's Letter to Governor Geary—The Case of Eaton—The Governor Threatened.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

HARRISBURG, Friday, April 9, 1869.

Several facts of interest have transpired in reference to the Eaton and Twitchell tragedy. It is found, on inquiry, that Mrs. TWITCHELL had never said or written a word to Governor GEARY in behalf of her husband. On one occasion a closely-veiled woman called at the Executive Department and obtained an interview, in company with a female friend. The friend spoke a few sentences in favor of TWITCHELL, but the veiled woman, who was afterward represented to have been Mrs. TWITCHELL, remained both veiled and silent during the short interview.

The only appeal made by TWITCHELL to the Governor was the following:

MOYAMENSING PRISON, Monday, March 29, 1869.

To His Excellency J. W. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR—As in a very short time I have to appear before the bar of God, and knowing that for the protection of society the majesty of the law must be sustained, yet it does seem very hard that I must suffer for a crime which I know nothing about. I would ask that, if you might not deem it inconsistent with your official duty, you will give me a little time before executing this dread sentence, for I feel that Providence will yet shed some new light on this awful deed by which I may be enabled to prove to the world my entire innocence of it. Hoping that you may not deem this request intrusive, I am, Sir, very respectfully,

GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr.

The letters sent to the Governor in behalf of TWITCHELL were from the utmost variety of sources. Some were sentimental, some legal, and quite a number gave the history of cases in which innocent men had been hung on circumstantial evidence.

Among the persons who visited the Governor on behalf of TWITCHELL was ALTGELT, the witness who swore that he saw two men leave the scene of the murder. An aunt of TWITCHELL was also at Harrisburg. Not the least singular feature of the matter was the conduct of GIBERSON and DYKE, two of the jurors who convicted the accused. On the 24th of March, 1869, they signed a paper alleging informality or impropriety in the trial, and it was sent to the Executive on the 27th of March, three days afterward. They sent a private letter to Governor GEARY urging him not to pay any attention to their first statement. The pressure upon the Governor was intense, but the appeals lacked the one great essential, viz., evidence.

The course of the Executive was marked with courtesy, and every opportunity was given to those who desired to change his views. From the day of the verdict he has seen no evidence to shake his faith in that verdict. Every human probability has asserted the guilt of TWITCHELL.

In the case of EATON strong appeals were also made. EATON was the associate of thieves, and was himself a runner for gambling-houses and an instrument for reckless characters. It was this class of men who asserted his innocence, and here, as in the case of TWITCHELL, all the appeals for mercy were unsupported by a shadow of evidence. HEENAN, the pugilist, and brother of the murdered man, telegraphed on Wednesday to the Governor on behalf of EATON, but his Excellency deemed the safety and good order of society required the execution. Since that event a threatening letter has been received at the Executive Department, declaring that the death of EATON will be avenged. The letter shared the fate of all anonymous communications.

Rev. Mr. Wilson—His Services Among the Negroes of this City.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Our article in defence of this faithful and devoted preacher and philanthropist has brought us a number of communications corroborating our statements. Our neighbor over the river, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, with a manifest disposition to deal fairly by this excellent man, copies our article with the following suggestions:

"The *Journal* should have stated either more or less on the subject. Mr. WILSON certainly received very large sums of money from white people on account of these colored citizens; the other colored men are not satisfied with his disposal of those funds; and if the *Journal* has anywhere seen or heard from Mr. WILSON such accounts and explanations as are satisfactory in the premises, it would be rendering a substantial service to the Weeksville people and those in this city who, like ourselves, are disposed to aid and encourage them in every good work honestly administered, if our contemporary would explain the facts upon which it founds its 'perfect confidence' in Mr. WILSON, notwithstanding the apparently unanimous distrust of his financial operations entertained, after inquiry, by his late colleagues and associates."

We might have added these particulars at the first, but for the risk of making our article too long. We confess to having been coworkers with Mr. WILSON in his philanthropic undertakings for many years, and to having watched carefully his method of disbursing the funds committed to his charge. At the first hint of misconduct we made a still more thorough investigation, only to strengthen our confidence in the man, and his methods of aiding in the elevation of his race. We were wholly satisfied that the attacks on him originated in the envy and ambition of one or two negro aspirants for his position. As long as his part was only to furnish both brains and muscle—in short, to do all the work—he was left to his task. But when a measure of success had been reached which indicated that the movement might now run of itself, then others were willing to share the responsibility for the sake of the power and glory. The rank and file of "Weeksville" who joined in the clamor were honestly misled perhaps, but the originators of the disturbance had no such excuse. Take an example only a few weeks old. The little knot of communicants connected with the Society, which Mr. WILSON so ably represented, owned a little plated communion set, which had been presented to him through the charity of Messrs. OVINGTON BROS., of Brooklyn. After each communion this was taken to Mr. WILSON's house for safe-keeping. When he was deposed an order came to his house for this service. He replied to the messenger that he would send them over to the office in the course of the day and deliver them to the treasurer. He did so not many minutes thereafter, and took his receipt for them. Toward evening of the same day he was arrested on a charge of stealing this service! It was properly in his hands as trustee and leading manager of the Society, and was promptly sent when applied for. Moreover, it never cost the concern one cent, having been presented to the Society at his personal solicitation! But the theme is exhaustless; and we did not intend to be betrayed into a narration of particulars.

In references to the finances, the following plain statement of his account with the Orphan Asylum will serve as a sample of his self-sacrificing benevolence. It is signed by a gentleman well known throughout the United States as a devoted friend of the African race:

To whom it may concern:

This will certify that I have at the request of Rev. H. M. WILSON, examined his books as agent of Brooklyn Howard Colored Asylum, and find the following facts:

His agency and management commenced April 24, and his management closed Dec. 8, 1868, being a period of seven months and forty-two days, or in a round period of seven and a half months. He was to receive $25 per month wages and 25 per cent. on his collections.

The result was as follows:

Expenses, as per books		$1,504 97
Receipts for all services, including collections by Mr. WILSON to the amount of $781 41		1,296 00
The expenses exceeding receipts		208 97
Mr. WILSON's percentage of 25 on $781 41	195 35	
Mr. WILSON's wages seven and a half months	187 50	—$382 8
Leaving Asylum indebted to Mr. WILSON		$591 8

Mr. WILSON was continued as a collecting agent from Dec. 8, when the management was taken from him with the understanding that no monthly salary should be allowed, but one-third of the collections should be a compensation, and that out of the other two-thirds of his collections the debt due from the asylum should be paid.

From Dec. 8 to Feb. 8 his collections were, deducting one-third for compensation, [illegible], balance to a credit of [illegible] on the debt of [illegible], leaving the debt at that time [illegible].

At that date the managers passed a resolution suspending the agency as collector, and the debt remaining due to him as above.

To meet their extra expenses Mr. WILSON was forced to put a mortgage on his dwelling-house. With these facts before them, it will be apparent to his friends and the public, that for his time and labor since April 24, 1868, Mr. WILSON had not yet received one dollar, but had actually advanced money beyond his entire collections for the rent of asylum and provisions for the thirty orphans, matrons, &c., of the asylum.

J. B. PINNEY.

P. S.—I have known Rev. Mr. WILSON for more than twenty years, and have the most perfect confidence in his integrity and devotedness to the welfare of his people.

J. B. P.

Rights of Married Women.

Among the laws passed by the Legislature of Illinois was the following:

AN ACT in relation to the earnings of married women.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois represented in the General Assembly*, That a married woman shall be entitled to receive, use and possess her own earnings, and sue for the same in her own name, free from the interference of her husband or his creditors: *Provided*, this act shall not be construed to give to the wife any right to compensation for any labor performed for her minor children or husband.

Approved March 24, 1869.

MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

The steamship *Columbia* from Havana, March 8, arrived at this port yesterday. Purser OSCAR CROCHERON has our thanks for courtesies.

Needed Changes in the Ministry—Proposed Annexation to the United States—Wholesale Executions in Yucatan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Thursday, March 18, 1869.

The people are clamoring for a change of Ministry. The following ticket is presented and urged with vehemence, although JUAREZ cannot decide on removing his companions and compeers, who undoubtedly are very much attached to him if only for the sake of interest. The people desire

JOSE MARIA LAFRAGUA for Minister of Foreign Relations;

IGNACIO L. VALLARTE for Minister of the Interior;

MARIANO YANEZ for Minister of Justice;

MARIANO RIVA PALACIOS for Minister of the Treasury;

General PORFIRIO DIAZ for Minister of War;

BLAS BALCARCEL far Minister of Fomento.

These names are all good, being those of known honest and trustworthy men, especially RIVA PALACIOS and PORFIRIO DIAZ, but JUAREZ is either afraid to change, or else too deeply implicated in the underhand speculations of the Ministers, who, by the way, are fighting among themselves, each trying to get the biggest share of the plunder.

THE PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY.

The *Two Republics*, speaking of the President's birthday, says:

"To-morrow is the sixty-sixth anniversary of the President. JUAREZ has not only an "anniversary," he has a history; and there are none in the "Opposition" who would be so unjust as to withhold from him his justly earned fame. Be their course what it may, his record will stand upon the pages of history, and his services as a patient and enduring patriot in the most trying vicissitudes. The enduring tenacity in the character of BENITO JUAREZ and his example to his countrymen, saved the nation from foreign dominion. Whatever may be the faults of his administration, history will give him an honorable award; and the Ministry alone will reap the opprobium which their countrymen are now heaping upon them."

PROPOSED CENSUS.

Minister ROMERO has issued a circular to the Governors of the different States requesting them to forward all statistical information as to the population of their respective States, so as to fix the rate of taxation.

PROSCRIPTION OF FOREIGNERS.

The *Two Republics* publishes some very interesting information on matters of importance, and I can do no better than to give them as published by said journal:

"We have seen this fact sticking out in several ways—*i. e.*, the treatment of those who rendered military service, and the way that the Courts permit the money and property of foreigners to be seized under pretext of law and illegally held against all justice. We did not expect, however, to see an authoritative declaration that such is to be the general policy. The *Opinion Nacional* says that 'the poor devils who have no Minister in Mexico are made to suffer in their persons and interests.' We are sorry to hear such an avowal from such a quarter, and hope soon to hear it controverted."

SALE OF TERRITORY TO THE UNITED STATES.

The same journal says: "Señor FRANCISCO I. RIVERA has expressed through the columns of the *Monitor*, the idea that the Administration has secured its present power, by compromising national interests to the United States. This intimation we have frequently heard, but never from a source to give it a reliable character. The *Opinion*, which, by-the-by, is a paper of more spirit and spunk than any daily in this city, takes up the assertion, and to our suprise does not deny it; but simply evades it by inquiring if Señor RIVERA 'did not serve the Empire.' This is no defence; in fact it will be received as half an admission. If the *Opinion* believes as we do that the idea is wholly without foundation, why does it not come out and so declare? Place upon Mr. RIVERA the onus of proving by facts or even by circumstance the truth of his intimation. Close quarters and a short fight is the way to settle such matters."

PROPOSED ANNEXATION.

In a correspondence from Chihuahua to the *Siglo XIX*, under date of Feb. 19, a project is spoken of, which is said to exist to annex this Republic to the United States, which project will receive the political aid of General GRANT, who has just taken possession of the Presidency.

"A rumor has been in circulation for some time, vague up to the present, but which disquiets and alarms the public mind.

It is the tremendous and imposing roar of a terrible distant tempest which darkens the horizon and agitates the ocean, preceded by a frightful silence, threatening desolation and destruction to whatever may oppose and obstruct its rapid and deathly career.

It is a terrible avalanche of snow melted by the heat of the sun, suspended at an immense height, that threatens to sweep away, destroy and bury the travelers that ascend the mountain.

The absorption of Mexico by the neighboring Republic without any other right than that given by the abuse of brute force and preponderance!

The robbery of, and a general assault upon, our nationality!

As you know, it is announced by the New-York, San Francisco and other papers, that this will take place by manifest destiny, that the principal object of ROSECRANS' mission is to prepare the diplomatic ground, and that the Presidency of GRANT will be propitious to carry out that great work, that great crime!

Here, we being the immediate neighbor of the United States, receiving the winds directly from the North, and breathing them so close by, know better when they come to us impregnated with poisonous miasms, and being in contact with the Americans, we can value such rumors at what they are worth, because they are felt and perceived without being able to specify or describe them; because they exist in the conversations, in words sufficiently significant spoken by some Americans residing here; finally, because, as you are aware, there are certain things which before taking form and life are nothing else than the embryo, the germ whence they spring and are born.

Such is the state of these rumors, and generally it is feared they may bring about a new invasion of our unfortunate country."

WHOLESALE EXECUTIONS IN YUCATAN.

The *Revista Universal* of Mexico publishes a letter written from Merida, under date of March 17, 1869, which contains some gloomy revelations. Thus, it says:

"Merida is in mourning. The executions which took place on the 6th inst. have produced a profound grief in society. The victims were the most select of the population. CEVALLOS offered to prove the guilt of these unfortunates, relying upon proofs which are said to be more than sufficient. Twenty-one days passed by, and the official Press did not utter a word with respect to this horrible and unjustifiable proceeding. The unhappy victims of the military fury of CEVALLOS were known to all the world by their love of labor, and by the services rendered to the helpless multitude. They never were seen taking part in the continual revolutions which have agitated this unhappy country. GUTIERREZ and SASTRE were distinguished merchants, honored and charitable; ROCA, CICERO, CANTON and ROJANO beardless youth, innocent in every respect; the others honorable citizens, men to be recommended because they supported their families by the sweat of their brow—one of these an eminent writer who lent brilliancy to the literature of Yucatan, and who intermeddled in nothing. What was it that induced Colonel CEVALLOS to bring about such a slaughter?"

El Globo of March 15, under the head of the "Shootings in Yucatan," says:

"Those bloody executions are seen in a sorrowful light since what has just taken place in Puebla. It is possible that the merchants that were shot in Merida were more guilty than the insurgents with NEGRETE on the 3d February. And nevertheless, the law of the 6th December could not be strictly applied to the latter. Federal justice interposed itself to avoid it, and the Government itself has held back, knowing that it was going in an evil way. To approve of the action of the Federal authority in Puebla is to condemn it Yucatan. By what plausible reason can the shootings ordered by CEVALLOS be justified? Here are ten lives among many others for which the Ministry has to answer for; and if they succeed by means of their acts to escape the responsibility before the nation, they can never escape that which they have before their conscience. We would advise the men who direct the policy of the Government, to heed from time to time the voice that rises from the bottom of the hardest hearts; and that in the silence of the night, after a day passed in listening to flatteries and stimulations to continue marching in this road to perdition, that the blood commencing to cool down, they there form an inward [illegible] at the scaffold and compute the lives sacrificed to the policy of the Convocatoria, not in the combats, but in cold blood, on the gallows, in the cross-roads, in those unworthy tricks of justice which have given place to the proverbial manner of speaking, to *hacer la fuga* and, which lowers the majesty of the judiciary to the level of the treacherous assassin. After one of these meditations, removed from the adulation and the tumult of power, those who now exercise it may feel themselves compelled to continue developing their system through every [illegible] of the Constitution or the lives of the Mexicans which they declare to be inviolable? It is notorious that [illegible] and his colleagues of the Cabinet [illegible] the moment of [illegible] and melancholy, and when they were near them would then pronounce in a low voice the names of FERNANDEZ DE ROSALES and of GUERRERO. The shades of those victims would come to take a slow revenge, making their peace of conscience impossible for their evil doings. The men of the Convocatoria have not sacrificed illustrious victims, it is true; but, nevertheless, there will be no lack of bloody phantoms to haunt them in their latter days."

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Arrival of the Steamship Rising Star—$222,295 in Specie.

The steamship *Rising Star*, from Aspinwall April 1, reached this port yesterday. She brings the specie referred to in the following

TREASURE LIST:

Lees & Waller	$11,595	C. K. Garrison	$7,000
Drexel, Winthrop & Co.	25,000	J. & W. Seligman & Co.	65,000
Eugene Kelly & Co.	112,500	S. L. Isaacs & Asch	1,200
Total			$222,295

United States of Colombia—Anticipated Troubles in Panama—Ravages of the Small-pox—Ship News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, April 1, 1869.

We have no late dates from Bogota, the Spanish steamer not having yet arrived from Carthagena.

We are threatened with more trouble in the State of Panama. Colonel ARISTIDES OBALDIA, said to have been killed in the Province of Chiriqui, and then dragged over the ground tied to a horse's tail by the troops of General CORREOSA, at the last revolt in that Province, is now reported to be alive and well and to be raising men on the Costa Rican frontier of Chiriqui for another war against CORREOSO, President of Panama. He has, it is reported, been aided by MANUEL F. DIAS, Ex-Governor OBALDIA, and other exiles from Panama. CORREOSO is now absent from the city, making a tour of the State, but the bad news will cause him to return immediately. The story is that ARISTIDES OBALDIA escaped after the battle near Santiago last year, and that he was personated by his cousin, GALLEGOS, who was really the person who was so barbarously treated.

Small pox, among the blacks principally, continues to rage here. It is said that from ten to twenty die daily of the disease.

The British ship *Celestial*, from San Francisco for Glasgow, put into this port in distress on the 24th ult., leaking badly. She had on board 380 tons of wheat and 50 tons of manganese, which has been discharged at the island of Flaminco in this harbor.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* has gone to San Francisco. The gunboat *Nipsic* has gone from Aspinwall to Havana. The gunboat *Gettysburg* is at Aspinwall.

The fine British propeller *Australia*, of the Liverpool, West India and Aspinwall Line, which broke her shaft off Aspinwall, three weeks since, is repaired and nearly ready for sea.

South and Central America—Revolution in Guayaquil—Difficulty Between the Executive and the Judiciary in Peru—The Nicaraguan Canal Project.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Thursday, April 1, 1869.

Our dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chili are to the 10th, from Callao and Lima to the 18th, and from Guayaquil, Ecuador, to the 26th of March.

EQUADOR.

Last January, Don GARCIA MORENO, formerly President of the Republic, revolted against President ESPINOSA at Quito, and made himself Dictator. This was effected without bloodshed. On the 19th of March, General VEINTEMILLA, commanding a battalion in Guayaquil, revolted at the head of a party of troops, against the Government of ESPINOSA, and was joined by many of the young men of the city. VEINTEMILLA'S success seemed to be complete at first, so sudden was the movement and so unexpected, but he fell, struck on the forehead by a musket shot. His followers then lost courage, and were finally overpowered. The fighting in the streets lasted four hours, and 300 were killed and wounded on both sides. VEINTEMILLA commenced by seizing Gen. DARQUEA, commander-in-chief in Guayaquil, but neglected to secure some of the *cuartels*, which gave Colonel URAGA an opportunity to oppose him. To the latter is due the defeat of the insurgents. Peace reigned at last dates, but business was completely stagnant on account of the troubles. If recruiting is commenced, it is feared the cacao crop will be entirely lost.

PERU.

The Supreme Court denies the Executive power the right to act upon the questions that have lately arisen as to the jurisdiction of Consuls in the case of crimes committed on board foreign vessels in Peruvian harbors. The matter is under discussion. In the meantime, the Executive decision in favor of the right of the Consuls holds good.

Yellow fever has not yet appeared in Lima and Callao in an epidemic form, but in the south of Peru, particularly in Tacna, its ravages are frightful.

A new iron bridge, to cost $300,000, is to be built over the Rimac at Lima.

CHILI.

On the 4th of March the corner-stone of the proposed new Presbyterian church was laid at Valparaiso. The President of the Republic, the Intendente of the city, the chief officers of the British and United States fleets, and the Consuls of the United States, Great Britain and Prussia were present. The priests grumble at the innovation, of course.

The commercial community of Valparaiso, says the *Mail*, has been kept in a considerable state of excitement during the past few days, owing to the sudden disappearance of THOMAS C. ARTEAGA and ANTONIO PARODI. The former was agent and part owner of several coasting steamers, and the latter was the proprietor of several warehouses for the storage of country produce principally. ARTEAGA is believed to have made good his escape over the Andes, but of the whereabouts of PARODI nothing is positively known. Fiats in bankruptcy have been issued against both parties, and the defalcations are estimated to exceed $300,000. The affairs of both parties are in an inextricable state of confusion, which the fraudulent disposal of merchandise, of which the warrants have been sold by the original proprietors to third parties, has contributed to augment in no inconsiderable degree. It is expected that a further investigation into this disreputable affair will disclose some rather curious facts.

The United States war vessels *Nyack*, *Kearsarge* and *Powhattan* were at Valparaiso on the 10th of March; also, the French war vessels *Mégère*, *Egerie* and *Sybille*, and the British war vessels *Topaz* and *Charybdis*.

CENTRAL AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer *Costa Rica*, reached Panama from Central American ports on the 30th ultimo. The only item worth transcribing is that about the proposed ship canal across Nicaragua. It says that Congress has ratified the contract between M. CHEVALIER and the Nicaraguan Minister for excavating a canal across Nicaragua. This has drawn forth a spirited protest from Mr. FELIX BELLY, who some years ago obtained a concession for making a canal, and whose concession is held to be valid by the French law Courts, as shown in a recent trial. Nicaraguans are very sanguine about this canal, and fully believe that M. CHEVALIER, backed by the French Emperor, will be able to carry out his contract, but those who look upon the canal across the American continent with an impartial eye, must see that great as may be the difficulties in Darien in carrying out this grand project, they are threefold greater in Nicaragua, where the distance between the two oceans is so very much larger, and where neither the river San Juan nor the Lake of Granada offer those facilities which projectors at one time thought they did.

POLITICAL.—Mr. F. W. ADAMS has accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Sixth District of Georgia. He says:

"In common with all the opposers of ultraism, radicalism, consolidation, centralization and despotism, I shall bear true allegiance to the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party. Finance will be the [illegible] upon which the next Presidential struggle must [illegible]. Rigid economy must be introduced into every [illegible] of the Government. Taxes must be [illegible] property in United States bonds, [illegible] to pay both. Taxes must be reduced [illegible] internal Revenue [illegible] be abolished; it is a national highwayman, which [illegible] and 'deliver' rings in every ear, while he steals his hands in every pocket."

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Political Atmosphere—Quarrels in Both Parties—The "New Party" Movement—What it all Amounts to—Senator Cragin's Place.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CONCORD, Tuesday, April 6, 1869.

The political atmosphere in New-Hampshire is less calm and serene than is usual at this season of the year. The last campaign was so thoroughly quiet and devoid of effort on both sides, that the little disturbances which are usually worked off in the necessary union of all factions against a common success, still remain in the ranks of both great parties. So we find dissensions among the Democrats, which have been known to exist for some time, constantly exhibiting themselves in many ways; and among the Republicans, family quarrels, which do not grow less as time goes on. And out of these disturbances, on both sides, have sprung the rumors which have been quite current of late, that a new party is to be formed from the conservative elements in both of the old ones.

THE "NEW PARTY" MOVEMENT.

The new party rumors are certainly not altogether without foundation; but it is equally certain that the new party at present is very much in embryo, and it will be long before it will assume formidable proportions, if it ever does. A careful survey of the field indicates that about the time there is a new division in parties throughout the country, when old issues shall have died out, the suffrage amendment shall have been ratified, the work of reconstruction completed and political disabilities removed—a time which most politicians are looking forward to—then New-Hampshire will join the other States; her people will be marshaled under new leaders or under new combinations, and be contending for new principles. Until then it is probable that the party lines will remain very much as they are at present, and the Granite State will as steadfastly adhere to the fortunes of the Republican Party as she has ever since she first shook off Democratic rule.

THE SECRET CAUCUSSES.

There have undoubtedly been meetings of a few politicians on both sides, who would, no doubt, be glad to hasten this new deal in the game of politics, and the motives may be readily found in the "poor hands" they now hold. They are probably moved also by a desire to initiate, and perhaps control, the new organization which they believe must come sooner or later. These meetings are, however, very secret ones, and it is not known how much of a flank movement is intended. There are no indications that there is any rank and file in the organization, and the chances for recruiting are not promising. The people in New-Hampshire are not noted for their easy training by politicians, and since the palmy days of the "Concord clique" the political machinery of the State has not worked altogether to the minds of those who have tried to run it in their own interests.

FOGG VS. CHANDLER-ROBBINS.

Common report places Hon. GEORGE G. FOGG, Ex-Minister to Switzerland and Ex-Senator, at the bottom of the new party movement; and the fact that his two newspapers, the Concord *Monitor* and the *Independent Democrat*, are so loudly asserting that there is nothing in the statements concerning the new party, leads many to believe that there is a respectable sized cat under the meal. Mr. FOGG has not been very happy in his political ventures since his return from Switzerland. He has been the constant opponent of that wing of the party commanded by WILLIAM E. CHANDLER, E. H. ROLLINS and NEHEMIAH G. ORDWAY, and, unfortunately for him, the latter wing has generally, if not always, been the strongest. Anything that Mr. FOGG can do now to head off these leaders, doubtless he will do, and if he is endeavoring to form a new alliance, this is, no doubt, his prime object in doing so. The *Independent Democrat* is the organ of the Fogg party, and the *New-Hampshire Statesman* is well understood to be the organ of the Chandler-Robbins party. As the two leading Republican papers of the State, they will have a good deal of influence in moulding public sentiment. But so long as the *Independent Democrat* disavows a new party movement, of course there will be no open action in its favor.

SENATOR CRAGIN'S PLACE.

The fight will probably not develop itself very much until the next campaign. The next House of Representatives will have to choose a United States Senator in place of Hon. A. H. CRAGIN, whose term expires in 1871. Mr. ROLLINS was an aspirant for the Senate when Senator PATTERSON was chosen, and it is understood that he will press his claims for Mr. CRAGIN'S place. In case his chances are not considered good, Mr. CHANDLER is to be pressed for the position. When Senator PATTERSON was chosen the plea of locality was used against him, and against most men this would have been successful. He lives in Hanover and Senator CRAGIN in Lebanon, towns scarcely half a dozen miles apart, and both in Grafton County. When Mr. PATTERSON was elected it was generally thought that Mr. CRAGIN would have but a single term, and that the plea of locality which failed to prevent Mr. PATTERSON'S election would be fatal against Mr. CRAGIN'S reëlection. This was at a time, however, when Mr. CRAGIN was less popular than now. He has since made a reputation in the Senate, and is to-day stronger with the people than when he was first chosen. The Fogg-Chandler quarrel will help him, and in spite of Mr. ROLLINS' efforts, which, as Chairman of the Republican State Committee, he seems to be working to manage things in favor of his own plans, it is more than probable that Mr. CRAGIN will be returned to the Senate.

ANOTHER QUARREL.

Of a piece with this trouble, is the contest which has lately been going on between Mr. FOGG and Mr. CHANDLER and also with Sergeant-at-Arms ORDWAY, in Congress. It is a quarrel which has helped neither side, and it has been conducted on both sides with all the resources of Billingsgate. Most people believe that a good deal of the mud thrown on both sides will stick; but the offensive manner in which the quarrel has been conducted has been condemned by all decent men. Mr. FOGG, it is pretty clear, did all he could to defeat Mr. ORDWAY'S reëlection, and his new failure in this direction annoys him very much. But the fact is the other party is very much the stronger, and it has the nine points of possession.

THE DEMOCRACY IN THE NEW MOVEMENT.

It is reported that both General BEDEL and Mr. SINCLAIR, the two latest Democratic candidates for Governor, have been present at some of the new party meetings. The two Democratic wings are represented by the *New-Hampshire Patriot* (ISAAC HILL'S old paper) and the *People*, a new paper recently started at Concord. The *Patriot* represents the old wing, and the *People* the "Young Mozarts," who are endeavoring to rejuvenate the Democracy. Mr. SINCLAIR naturally belongs to the *Patriot* wing, and General BEDEL to the *People* wing. The youngsters had everything their own way at the last campaign, simply because the old wing didn't care to meddle. Nothing was to be gained or lost. Neither faction could expect to win, and the result was that there was no heart in the campaign. It is probable that the advances for the new movement came from the disaffected Republicans, and was not a mutual arrangement. But the Democrats would hail anything which would damage the regular Republican Party, and they perhaps hope to make a break large enough to enable them to get into power again. So much for the new party movement which has stirred up such a lively breeze recently and been the cause of so many contradictory rumors. It probably has all the foundation described and no more; and it can hardly amount to anything under existing circumstances. It is wholly factitious, the work of a few politicians, and has no voters behind it. It is merely a skeleton regiment—all officers and no muskets.

Americans in Paris.

List of Americans registered at the banking house of DREXEL, HARJES & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending March 25, 1869: Philadelphia—Mr. and Mrs. Pemb. Smith, Mr. Washington Butcher and family, the Misses Strong, Mr. John Hulme and family, Mr. J. Bolton Hulme, Mr. W. P. Broeck, Mr. W. W. Overman, Miss Overman, Mr. S. A. Caldwell, Miss Florence Caldwell, Mr. Thomas Eakins, Mr. William Sartain, Mr. and Mrs. W. Canby Biddle, Mr. John Struthers. New-York—Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Pettibone, Mr. John B. Baker, Mr. Henry A. Bowen, Mr. Ed. H. Robinson, Mr. Wm. Harrick and family, Miss Williams, Mr. S. Norris, Mr. F. C. McCauley, Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Knowlton. Baltimore—Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Coale, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hollins, Miss Hollins. Pittsburg—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Dilworth, Miss Lizzie Dilworth, Mrs. E. D. Loomis. San Francisco—Mr. N. Dimmer, Mr. Ed. B. Cotter. Cincinnati, Ohio—Mr. James Gilmore. Constantinople—Mr. J. H. Goodenow. Portland, Me.—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fenn. Indiana—Harry L. Spears. United States—Mrs. Parsons, Miss Mary Parsons.

THE JUDICIARY.

List of Salaries Paid to the Judicial Officers of the City and County of New-York.

The following is an official table of the number of Justices, clerks, officers and other *attachés* of the various civil and criminal tribunals of the City and County of New-York, together with the salaries to which they are entitled by law:

SUPREME COURT.

5 Justices, salary, each $6,500	$32,500
Allowance by State, each $2,500	12,500
Together with $8 per day, each, for services outside the County.	
1 Crier for Court	2,500
1 Deputy Crier	1,500
1 Equity Clerk	2,000
1 Law Clerk	2,000
1 General Term Clerk	2,000
1 Special Term Clerk	2,000
1 Chambers Clerk	2,000
1 Clerk Part I	2,000
1 Clerk Part II	2,000
1 Clerk Part III	2,000
2 Recording Clerks, at $750	1,500
5 Stenographers, at $2,500	12,500
1 Librarian	1,200
35 Officers, at $1,200	42,000

SUPERIOR COURT.

1 Chief Justice	$10,000
5 Associate Justices, at $10,000	50,000
1 Clerk	6,000
1 Deputy Clerk	2,500
1 Equity Clerk	1,500
1 Naturalization Clerk	2,000
1 Assistant Naturalization Clerk	1,125
1 Clerk, Part I	1,500
1 Clerk, Part II	1,500
1 General Term Clerk	1,500
1 Recording Clerk	1,500
1 Chambers Clerk	1,500
1 Special Term Clerk	1,250
1 Copying Clerk	1,250
1 Docket Clerk	1,250
1 General Clerk	1,500
3 Stenographers, at $2,500	7,500
19 Officers, at $1,200	22,800

COMMON PLEAS.

1 First Judge	$7,000
2 Associate Judges, at $7,000	14,000
1 Clerk	6,000
1 Deputy Clerk	1,875
1 Naturalization Clerk	1,500
1 Special Term Clerk	1,250
1 Special Term Clerk, Part I	1,250
1 Special Term Clerk, Part II	1,250
1 General Term Clerk	1,250
1 Docket Clerk	1,250
2 Recording Clerks, at $1,250	2,500
1 Assistant Chambers Clerk	1,250
10 Officers, at $1,200	12,000
2 Stenographers, at $2,500	5,000

MARINE COURT.

3 Justices, at $8,000	$24,000
1 Clerk	3,000
1 Deputy Clerk	2,000
1 Assistant Clerk	1,800
1 Assistant Clerk	1,200
11 Officers, at $1,200	13,200
2 Stenographers, at $2,500	5,000
1 Interpreter	1,500

SURROGATE'S COURT.

1 Surrogate	$6,500
1 Chief Clerk	2,500
1 Deputy Clerk	2,500
1 Probate Clerk	1,000
1 Audit Clerk	850
3 Recording Clerks, at $1,200	3,600
2 Recording Clerks, at $1,000	2,000
1 Stenographer	3,000
2 Messengers, at $800	1,600

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

1 City Judge	$6,000
1 Recorder	5,000
1 Clerk	4,000
1 Deputy Clerk	3,000
1 Clerk to City Judge	1,200
1 Clerk to City Judge	1,000
1 Messenger	1,000
3 Clerks to Recorder, at $1,000	3,000
1 Office Boy	500
1 Reporter	2,500
1 Interpreter	2,000
24 Attendants, at $1,200	28,800
7 Officers, at $1,200	8,400

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

2 Judges, at $1,500	$3,000
1 Clerk, (who receives in addition, as Clerk to the Board of Police Justices, $500)	3,000
1 Deputy Clerk	2,500
1 Stenographer	1,500
1 Interpreter	2,000
1 Messenger	1,000

FIRST DISTRICT POLICE COURT.

2 Police Justices, at $5,000	$10,000
3 Police Court Clerks, at $2,500	7,500
2 Police Justices' Clerks, at $3,000	6,000
1 Assistant Clerk	2,500
1 Clerk of Special Sessions	3,125
1 Interpreter	1,200

SECOND DISTRICT POLICE COURT.

2 Police Justices, at $5,000	$10,000
2 Police Justices' Clerks, at $3,000	6,000
2 Police Court Clerks, at $2,500	5,000
1 Interpreter	1,200

THIRD DISTRICT POLICE COURT.

2 Police Justices, at $5,000	$10,000
2 Police Justices' Clerks, at $3,000	6,000
2 Police Court Clerks, at $2,500	5,000
1 Interpreter	1,200

FOURTH DISTRICT POLICE COURT.

2 Police Justices, at $5,000	$10,000
2 Police Justices' Clerks, at $3,000	6,000
2 Police Court Clerks, at $2,500	5,000
1 Interpreter	1,200
1 Janitor	1,000

FIRST DISTRICT CIVIL COURT.

1 Justice	$5,000
1 Clerk	3,000
2 Officers, at $1,200	2,400
1 Interpreter	1,200

SECOND DISTRICT CIVIL COURT.

1 Justice	$5,000
1 Clerk	3,000
2 Officers, at $1,200	2,400
1 Interpreter	1,200

THIRD DISTRICT CIVIL COURT.

1 Justice	$5,000
1 Clerk	3,000
2 Officers, at $1,200	2,400
1 Interpreter	1,200

FOURTH DISTRICT CIVIL COURT.

1 Justice	$5,000
1 Clerk	3,000
2 Officers, at $1,200	2,400
1 Interpreter	1,200

FIFTH DISTRICT CIVIL COURT.

1 Justice	$5,000
1 Clerk	3,000
2 Officers, at $1,200	2,400
1 Interpreter	1,200

SIXTH DISTRICT CIVIL COURT.

1 Justice	$5,000
1 Clerk	3,000
2 Officers, at $1,200	2,400
1 Interpreter	1,200

SEVENTH DISTRICT CIVIL COURT.

1 Justice	$5,000
1 Clerk	3,000
2 Officers, at $1,200	2,400
1 Interpreter	1,200

EIGHTH DISTRICT CIVIL COURT.

1 Justice	$5,000
1 Clerk	3,000
2 Officers, at $1,200	2,400
1 Interpreter	1,200

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Translator to Courts of Record	2,500
1 Commissioner of Jurors	3,500
4 Assistants to Commis'er of Jurors, aggregate	4,750

The Public Administrator's Office—False Rumors Concerning the Manner in Which Business is Conducted Therein.

Of late rumors have been in circulation which, if true, were calculated to throw into disrepute the office of the Public Administrator of this City. These were, in effect, that the affairs of that office were conducted without proper regard for the decency which should mark the course of officials in every civilized and Christian community, whenever it becomes their duty to take charge of the effects of such persons as die intestate. It has been reported that the Public Administrator used undue haste in his endeavors to get possession of the personal effects of deceased intestates, and that vexatious hindrances and annoyances were almost invariably thrown in the way of the next of kin whenever they took legal proceedings before the Surrogate to get powers of administration on the property left behind by the deceased. Examination into these charges compels the acknowledgment that they are without warrant in fact, and that their reiteration is an act of simple injustice toward an officer whose aim it is to transact the duties of his office with due regard to the public interests, as well as to those of such as can rightfully claim kinship with deceased intestates. Instances have been mentioned to us wherein it was alleged the Public Administrator or his subordinates acted with unbecoming haste in taking possession of property. Prominent among these was the case of Mrs. ST. LEGER, who died not long since in East Sixteenth-street, leaving behind her, so far as was known, no relatives to administer on her estate. The Public Administrator, it was averred, closed her house, and took possession of its contents unnecessarily. The facts in the case are these: Mrs. ST. LEGER died leaving personal property valued at more than $5,000. No one resided with her except two servants. The safe keeping of this property devolved on the Public Administrator. He could not leave it in possession of the servants, for they were unable to give any security for its safety. His only remedy, therefore, was to put it in charge of his own subordinates. Subsequently, proper advertisement of the case having been made, as required by law, it was discovered that a son of the deceased lady lived in Cincinnati. He came here, took out letters of administration, and the property was thereupon given up to him.

The case of Mr. J. F. HUERTAS, late purser of the steamship *Eagle*, has also been mentioned, and it was averred that the Public Administrator refused to give up a gold watch belonging to that gentleman to his brother, although the latter offered security for its value when the estate should come to be distributed among the next of kin (children.) To set this story at rest it is sufficient to say that the brother alluded to never made any application for the watch in question, and consequently never offered any security, as alleged. Rumor had it that in the case of a young man who died in a house of prostitution in James-street, the subordinates of the Public Administrator even went so far as to strip the body of its clothing. Captain THORNE, of the Fourth Precinct Police, was given as authority for the truth of this statement; but on being consulted by our reporter, he denied that there was any truth in it, so far as he knew. The effects of the deceased, including his clothing, (the deceased was undressed and in bed when he died,) were delivered to the Public Administrator by Captain THORNE. Subsequently, a sister of the deceased administered on the personal estate, and this property was given up to her. The same result is shown in every other instance where there has been alleged misconduct in office during the administration of the present incumbent, Hon. ANDREW J. ROGERS, or that of his immediate predecessor, General HENRY E. DAVIES. The public should not, therefore, believe charges that may be made against the manner in which the business of this office is conducted unless they are sustained by proof.

The New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference.

The New-York Methodist Conference commenced its annual session in the Methodist Church, at Sing Sing, on Wednesday, 275 clergymen being present. Bishop SCOTT is presiding officer. The Secretaries are A. K. SANFORD, A. H. MCLEAN and E. S. OSBORN. During the morning session on Wednesday, Rev. L. H. KING presented the following protest: "As we have heard with deep regret the proposed change in the Excise law of the Metropolis, and amendments having already passed the Assembly, and are pending in the Senate, and deeming such a change impolitic, unjust and unreasonable, we, the members of the New-York Conference, composed of 300 clergymen in Conference assembled, do unanimously and earnestly protest against the proposed change and especially the change which exempts from the operations of the law a portion of the drinking places of the district."

The above protest was put upon its acceptance and adopted unanimously by a rising vote. It was then officially signed by the President and Secretaries of the Conference, inclosed in an official envelope and forwarded to State Senator Hon. ABIAH PALMER.

The sessions of the Conference commence at 8 A. M. and close at 12 o'clock noon, daily. During Wednesday the Bishop presented the certificates of the transfer of W. M. HENRY, from the Louisiana Conference, when Mr. HENRY was introduced and made a few well-timed remarks. L. M. VINCENT, M. D., C. CRAWFORD and PAUL R. BROWN were reëlected trustees of the Conference. On motion of L. H. KING the presiding elders named the lay delegates from their respective districts as follows: WILLIAM TRUSLOW, New-York; ROBERT MCKELLER, Poughkeepsie; JOHN R. WARDS, Rhinebeck; EZEKIEL MILLER, Prattsville; D. T. STEVENS, Ellenville, and THOMAS E. DURLAND, Newburg. These gentlemen were invited to seats within the bar. Rev. MARVIN RICHARDSON, of Poughkeepsie, next addressed the Conference, stating that his general health was impaired. This was the sixtieth conference held since he joined the ministry and he had been present at every session. During the last year the grace of God had sustained him in the midst of severe and trying difficulties for which his heart was filled with gratitude. He was followed in his remarks by Rev. D. J. WRIGHT. On Thursday clergymen arrived by nearly every train. The business of the Conference on that day, however, was confined mostly to private matters. The Standing Committees and Special Committees have all been appointed, and all matters coming under their respective heads are rapidly being transferred to the right Committee. The sessions will continue through this week and into next. It is expected that the business of making the yearly appointments will be reached early next week. There is much religious enthusiasm noticeable among the members, and all seem disposed to go to work in good earnest. It is rumored that during the session of the Conference several important questions will come up for discussion.

Rock Drilling by Steam.

The New-York Burleigh Drill Company have now at work on the site of the proposed new public school building in Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues, two of their patent drills—one two inches and the other three and a half inches in diameter. The site on which the new edifice is to be erected is a mass of solid rock, extending about thirty feet above the grade of Fifty-seventh-street, all of which has to be broken up by powder blasting. This kind of work, heretofore done only by hand, was of the most tedious character, and added greatly to the cost of erecting buildings wherever masses of rock had to be removed. The Burleigh drill, however, reduces the time usually occupied in this labor to about one-third, and performs the work much more effectually than it can be done by hand labor. The drills are worked by steam, the power coming direct from a steam boiler, and about three-horse for each drill. The machine is so constructed that the piston-bar is the only part of it that receives the shock resulting from the blow upon the rock, and the drill itself is attached to this piston-bar, and can be of any required length. Holes can be drilled from one and three-quarters to six inches diameter, the drill points making ten times greater advance at each sharpening, than when used in the ordinary way, by hand and sledge. The smaller of the two drills in use in Fifty-seventh-street, two inches in diameter, sank a hole two feet three inches in depth in two and a half minutes; and the larger one three and a half inches in diameter, plowed its way into the rock seven feet six inches in seventeen minutes. Another advantage that this steam drill possesses over the hand labor system, lies in the fact that it makes the hole of exactly equal diameter throughout its entire depth, whereas in the old style of drilling the hole grows smaller in circumference as its depth increases. Larger drills can be used, too, by means of the Burleigh machine, some of them being five inches in diameter, so that the same explosive force of powder that is put into an ordinary one and a half inch hole made by hand can be made to operate nearer to the bottom of the hole, where it is most effective in rending the rock. With a pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch, the steam drill strikes the rock from 250 to 300 blows per minute, each blow being ten times more effective than that given with a sledge, in the old style. These drills can be used with compressed air as a motive power instead of steam in all railroad tunnels, canal cuttings, &c.; and in tunnels and deep shafts the air is preferable, as it serves the double purpose of power and ventilation. Flexible tubes are used to convey the air or steam to the drilling machine, which can be readily removed when a blast is required. This drill may be used, also, and will work equally well at any angle of direction. The operations in Fifty-seventh-street attract daily numerous visitors, who manifest no little surprise at seeing a solid rock bored with as much ease as a carpenter would make an augur-hole through a plank.

Proposed New Buildings.

The following are the plans approved by Mr. JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, for the week ending Thursday, April 8:

Plan No. 340—March 29, brick stable situated No. 48 Norfolk-street; size of building, 25x15; two stories; owned by WASHINGTON ALLEN.

Plan No. 341—March 29, two first-class brown-stone dwellings situated No. 324 East Fiftieth-street; size of building, 12½x54; three stories and basement; owned by — KROHUTHAL.

Plan No. 342—March 30, second-class wooden dwelling situated north side of Fifty-fourth-street, 250 feet west of Eleventh-avenue; size of building, 37x32; one story; owned by ANDREW DIESTEL.

Plan No. 343—March 30, second-class wooden dwelling situated north side of Fifty-fourth-street, 150 feet west of Eleventh-avenue; size of building, 21x26; one story; owned by HENRY NEYHOFF.

Plan No. 345—March 30, four first-class brown-stone dwellings situated north side of Sixty-first-street, 235 feet west of Ninth-avenue; size of buildings, 25x52; four stories and basement; owned by P. M. CLARK, M. MCCARTHY and M. FORAN.

Plan No. 346—March 30, second-class brick store and dwelling situated east side of Fourth-avenue, 50 feet south of Eighty-fourth-street; size of building, 30x36; two stories; owned by JAMES HOULDSWORTH.

Plan No. 347—March 30, second-class brick dwelling situated No. 586 Third-avenue; size of building, 18.6x28; three stories; owned by JOHN KORNAREUS.

Plan No. 348.—March 31, brick stable situated northwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Twenty-first-street; size of building, 10.8x20; one story; owned by GEORGE ABENDSCHEIM.

Plan No. 349—April 1, wooden tenement situated north side of One Hundred and Fifth-street, 360 feet east of Third-avenue; size of building, 30x55; three stories; owned by MICHAEL NOLAN.

Plan No. 350—April 1, first-class brick dwelling, situated No. 10 West 30th-st.; size of building, 21x65; five stories; owned by J. T. METCALF.

Plan No. 352—April 1, second-class corrugated iron dwelling, situated west side of 2d-avenue, 75 ft. north of 42d-street; size of building, 13x35; two stories; owned by DANIEL CAMPBELL.

Plan No. 353—April 2, second-class brick, store and dwelling situated No. 812 East Fifteenth-street; size of building, 19x24; two stories; owned by PATRICK BYRNES.

Plan No. 354—April 2, brick stable situated No. 363 West Twenty-fourth-street; size of building, 40x20; two stories; owned by BALK & NIBLO.

Plan No. 355—April 2, shop or store situated southeast corner of Eleventh-street and University-place; size of building, 37x35; one story; owned by MOSES STERNBERGER.

Plan No. 357—April 2, brick stable situated north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, 180 feet west of Second-avenue; size of building 15x30; three stories and basement; owned by BRETTELL & BRO.

Plan No. 359—April 3, brick stable situated 227 feet east of Twenty-fifth-street; size of building, 20x32; two stories; owned by JOHN SLAWSON.

Plan No. 363—April 3, brick dwelling situated north side of Forty-first-street and Eighth-avenue, rear of corner lot; size of building, 22x24.8; three stories and basement; owned by THOMAS BRYAN.

Police Uniforms.

Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY issued an order yesterday to the Police, in which he announces that on and after the 1st of May next the wearing of Winter gloves will be superseded by the use of Summer gloves, which are required to be of white cotton; they must be of good quality, and be kept clean. The officer in command, at each tour of inspection, will be careful to observe whether each man is properly clothed with gloves, and that they are kept in a cleanly condition. Every violation or omission to be reported by complaint to the Board. As the wearing of overcoats during the day tours will also be dispensed with on the 1st of May, unless the state of the weather should require a continuance, of the necessity for which the officer in command is authorized to determine, each member of the command will report for special inspection to Drill Captain COPELAND, at such time and place as he may direct, prior to May 1. The wearing of belts while on duty will be dispensed with on May 15, and until further orders.

General Grant and American Art.

Two beautiful and costly gold pens have just been designed and executed by Messrs. MABEE, TODD & Co., pen manufacturers of this City, which are intended as presents by those gentlemen to General GRANT and Vice-President COLFAX.

The pens are not only masterpieces of American skill, but are most tasteful and elegant compliments to our illustrious Chief. Each is of the form and size of a swan-quill pen, the stem of pearl and the barrel of fine gold. Upon the one destined for Mr. COLFAX his name is exquisitely engraved in ornate letter, and under it the motto in scroll, "Fidelity Rewarded;" on the reverse is the coat of arms of Indiana.

That designed for the President presents a beautiful allegory of the march of civilization of marvelous workmanship engraved on a spiral tablet, commencing at the base of the barrel and winding upward to the nib. The first scene represents the resumption of the arts of peace at the close of the barbarous war. Dismantled cannon, artillery wheels broken, swords and muskets are lying in the workshops; men are beating the swords into plow-shares, and spears into pruning hooks; the loom and anvil are busy, and the farm carts are mounted on the cannon wheels. As we turn the pen, the woodman is seen leveling the forest, the timber is fallen, children are burning brush, fences spring up and the pioneer's cabin is nestling at the verge of the clearing. Presently agriculture is defined; men are mowing, plowing and harvesting, wagons are loaded with grain, the cabin has assumed the dignity of the comfortable farmhouse, surrounded by barns and granaries. Next, the village appears with its stores, school-houses and churches. Then the City marks the march of advancing prosperity, with its vast storehouses, manufactories, tall spires and majestic domes; civilization asserts its supremacy, and sea and land contribute to its power; ships and steamers fill the harbors; railroads, telegraphs and canals are seen in all directions, alive with busy life. Above all is a fine view of the Capitol at Washington, over which is seen the rising sun, in whose rays is visible the memorable motto, "Let us have Peace." Surmounting the whole in a graceful scroll appears, "ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States, March 4, 1869." It is a safe prediction that no more elegant and fitting offering will be made to General GRANT than this beautiful and significant pen.

Labor Movements.

The Excelsior Colony, a collection of farmers and mechanics, who have been lately meeting at No. 68 Broadway, with a view of settling together in the West, have sent a Committee to select a location. The Committee propose a site on Republican Fork, in Southern Nebraska. A town will be laid out and homesteads will be built in the neighborhood. By associating thus together they will obtain mutual aid, cheap travel, and be able to make their purchases of implements, &c., at wholesale rates.

The German Emigrant Society has made an additional appropriation of $1,000 in aid of German emigrants who may arrive during this month and need assistance.

The pie bakers, who have been working for $10 a week, without board, demand $15, with $18 for foremen, and may soon obtain an increase, as employers seem inclined to be reasonable.

The shop tailors have demanded an advance of 25 per cent. upon the wretched rates they now receive, which gives them but $9 to $12 a week for nearly sixteen hours of daily work. They have presented their new scale to several leading firms, and in case of refusal Union No. 1 will take its best men from the non-complying establishments, and give them to those who accede. They do not contemplate a strike at present.

The Polishers and Varnishers' Union propose expelling from their organization any men who, after the 15th inst., shall work for less than $15 a week. Their wages vary from $10 to $22.

The house-painters, who have long been working on eight hours' time at $3 50 a day, demand $4. Many employers offer $4 50 for ten hours' work, but refuse the advance demanded for eight hours' work. The Workingmen's Union intend having another mass meeting next week to sustain the painters in the position and strengthen the Eight-hour movement generally. Committees from the workmen in the various navy-yards are now in Washington, protesting against the action of Secretary BORIE in seeking a return to ten hours' labor, and a meeting has been held in Trades' Union Hall there relative to the question.

Organ Exhibition.

Messrs. J. H. and C. S. ODELL have just completed an organ for the Broad-street Baptist Church of Elizabeth, N. J., which is one of the best yet produced by these ingenious and skillful manufacturers. It has two manuals, full pedal and twenty-six stops, beside eight of their Patent Pneumatic Composition, and Reversible Coupler. These last are a great feature in Messrs. ODELL'S organs. The "compositions" are effected by pressing a series of numbered stops placed between the two keyboards, which throw out certain stops, or combinations of stops, in the great organ, instantaneously, at the same time withdrawing any others that may be out. This is a vast advantage, as every organist who has used them can testify, and fully compensates for a third set of manuals. The reversible coupler is a knob placed in the centre, between the key-boards, by pressing upon which the manuals are either coupled or uncoupled, each pressure reversing the position.

In quality, the tone of the organ is rich, powerful and even. The Wald flute and Keraulophon are peculiarly excellent, the former exact, clear and melodious; the latter perfect in that sympathetic quality which is its distinguishing characteristic. The whole organ, under the skillful manipulation of Mr. ROBJOHN, the voicer, is a great success, and does credit to the ability and workmanship of the builders. The organ is on exhibition at the warerooms, No. 407 West Forty-second-street.

The Union Pacific Railroad Case.

In the Union Pacific Railroad case, yesterday, before Referee REDFIELD, Mr. FIELD asked for an adjournment to Monday next, at 1 P. M., in order to allow time for an accountant to examine the books. The case was, therefore, adjourned to that time. The taking of testimony to ascertain the amount of damages sustained by Mr. FISK will commence at 10 A. M. to-day.

Mr. FIELD, counsel for Mr. FISK, stated that $2,000,000 of the funds of the Union Pacific Railroad had been discovered deposited in the Corn Exchange Bank to the credit of Mr. CRANE, one of the directors of the Company, and that proceedings had been taken to compel the bank to hand the amount over to Receiver TWEED.

Funeral of Mr. Nesbitt.

The funeral services over the remains of the late GEORGE F. NESBITT will take place this afternoon at Dr. MONTGOMERY'S Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. The members of the typographical profession, employers and employes, will meet in the morning, and, after passing suitable resolutions, will attend the funeral in a body.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE REBELLION AS AFFECTING MAIL CONTRACTS FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES—EFFECT OF THE SUSPENSION OF THE MAIL SERVICE BY THE DEPARTMENT—LIABILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE UNEXPIRED TERMS.

John E. Reeside vs. The United States.—In this case, Reeside, the appellant, was a contractor for carrying the mails on several routes within the States of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, under contracts made with the Department, from January, 1860, to June, 1862. In may, 1861, the Postmaster-General directed a suspension of the postal service in the ten seceded States from and after the 1st of June, 1861, and a similar order was issued for each route. Upon this order, as a breach of contract on the part of the Government, this action was brought to recover the amount of his pay on the various contracts for their unexpired terms, the sum claimed being over $65,000, and in case of failure to recover this sum, it was insisted that he was at least entitled to pay for such a time as would have been reasonable notice. The Judges of the Court of Claims were divided in opinion as to the right to recover, and thereupon the complaint was dismissed. Appeal was taken to this Court, and it is now argued that this contract was not determined by the rebellion. Intercourse, inland, between the loyal and insurrectionary States, did not cease and become illegal until the date of the President's proclamation of August 16, 1861. If the state of war is relied on as an excuse or justification for putting an end to the contract, it cannot be invoked until that time, and the petitioner is entitled to pay until then, at all events. The Postmaster-General's action was under the act of February, 1861, authorizing his discretion in the matter of the discontinuance of the mail on any route. But he did not act on the discretion authorized. He did not discontinue nor annul. He simply suspended service for the time being, leaving the contract in full force, the suspension being "until further orders." The contractor and his sureties were bound to hold themselves in readiness to resume at any time, upon further order from the Department, and this being so, the right to recover is clear. The contractor had no notice of the suspension, no time to remove his property, horses, &c., engaged in the service. But his pay was suddenly stopped, and he was held liable for the balance of the term, to resume at the pleasure of the Department. He should, therefore, receive his full pay. Nor does the character of the United States as sovereign shield it from the obligation of its lawful contracts. On the part of the Government, it is urged that the contractor did have notice of the suspension, because for six weeks before it a state of actual war existed between the United States and the States in which these contracts were to be executed. Thus it appears that before the order suspending the contracts, their execution had become impossible by reason of the existing war. The mail which the contractor agreed to carry was the United States mail, and this mail could not be carried in territory occupied by the enemies of the Government. The order of suspension was a mere recognition on the part of the Post Office Department of this state of war; it was such as released the contractor from any further fruitless endeavor to execute the contracts until further notice. The suspension cannot be held to be a suspension by the Postmaster-General, such as would give rise to a claim for pay for the whole time, or any portion of the time, as "notice." Whether the suspension did or not operate as a final release of the contractor from his obligation to resume and complete his contract, was not the duty of the Department to determine, and the refusal to formally release the contractor was right and proper. S. J. D. Fuller for appellant; Attorney-General Hoar for Government.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Benedict.

BROOKLYN ICE COMPANY BANKRUPT.

The case of the Brooklyn Ice Company had a hearing, and an order to show cause why the Company should not be declared bankrupt was returned. There was no appearance on the part of the Company. Judge BENEDICT signed the order, and a warrant was issued to the United States Marshal, returnable on the 28th inst., when the first meeting of the creditors will be held.

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

Mr. E. T. Wood, Collector of the Third Internal Revenue District, was admitted to practice in the United States Courts.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

Bernard Hess was arraigned on a charge of blackmailing a cigar dealer named Burlinghoff in 1867.

The defence called *Herman Loeb*, who was employed as keeper of Burlinghoff's store when it was seized by the Revenue officers. He did not see Hess there at the time Burlinghoff said he came; and he thought Hess could not have been there without his knowledge.

Ferdinand Lumlein said that about two weeks ago Burlinghoff offered him 2,000 cigars to make an affidavit that Hess had demanded $50 of Burlinghoff; he told Burlinghoff that he knew nothing about it, and Burlinghoff replied, "There's no danger in it; my Otto has done it."

The examination was adjourned to Tuesday at 11:30.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Harris Nebenzahl was arraigned charged with affixing used revenue stamps to notes and checks.

Jacob Silberstiel said that he had seen the defendant removing stamps from checks, &c., and placing them on other papers, several times during the last two years.

Other witnesses called were absent. The Commissioner had ordered that the case be closed to-day, but, having learned that undue influence was used to keep witnesses away, he determined to continue the case, and adjourned it to Wednesday.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Commissioner Jones.

WHIMSTER ADMITTED TO BAIL.

J. H. Whimster, one of the parties charged with complicity in the drawback frauds, was yesterday admitted to bail in the amount of $20,000, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE JAMES FOSTER, JR., CASE.

The case of the third mate, carpenter and boatswain of the emigrant ship *James Foster, Jr.*, came up again yesterday, when counsel waived examination, and the prisoners were committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of murder.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 9.

Before Judge Cardozo.

AN IMPORTANT WILL CASE.

Mary Dugan vs. Harman B. Duryea, Elizabeth R. Bowne et al.—This case came before the Court today on a motion made by the plaintiff for an order directing that certain issues be framed and the case sent to the Circuit to be tried before a jury. It is on the Special Term Calendar, where it was reached a few days ago, but a stay of proceedings having been obtained until this motion could be heard and decided by the Judge at Chambers, the trial was postponed.

The action is brought for the purpose of setting aside two papers which are termed the will and the codicil thereto, of one Rodman Bowne deceased; and also for having a certain release declared void. Rodman Bowne, the testator, was in his lifetime a very prominent merchant of this City. The counsel for the plaintiff stated in Court that the first ferry established between New-York and Brooklyn was by Rodman Bowne. He amassed considerable of a fortune, married late in life, and died in 1845. The plaintiff herein is a niece. She claims that her uncle died intestate, though it seems to be admitted that in the cholera times of 1832, he was attacked with that disease, and made a will. When he became well he asked his brother, Samuel Bowne, who was a partner of his, to destroy the will. The brother promised to do so, and afterward told him he had destroyed it. About 1832, the testator married. General Duryea, of Brooklyn, and one of the defendants, married the daughter of Samuel Bowne, and it is alleged that undue influence was used by the General and his father-in-law, Samuel Bowne, to induce the testator to execute a codicil to his will but a short time prior to his death. The will and codicil were admitted to probate in July, 1845, by the Surrogate of Kings County. The plaintiff and others of the family, it appears, have executed releases of their interest in the estate upon receiving something like $9,000 each in full satisfaction. The plaintiff, however, through her lawyer, John B. Fogarty, insists that she has discovered fraud and undue influence; that these frauds, &c., were practiced upon the deceased by General Duryea and Samuel Bowne, the father-in-law; hence the plaintiff demands to have the Court declare that Rodman Bowne died intestate. In aid of this position it is proposed to give evidence that R. Bowne, at the time of and just prior to his death, repeatedly declared that he should die intestate; that his will of 1832 had been destroyed, and that he should make no other. Counsel for plaintiff said that as to one of the witnesses, Mr. Peter B. Remsen, there was no doubt but that before the Surrogate he had testified to all that was requisite; but the other witness to the will, one Pell, (both these witnesses are dead,) had testified that he never saw the testator sign, nor did he hear him declare it to be his last will. Also, that he did not see his fellow witness sign the document. Moreover, that he had been offered $20,000 if he would testify in the same manner the other witness had. Counsel claimed that the estate is now worth over half a million of dollars, and consists of real estate situated in Kings County, New-York, and Westchester.

Mr. Nash in reply said, that to any one who would take the trouble to read the complaint in the action, it would become apparent that this is a speculative suit. There never was any revocation of the will of 1832. It did not matter what his brother or others had told him about its destruction, if it never was destroyed or revoked in any other manner, it was a good and valid will, and such the Surrogate of Kings County had held it to be. The case was contested most thoroughly when before the Surrogate's Court. Subsequently a final settlement had been made, as they supposed, by giving to the plaintiff a house and lot in this City, and also money, sufficient to amount in all to $9,000. She thereupon signed a release of all her right, title and interest to the estate. Counsel, in conclusion, said he repeated that this is a speculative suit. He would not characterize it by the terms which were used on the street.

The decision of the Court was reserved.

For plaintiff, Mr. J. B. Fogarty; for defendants, Mr. S. P. Nash and Mr. Stanton.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 9.

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TOS THE BAR.

The following notice has just been issued by the Examining Committee:

The examination for the admission of law students as Attorneys will be held on the 21st inst., in the General Term room of the Supreme Court, at 3 P. M., and the rule of the Court, requiring all examinations to be public will be enforced, unless otherwise specially ordered by the Court.

(Signed,)
JAMES W. GERARD, Jr.,
CHAS. PRICE,
JOHN D. TOWNSEND,
Examiners.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 9.

Before Judges Daly, Brady and Barrett.

MARINE COURT—DEMAND FOR JURY.

Fanshon Berthillot vs. Henry L. Bateman.—In November, 1860, Mme. Berthillot obtained a judgment against Bateman in the Marine Court, before Judge Gross, for $200 damages for assault and battery.

The cause was heard before the General Term of this Court, the judgment reversed and a new trial ordered befor a jury, though no jury had been demanded at the time of joining issue. From that decision of the General Term, appeal was taken by plaintiff to the General Term of this Court. The appeal was supported on the ground that the General Term of the Marine Court could not reverse judgment in a case where a conflict of testimony existed; but more particularly, could not order a trial by jury, where a demand for a jury had not been made at the time when issue was joined. The Court sustained the appeal on the latter ground, reversing the decision of the Marine Court General Term, and affirming the original judgment.

Solomon B. Noble for appellant. J. H. Dukes for respondent.

MARINE INSURANCE—ABANDONMENT.

James Clark vs. the Manhattan Insurance Company.—The following opinion was delivered by Judge BARRETT in rendering the decision of the Court in this case:

OPINION: This is a perfectly plain case. Whether the facts justified a total or but a partial loss is quite immaterial. It is sufficient that an abandonment was duly made and accepted; and a more complete acceptance it would be difficult to imagine. Upon the receipt of the plaintiff's letter of abandonment, dated Nov. 27, 1865, the underwriters united in sending Captain Bennett, an experienced wrecker, to the port of Savannah, where the injured vessel lay, with written instructions to ascertain her precise condition, and with authority, when possessed of all the facts, either to prepare her to be brought to New-York or to dispose of her at Savannah, as he might deem most to their interest. Thereupon Captain Bennett proceeded to Savannah, and after the fullest investigations, including a special and additional survey, decided upon a sale of the vessel and procured the plaintiff's written consent thereto. He was in constant communication with his employers, and duly advised them of his conclusion, to which no exception was taken, and accordingly the vessel was sold and purchased by Bennett himself upon the Company's account. The purchase was reported as well, but the defendants do not appear to have made the slightest objection to this, or indeed to any of Captain Bennett's acts. So that we have not only an original authority to accept the abandonment necessarily included in the spirit and intent of the instructions, but a subsequent ratification of the act. Besides, under the very letter of the instructions empowering him to sell, Captain Bennett was made the judge of the necessity of the act, and his affirmation upon that head is conclusive. Under such circumstances, the vessel having been sold as between the parties to the policy, the assured may recover for a total loss without an abandonment, the sale being equivalent thereto. (Phillips on Ins., sec. 1697; Gordon vs. Mass. F. and M. Ins. Co., 2 Pick. R., 249; Patapsco Ins. Co. vs. Southgate, 5 Peters, 604.)

It is claimed, however, that all this is neutralized by a clause in the policy which provides that no "act of the insured or insurers in recovering, saving and preserving the property insured, in case of disaster, shall be considered a waiver or an acceptance of an aban-

[illegible]," and it is seriously argued that the sale of the shattered hulk comes within this provision, and is to be treated as an act done for the recovery and preservation of the property. This is a far-fetched idea. A man whose property has been recovered, saved or preserved, although in a damaged state, may by a sale put a stop to the risk of increasing decay, but the proposition that by parting with his title he actually recovers, saves and preserves the very thing transferred, certainly invokes a most imaginative latitude of construction. The instrument, however, owes so much already to the skill of the draftsman, that it stands in but little need of a strained or over-liberal reading. Indeed, to judge from the dexterity evinced in its numerous and far-seeing clauses, as well as from the character of the conditions so frequently embodied in the contracts of our modern corporations, it may safely be assumed, that if the sentence in question had been intended to effect what is thus claimed for it, nothing would have been left to implication, but we should have found a characteristic provision, doubtless, in plainer language than type, to the effect that none of the acts which the law of the land treats as the acceptance of an abandonment shall be considered as such. If any error was committed, it was in submitting the question to the jury, for the learned Judge might well have ruled, as a matter of law, that the acceptance had been fully made out. In that respect the charge was more favorable to the defendants than they were entitled to have it, and the jury having found the fact against them, they are wholly without cause of complaint. No other point having been raised, and none of the numerous exceptions contained in the case having been argued, the judgment should be affirmed.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 9.

By Judge Monell.

William K. Hackney *vs.* Edward Guttman; motion granted.

Robert H. Thayer et al. *vs.* Nathan W. Bridge et al.; motion granted and cause removed to the United States Circuit Court.

Barnum and Van Amburgh Museum Company *vs.* The New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company; motion granted, without costs.

Isidor Moselman et. al. *vs.* Edward Fuerth et al.; motion granted and proceedings stayed.

Theresa Cohen *vs.* Harris Levy; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, without costs, and bail reduced to $300.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—APRIL 9.

Houghton *vs.* Trimble; judgment modified.
Sloan *vs.* Pope; judgment reversed.
Brown *vs.* Simmons; judgment affirmed.
Whitehurst *vs.* Tufts; judgment reversed.
McGee *vs.* Lenoki; judgment affirmed.
Bull *vs.* Muller; judgment affirmed.
Wood *vs.* Livingston; judgment affirmed.
Currier *vs.* Menges; judgment affirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 9.

By Judge Barrett.

Dart *vs.* Walker; motion denied with costs.

Naylor *vs.* Yeamons; motion denied, except so far as leave to put in a supplemental answer is sought; granted in that particular upon payment of all the costs of the proceedings to the present time, and $10 costs of opposing this motion.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

THE MORAN CASE.

John Moran is the special deputy accused of aiding the escape of George King, who stole $200,000 worth of bonds from Cambreleng & Pyne. King, though a young man, was an old offender. He had restored $160,000 of the bonds, but he retained the rest, with the cool determination to pay himself for his five years in State's Prison. Then he eluded or seduced Moran, who was taking him from the Tombs to Sing Sing, escaped from custody, and has not yet been arrested.

Moran's counsel are John H. Anthon, William Kintzing and Charles Spencer. They commenced by challenging the jurors. Thirteen had already formed opinions concerning the guilt of the prisoner, fourteen were challenged peremptorily, two were unsatisfactory to the District-Attorney, one was excused by mutual consent, and the panel was exhausted after seven men had been sworn in. The District-Attorney moved that a new panel be called. Mr. Anthon said that this trial concerned the Sheriff of the county because it would necessitate an inquiry into the conduct of his office; that the Sheriff was, therefore, not a suitable person to draw the panel, and he accordingly moved that the motion for a new panel be so made that it should be drawn and summoned by the Coroner. Mr. Anthon stated at the same time that if the Sheriff drew the panel he should challenge the array. The Recorder denied the motion of Mr. Anthon, and exception was taken to the denial. Mr. Anthon then objected to the separation of the jury before the case was continued on Monday. The Recorder said that it was within his discretionary power to allow the jury to separate, and he should permit it. Mr. Anthon objected to this, the objection was overruled, and exception was taken to the ruling. The new panel was made returnable on Monday at 10 o'clock, and the Court was adjourned to that time.

HERMAN BOUNTY FRAUD CASE.

The District-Attorney yesterday commenced suit to recover the bail from Herman's bondsmen, Andrew Wilman and Michael Hollicher, each of whom is liable for $5,000. Colonel Herman himself has not been heard from for a long time.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Shandley, Justice.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

Officer James Toher, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested Thos. Egan on a charge of disorderly conduct, and while he was proceeding to the Station-house with his prisoner he was suddenly assaulted by Egan, who drew a slung-shot from his pocket for the purpose. Fortunately the attempt was discovered in time to prevent any serious injury being done. When Egan was arraigned before the Court he was fully committed for trial without bail.

ALLEGED FORGER.

Chas. Pell, a native of England, was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday on a charge of having forged a number of checks on the Bull's Head Bank. Joseph Mignouth, of Eighty-eighth-street, made the complaint, and stated that his brother Edward had been arrested, convicted and sentenced to the State Prison on a charge of forging checks, and he professed to have evidence to show that Pell had forged the checks. Pell was remanded for examination.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioner Manierre.

At trials of policemen, yesterday, before Commissioner MANIERRE, twenty men appeared to answer complaints. There were no charges preferred by citizens, nor any cases of much public interest. Two officers, recent appointments, Joseph Delany of the Fourth, and John Agnew of the Eighth Precinct, were charged with intoxication. Sergeant Townes found Delany on his post, leaning against a stoop, with his head against a railing, his eyes shut and his mouth open. In both cases the superior officers swore positively as to the condition of the accused. They were referred to the Board for decision.

COURT OF SESSIONS—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Troy.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.

Edward Pauel, convicted of having assaulted an Officer of the Forty-fifth Precinct, while in the discharge of his duty, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and to be imprisoned in the Flatbush Penitentiary for sixty days.

BURGLARS SENTENCED.

Charles Bloom, indicted for a burglary committed in Williamsburg on the 4th of January last, was tried and convicted. He was subsequently sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.

George Hogan, who pleaded guilty to the same burglary in which Bloom was engaged, was sentenced to four years in the Penitentiary.

CORONERS' COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Coroner Jones.

HOW MRS. WALL CAME TO HER DEATH.

Coroner JONES held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mary E. Wall, who died at the Long Island College Hospital on Thursday night, from the injuries resulting from the explosion of a kerosene lamp. It may be remembered that the husband of deceased was arrested on suspicion of having used violence upon her. It appears from the evidence on the inquest that Michael Wall is an industrious man; that he came home from his work at 6 o'clock, and expected his supper; that wife and he having had some misunderstanding previously, she was in bad temper, and he not desiring to have any trouble, went to the stove to get the teapot, but she got ahead of him, caught it first, and threw it at him; that she then took the lid of the stove, and followed up the assault by throwing the lamp at him; that the lamp fell on the floor and exploded, setting fire to her clothing; that Wall embraced her so as to prevent the flames making progress to the upper part of her body, but she broke from him and ran out; that John Galvin endeavored to cover her with something, but she had to be knocked down before she could be rolled up in the covering to avert her complete burning; that in her *ante-mortem* statement she said she was to blame for the accident and not her husband.

On this statement of facts, the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that deceased came to her death from the accidental explosion of a lamp, and exonerated her husband from all blame. Whereupon Wall was discharged from custody.

Deceased was 37 years of age, Irish, and leaves a family of small children.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 9, 1869.

$10,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'64	115	50 West. U. T.	41¾
3,500 U.S. 5-20 C.,'65, New	113⅛	50 Mariposa Min.	18¾
10,000 do.	113⅛	100 do.	19
2,000 do. c	113⅛	10 Pacific Mail	92½
6,000 U.S. 6s,'81, C.	116	10 A. M. U. Ex. Co.	40
20,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67	113⅜	100 N. Y. Cen. R. b c	165
20,000 do. c	113⅜	600 Hudson	148
20,000 do.	113⅜	75 do.	148¼
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'68	113⅝	100 do. b3	147½
2,000 U.S. 6s,10-40 C.	105⅛	345 do.	147
1,000 do.	105⅝	100 do. b5	147¼
1,000 Jer. City Wat.	93	500 Harlem	137
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	65⅛	100 do. c	136¼
20,000 do.	65⅛	200 Reading	93
500 Va. St. 6s, n.	58⅛	100 do. bet. call	93⅜
2,000 N. Y. St. 5s, '74	100	10 Mich. Central	120
1,000 N. C. St. 6s	60	8 Mich. Southern	96
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s,'83	90	100 Mil. & S. P.	77¼
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s '87	90	100 do. b5	77⅜
1,000 Mich So.S.F.Bs.	99¼	300 do.	77⅛
2,000 C. & N W. Con. Conv't Bds.	97	200 do.	77¼
1,000 Del. L. & W. 2d.	92	200 do.	77⅜
5,000 Tol. & W. con. conv. bds.	80	100 do. b30	78¼
1,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s	93¾	200 Mil. & St.P.Pf.	85¾
10,000 M. T. 10s ctfs.	65	700 do.	85⅝
1,000 Mor. & Es.2d M.	89	200 do.	85⅞
2,000 C., Cin. & Ind. Cen. 1st M.	82¼	300 do.	85¾
8 Ninth Nat. Bank	112	40 Del., L. & W.	114¾
8 do.	111	100 T., W. & W.	68¾
20 Amer. Ex. Bank	117½	100 do.	69
20 Hanover Bank	100	500 do.	69
5 Cent. Nat. Bank	103¼	10 P., Ft. W. & C.	131½
5 Continental Bank	100	100 H. & St. J.	114¾
5 Fourth N. Bk.	103¼	100 Lake Shore	98
		100 H. & St. J. Pf. b c	113
		100 Dub. & S. City	116
		8 Chic. B. & Q.	172
		50 Stonington	83

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

11,000 U. S. 6s,'81, R.	116⅛	$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	113⅜
2,500 U. S. 6s,'81,C. c	116⅛	50,000 U.S. 10-40 C.	105⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'62 c	119⅞	10,000 do. b15	105⅛
2,000 do.	120	20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113⅜
1,000 do.	120⅛		
12,500 U.S. 5-20 C.,'64	114¾	70,000 do.	113⅜
10,000 do.	115	40,000 do. b3	114
120,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65	117	60,000 do.	113⅜
10,000 U.S. 6s Cur.	103¾	1,000 U.S. 5-20 C.,'68	113⅝

SECOND BOARD—2½ P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s ex c	68	200 Harlem	139
2,000 do. bet call	67¼	200 Mich. Southern	97¼
1,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c	56¾	100 do.	97
1,000 N. C. St. 6s	60¼	100 Panama	225
5,000 Ala. St 8s, Bs.	99	6 do.	225
5,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st	82¼	400 Chic. & N. W.	84¾
5,000 Chi., R. I. & P. 7s	94	100 C. & R. I.	131⅛
5,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st	102	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	79
1000 Canton b30	60¼	100 M. & St. P. Pf.	85¾
1000 do.	60	100 do. bet. call	85¾
300 West. Un. Tel.	41⅝	100 do.	85⅝
200 Mar. Pf.	35¾	500 T., W. & W.	69⅝
100 do.	36	100 do. b30	70¼
100 do. b30	36¼	200 N. J. Cen.	110
30 Pacific Mail	93⅛	6 do.	110⅛
50 Adams Express	59¾	100 Chi. & Alt.	154
50 Wells-Fargo Ex.	31	100 H. & St. Jo. R.	114
100 N. Y. Cen. b30	165⅛	100 Ohio & Miss.	32⅝
400 Reading	93⅛	100 do.	33
100 Hudson	148⅛	100 Col., C. & In. Cen.	42
100 do. b30	148		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	31¼	100 Canton Co.	59¾
50 American Ex.	40¼	100 T., W. & W.	68¾
100 Quicksilver	22¼	400 Mil. & St. P.	76¾
100 Mariposa b10	19½	100 do.	76⅞
100 Mariposa Pf. c	35	200 do.	77
300 Pacific Mail c	92⅝	200 do.	77⅛
100 do. b5	92⅞	300 do.	77¼
50 do.	92⅜	100 do.	77⅜
100 do. b3	92⅜	300 do.	77⅝
200 West. U. Tel.	41⅝	100 do.	77½
100 do. c	41⅜	200 do. b10	77½
100 do.	41½	100 do. s3	77⅜
100 do. b10	41⅝	300 Mil. & St.P.Pf.	84¾
200 N. Y. Cen.	163⅜	200 do.	84⅞
200 Hudson x-d	149	100 do.	85
300 do.	150	100 do.	85⅛
100 do.	149⅛	100 do. b30	85⅛
100 do.	148⅞	100 do.	85
100 do.	148⅜	100 Fort Wayne s60	131
200 do.	148	300 do.	132
200 Harlem	137	1300 Ohio & Miss.	33⅛
600 Reading	93⅛	400 M. S. & N. I.	97⅛
100 do. c	93	600 do.	97⅛
600 do. b3	93⅛	200 do. b10	97⅜
600 Lake Shore	97½	300 do. c	97¼
200 Chi., R. I. & P.	131⅝	400 Clev. & Pitts.	91⅝
100 do. b10	132⅛	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf. b30	66⅝
100 do. c	131⅞	1100 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	97⅛
900 Chic. & N. W.	85⅛	200 do.	97⅛
800 do.	85	200 do. c	97⅛
300 do.	85⅛	200 do. b5	97⅛
300 do. b3	85⅛	200 do. b3	97⅛
200 do. s3	85⅛		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x c	68	200 Harlem	138
600 Adams Express	59⅛	200 do.	138⅛
100 U. S. Ex.	58⅝	200 do.	138⅛
100 Quick. Min. Co.	22⅛	400 Reading	93⅜
50 do.	22⅛	200 do. b5	93⅝
100 Canton Co. c	59⅝	200 Chi. & Alton b60	155
100 Mariposa Pref.	35⅛	100 T., W. & W. b30	70
400 do.	35⅛	200 do.	69⅝
9 do.	34	500 Mil. & St. P.	77⅛
400 Pacific Mail	92⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85
100 do. b5	92⅝	200 do.	84⅞
100 do. c	92⅝	100 do. b3	84⅞
200 do.	92⅝	100 Fort Wayne	131⅛
400 do.	92⅝	400 do. s20	131½
300 West. U. Tel.	41⅝	600 Ohio & Miss.	33
100 do. b5	41⅝	100 do.	32⅝
100 do.	41⅝	100 do. b5	32⅝
100 do. b15	41⅝	200 Clev. & Pitts.	90⅝
200 Hudson x-d	146	500 do.	91
200 do.	145⅛	200 Lake Shore	97⅛
300 do.	145⅛	200 Chic., R. I. & P. c	131⅛
100 New-York Cen.	162⅞	200 do.	131⅛
600 do.	162⅞	100 do. b3	131⅛
200 do.	162⅞	100 do. c	131⅛
500 do.	163	600 Chi. & N. W.	84⅜
300 do. b3	163	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	96⅞
200 do.	163	400 do. c	96⅛
800 do.	163⅛	200 do.	96⅞
300 do. c	163	100 do. b10	97
100 do. b3	163⅛	200 do. b3	96⅞
400 M. So. & N. I.	97		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	31⅛	300 Ohio & Miss.	33⅛
300 Quicksilver	22⅛	1200 do.	33⅛
100 Adams Ex.	59⅛	100 do. b5	33⅜
100 Canton	59⅛	100 do. b10	33⅛
100 Pacific Mail	93⅛	100 do.	33⅛
200 West. U. Tel.	41⅛	200 Mich. So. & N. I.	97
100 do. b10	41⅛	100 Fort Wayne	131⅛
200 N. Y. Cent'l	163⅛	200 Clev. & P. R.	90⅝
100 Mariposa Pf.	36	200 Lake Shore	97⅛
200 Harlem	139⅛	100 C., R. I. & P.	131
200 Reading b5	93⅛	200 do.	130⅛
400 do.	93⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. b3	84⅛
100 T., W. & W.	69⅛	200 do.	84⅛
100 do. b15	70	200 do. b5	84⅛
200 Mil. & St. P.	78⅛	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	96⅛
200 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	85⅛	100 do.	96⅛
100 do. b30	85⅛	100 do. b10	97
100 do. b5	85⅛	100 do. b5	96⅛

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000 Ala. 8s	99	100 Hud. R.	148⅛
10,000 do. b3	99	200 Reading	93⅛
100 Adams Express	59⅛	200 do. b3	93⅛
100 U. S. Ex. Co.	58	200 do.	93⅛
5 Amer. M. U. Ex.	38	100 Chi. & N. W. c	84⅛
100 do.	40⅛	100 do.	84⅛
100 do. b3	40⅛	100 Rock Island	131⅛
100 Quicksilver	22⅛	100 do. b3	131⅛
100 West. U. T.	41⅛	200 Erie s3	34
100 do. b3	41⅛	800 do. b3	34
100 do. b5	41⅛	300 do.	33⅛
100 Mich. Southern	96⅛	100 do. b10	34
100 do. b3	97	100 do. s3	33⅛

FRIDAY, April 9, P. M.

The demand for Money was again active to-day, and Gold Interest, equal to 10 ₱ cent. per annum in Currency, was generally paid on the street, with exceptions equal to 12@14 ₱ cent. per annum. There was a good supply of balances offered for temporary employment, but most of the lenders demanded the extra rates of Interest just quoted. At the close of bank hours 7 ₱ cent. Gold Interest was the current quotation.

The Gold Room was buoyant in the *Bull* interest, and a further advance of *one per cent.* was made on the last sales of yesterday, the highest figures being 133⅛@133¼ ₱ cent. It transpires that the failure of yesterday by one of the *Bear* operators in the Room involved, in one way or another, about two millions of dollars in contracts, and the disappointments and complications thus unexpectedly created undoubtedly influenced, in a material measure, the advance in price to-day, although other causes of a political nature were spoken of on the Street, again founded on the troubles in Cuba.

The advance in Gold and its scarcity for delivery caused another dull market for Foreign Exchange, although this is a steamer day. The actual sales, 60 days on London, were not better than 107⅞@108 ₱ cent., with exceptions at 107¾ ₱ cent. for Bankers' bills. Short Sight Bills are quoted 108¼@108½ ₱ cent.

The Treasury Office took in $467,000 in Gold for Customs to-day, and paid out only $25,000 for Gold Interest.

The Public Funds advanced to 120 ₱ cent. for the 5-20s of 1862, and to 114 ₱ cent. for the 1867s; the other Gold-bearing Bonds rating 117 ₱ cent. for the 1865s, May and November Interest; 115 ₱ cent. for the 1864s, and 105⅝@¾ for the 5 ₱ cents 10-40s. The State Bonds advanced to 68 for the old Tennessees, being a difference of 3 ₱ cent. against the new Bonds, which are selling at 65 ₱ cent. Virginias and North Carolinas were steady.

With the exception of New-York Central, the Railway speculation was generally upward, and the *Bullish* feeling in the market in the face of dear Money is significant of still greater confidence as we approach the Summer months, when both Currency and Country Bank balances usually accumulate in New-York for employment at low rates of Interest. The exception in the case of New-York Central is ascribed to the manipulations of the Albany Lobby on the Bill sanctioning the recent Scrip Dividend of the Company, and Street gossip runs to the effect that sundry *hitches* are to occur before the Bill, which is reasonably sure to pass into law, finally gets through both Houses, and receives the sanction of the Governor. The Stock of the Hudson River Road advanced to 150 ₱ cent. this morning, ex-dividend, but subsequently fell back to 147@145⅞ ₱ cent. The extreme rise since last week on the price, before the dividend, is equal to 10@12 ₱ cent. Harlem Stock is also higher, and the Western Roads were nearly all active and prices strongly upward, the St. Pauls, Wabash and the Northwests being especially buoyant. The Miscellaneous list was higher on Pacific Mail, in which the speculation continues active, and firm on Western Telegraph and Mariposa Preferred.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	105¼	105⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	119⅝	120
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅝	113⅞
American Gold Coin	132½	133
Bills on London, 60 days	108	108
New Bonds of Tennessee	65	65
Virginia Bonds, old	56	56¾
Missouri Bonds	87	87¼
North Carolina Bonds, new	54	53¾
New-York Central	164¾	163⅜
Reading Railway	93⅝	93⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	131⅛	130⅞
Northwest Common	84⅛	84⅝
Northwest Preferred	97⅛	96⅞
Michigan Southern	97	96⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	131½	131⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	91	90⅞
Pacific Mail Company	92⅝	93⅛
St. Paul Preferred	85⅛	85⅛
St. Paul Common	78⅛	78⅛
Toledo and Wabash	67⅛	69⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	33	33⅛
Mariposa Preferred	35	36⅛
Lake Shore	96¾	97⅝
Hudson River	146	147

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	115¾	5-20 coup., 1867	114
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	116¼	5-20 reg., 1868	113¾
5-20 reg., 1862	109¾	5-20 coup., 1868	113⅝
5-20 coup., 1862	120	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871	122
5-20 reg., 1864	109¾	End. coup., 1871	123
5-20 coup., 1864	115	End. coup., 1874	116¾
5-20 reg., 1865	109¾	10-40 reg.	104⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	117	10-40 coup.	105⅜
5-20 coup., '65, n. is.	113⅜	6s Currency	103¾
5-20 reg., 1867	113⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '70	100¼	Louisiana 6s, levee bds.	70
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77	100¼	Louisiana 8s, levee bds.	84
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	100¼	Alabama 5s	68
Ill. War Loan	100¼	Alabama 8s	98¼
Indiana 5 ₱ c.	97¼	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	109¾
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	109¾
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98	N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70	100
Michigan 7 ₱ ct., '78	98	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	101¼
Tenn. 6s, ex con.	68	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	101¼
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	65	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	101¼
Virginia 6s, ex con.	56¾	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	101¼
Virginia 6s, new bds.	59	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	101¼
Georgia 7s, new bds.	93¾	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	101¼
North Carolina 6s	60¼	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '71	100
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	53¾	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '74	100
Missouri 6s	87	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '75	100
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	88		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Metropolitan	141½
Manhattan	140	People's	140
Merchants'	127	Market	123
Mechanics'	130	Nassau	106
Phœnix	107½	Shoe and Leather	132
Fulton	160	Continental	99¼
National	107	Marine	150
Seventh Ward	110	Imp. and Traders'	130
State of New-York	114	Park	159
Commerce	123¼	Manuf's and Merch's	102¼
Mech. Bk'g As'n	120	Central National	109
Ocean	105½	Fourth National	103¼
American Exchange	117½	Ninth National	111½
Chatham	150	Tenth National	97¼
Bank of the Republic	117	Gold Exchange	138

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90	Chi. R. I. & P.	93¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e.	87½	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99¾
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n.	88	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	89	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	102¼
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	88½	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	97
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	100¼	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102¾	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	85
H. R. 7s, 3d M., 1875	92	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74½
Harlem 1st M.	102	Chi. & Alton S. F.	99
Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct. '69-'72	112	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Mich. C. n. 1st M 8s,'82	112¾	Chi. & Alton inc.	92
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	93¾	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	99	Peninsula R. R. bonds	85
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90¼	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	102
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	81	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	91	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	85½
Con. 7 ₱ cent. coupon	97	N. Y. and N. Haven 6s	94
Han. & St. J. L. G.	100	Ro'e & Wat'wn 1st bs.	100
Del., L. & W., 1st M.	99	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	92
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	92	Western Union bonds	86¾
Tol. & W. 2d M.	85¾	Connecticut War L'n	100
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	77½	Cleve., P. & Ash. n. b.	90
Tol., W. & W. c. c. S'k. F.	80	Buffalo & Erie, stock	95
Gt. West'n 1st M. '68	101	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M	82½
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	79	Iron Mountain bonds	81½
Gal. & Chi. extended	96		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,871,405; total payments, $680,372; balance, $89,299,252. The receipts include for Customs, $467,000; for Gold Notes, $50,000.

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,288,958. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHD'WN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	877	$354,203	747	$241,542	681	$258,601
Man. of Cot'n	1,289	370,157	459	121,302	422	118,809
Man. of Silk	489	485,488	74	106,278	97	121,663
Man. of Flax	1,276	264,299	658	153,426	467	110,914
Miscellan'us	555	163,788	[illegible]	28,480	1,196	40,562
Total	4,486	$1,637,930	2,[illegible]	$651,028	2,983	$650,549
		651,028				1,637,930
Total entered		$2,288,958	Total marketed	$2,288,479		

The *Mark Lane Express*, of March 29, says:

"The weather has again been cold and seasonable, allowing the resumption of field labors, more especially on the drier soils, and a large extent of Spring corn has been successfully planted. We cannot, however, speak in the same favorable way as to the coming crops, the wheat in many places, especially in Kent, giving but little promise; the long prevalence of wet and the rank growth produced by the mildness of the earlier portion of the Winter now exhibiting their effects. Indeed, so altered have appearances become that the chance of an equal crop to 1868 is remote if not impossible. The color of the plants generally has altered, and the fresh green lately exhibited has turned to yellow; while the flag has been so much reduced that where the crop was so thick on the ground that the latter was obscured, it is now plainly visible. Some farmers look upon this as an advantage; others give up the hope of abundance, and however seasonable the Summer may be, it seems unlikely that it can make up for the untimely warmth and wet of the early part of the past Winter. Still, as a whole, the cold of March has been most serviceable, for without much severity it has effectually changed the forwardness of vegetation, and in a like proportion gives the prospect of an average gathering of fruit. It is the Wheat now that is most in jeopardy. The great depression of last week has given place to greater confidence, more especially in the country, where there has been frequently an advance of 1s. ₱ qr., and in some instances more, although the improvement in London has been doubtful. Mark Lane, however, cannot fail to follow suit if there should be several repetitions of Monday's market, which was the smallest since harvest. In France, too, matters have mended. Paris was rising fast, but finally received a partial check, though in the country the majority of the markets were fully 1s. ₱ qr. higher. Belgium shows some improvement, as well as parts of Germany, including Danzic; and Spring Wheat in New-York has rather hardened, but not Flour. Fluctuations depending on supplies, we are likely to see all through the season, but a much higher range seems unlikely without some positive disaster. The arrivals off the coast since the 19th of March were eleven cargoes, of which four cargoes were Wheat, four Maize, and three Barley."

Internal Revenue Decisions.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE NO. 108 LEONARD-STREET,
NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 15, 1869.

By section 75 of the last compilation, in case of the removal of any person or persons from the house or premises for which any trade, business or profession was taxed, it is made lawful for the person or persons so removing to any other place to carry on the trade, business or profession specified in the tax receipt at the place to which such person or persons may remove, without payment of any additional tax, and then the law provides in the same section how the change shall be registered. The act of July 20, 1868, leaves this law unrepealed, so that manufacturers of tobacco and cigars may make such removal without payment of additional specific tax, by registering the change according to law and regulations. The law and instructions so far in such cases are not specific as to the bonds, duplicate statements, Collector's certificates, inventories and taxes on manufactured tobacco and cigars accompanying such removal. In this district the removal in that respect has been uniformly treated as the termination of the business at the place for which it was specially taxed, and the commencement of a new business of like description at the place to which the parties have removed. They have been, accordingly, required to give new bonds, furnish new duplicate statements, procure new Collector's certificates, file inventories for both places, as concluding business at one place and commencing at the other, and pay the tax on the manufactured tobacco and cigars which they take with them to their new place, as removed from the place of manufacture. This practice is not specifically pointed out by law, and probably could not be sustained, particularly in the case of taxing the removed goods, in which case there is a very serious doubt whether there is a removal from the place of manufacture, inasmuch as the place of manufacture is changed to the new location. The question whether the sale of a dealer, when he sells out in bulk and goes out of business, and makes the sale for that purpose, should be taxed as a dealer's sale and included in his other sales, is congeneric with the foregoing inquiries, and may, with propriety, be settled in the same connection. Such a sale would seem to be what is termed in the instructions an "occasional act," and would not constitute one a dealer, and liable to special tax as such, if it had been the only sale made. From questions that have been referred to me by the Department in cases of dealers' claims for refunding, I have concluded the proper practice to be to include and assess such a sale, but many dealers entertain the other view. These cases are of frequent occurrence, and the questions should be relieved from doubt by the Department at an early day.

Very respectfully,
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor.

Hon. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, April 2, 1869.

I have received your letter of the 15th of December, informing me of your practice with regard to manufacturers of tobacco and cigars who remove from one house, or from the premises where they have paid special tax, to carry on the business of manufacturing to other premises. You state that in your district such removal has uniformly been treated as the termination of the business at the place for which it was specially taxed and the commencement of a new business of like description at the place to which the parties have removed, and that you have accordingly required them to give new bonds, furnish new duplicate statements, procure new collectors' certificates, file inventories for both places, as concluding business at one place and commencing at the other, and pay the taxes on the manufactured tobacco and cigars which they take with them to their new places, as removed from the place of manufacture. As this practice is not specifically pointed out by law, you inquire if it has the sanction of this office. In reply, I have to say, that by the sixty-third section of the act of July 20, 1868, every manufacturer of tobacco or snuff is required without previous demand to furnish to the Assistant Assessor of the district, where the manufacture is to be carried on, a duplicate statement, &c. This statement is important and is not to be dispensed with in any case. The statement is for the use of the officer of the district where the business is carried on. A statement made in some other district at some other time, and under other circumstances, does not answer the requirements of the law. The statement is made the basis on which the penal sum of the bond is determined, and therefore the statement must be made before the penal sum of the bond can be determined. Removals are not limited to collection districts. Manufacturers frequently remove from one district to another, and oftentimes from one State to another. The same business is carried on in another place or upon other premises, and if a special tax has already been paid and the manufacturer holds a receipt for the same, he would not be required to pay additional special tax unless additional liability is incurred by the addition of other machines, presses, or mills to those formerly employed.

Additional bonds and securities may be required from time to time, or new bonds even required whenever the Collector is of opinion that the safety of the revenue requires it, under instructions from the Commissioner. Every tobacco and snuff manufactory is to be numbered, and when once numbered no change of numbers is to be made. Upon each numbered factory the manufacturer is to affix his sign, and in it in a conspicuous place, post up his certificate. This is the "place of manufacture," fixed and identified by the statement, the bond, the certificate and the sign. Whenever, therefore, a removal is made, and the manufacturer transfers his entire business from one registered numbered factory, it must be regarded as the termination of the business, at least at that place, and such a "time of concluding business" as renders the manufacturer liable to make and deliver to the Assistant Assessor the inventory required by section 66. The commencement of the same business on other premises and at another factory must be accompanied with a like inventory, the former delivered to the Assistant Assessor of the division from which the removal is made, and the latter to the Assistant Assessor of the division to which the removal is made.

Section 71 of the act of July 20, 1868, requires all manufactured tobacco and snuff to be put up in proper packages, with proper stamps affixed and canceled, before it can be removed from the factory, or place where it is made, except such as is intended for export. It clearly follows, therefore, that before any manufacturer can transfer such manufactured products to another factory, or to another place, he must pack and stamp such products. The frequent changes which have been made of late by irresponsible manufacturers of their places of manufacture, and made apparently with the view of defrauding the revenue, have rendered these stringent provisions of law with regard to manufacturers of tobacco, snuff and cigars necessary; and in the practice which you have adopted you have, in my opinion, full warrant in the law.

With regard to the question whether a dealer who sells out his entire stock in bulk, and goes out of business, should be required to include the amount of such sale with his other sales for purpose of taxation, which you also submit for the decision of this office, I have to say that the law requires wholesale dealers to return the amount of *all sales* within the year in excess of $50,000 and pay a tax of $1 on each $1,000 of such excess. Such a sale may be an "occasional act," but this does not change its character. The person is already a dealer, having paid a special tax as such, and after having sold his entire stock, whether he goes out of business or renews his stock and continues his business is immaterial so far as this tax is concerned. The dealer must return *all his sales* within the year.

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Esq., United States Assessor, New-York.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 27, 1869.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 24th inst., I have to say that section 78 of the act of July 20, 1868, provides that after Jan. 12, 1869, all smoking and fine-cut chewing tobacco and snuff, and after July 1, all other manufactured tobacco of every description shall be stamped before being sold or offered for sale. In the former case the time was extended by Congress to Feb. 15, 1869.

Under the provision of that section no tobacco of the several descriptions can be sold after the respective dates named, without being stamped, no matter when the same may have been manufactured, or what tax may have been paid thereon.

Very respectfully,
T. HARLAND,
Deputy Commissioner.

R. HASTINGS, Esq., U. S. Marshal, Cleveland, Ohio.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N. Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company pay both the Principal and Seven per Cent. Interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax.

A limited amount only of these Bonds may be had, at par and accrued interest in currency, of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ SAFES TO LET BY THE NATIONAL PARK BANK IN A BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF VAULT.—For the safe-keeping and protection from fire and burglars of Securities of all kinds, including Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Wills and Diamonds, and valuable Jewelry of every description. An inspection of the vault, constructed by this Bank in their new building, will at once convince all parties interested that the most perfect attainable security has been reached, and at an extremely moderate annual cost to each tenant.

The officers will take pleasure in showing the vault on application.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN OF LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.

Since the close of our sales for the Company we have been buying and selling these bonds at our counter at market rates. Paying seven per cent. gold interest in New-York, free of taxation, we recommend them to our customers as the cheapest security in the market.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st.

☞ STOCK CHART,

Showing the highest and lowest prices of all active Stocks in the New-York Stock Exchange, in each month, from Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1869. Compiled from official sources.

Price on Cards, $4; Framed, $5, $6, and $8.

Usual discount to the trade.

J. H. STOPFORD & CO., No. 15 Park-row.
W. F. LIVERMORE & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 9, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	23	Pork, bbls.	557
Flour, bbls.	5,403	Cut Meats, pkgs.	909
Flour, bags	2,507	Lard, pkgs.	239
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	24
Cornmeal, bags	90	Whisky, bbls.	120
Wheat, bushels	44,615	Petroleum, bbls.	1,827
Corn, bushels	14,354	Resin, bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	....	Spirits Turpentine	....
Oats, bushels	11,367	Tar, bbls.	....
Barley, bushels	20,889	Pitch, bbls.	....
Malt, bushels	1,230	Cotton, bales	1,375
Peas, bushels	....		

ASHES—Has been in demand and steady at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet, but quoted firm at 49c.@50c. for Yellow ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been fair for seasonable work, and prices have been firm and buoyant for most styles, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 38@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C, $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 50@$2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—The available supply has been quite limited, and prices have been maintained on a moderate inquiry. We quote: Common Hard at $11@$16; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been neglected and nominal, including Adamantine at 20c.@22½c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 46c.@48c., and Patent Sperm at 57c.@58c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in demand at uniform rates, including Rosendale at $2 ₱ bbl.

COAL—The market has been quiet for most kinds; prices have not varied essentially.

COFFEE—A firm and rather buoyant market is noted for all kinds, with moderate offerings at the going rates; but the demand is, for the moment, limited. Sales have been reported of 68 bags Rio, ex *Tyrus*, and 218 bags do., ex *Vesta Linda*, on private terms; also, 60 bags Laguayra on private terms, ₱ lb. We quote: Java, 21c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 13½c.@14½c., all in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The offerings have been more liberal, and the market has been quoted a fraction easier for buyers. The demand has been fair at the modified figures, chiefly from spinners and shippers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,702 bales, including 2,031 bales to spinners, 1,419 bales to shippers, 137 bales to speculators, and 115 bales in transit. Also 100 bales Low Middling, for May delivery, at 27¾c. ₱ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA make the receipts at this port for the week ending to-day, 10,344 bales; are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	25½@25¾	25¾@25¾	25¾@26	26@26¼
Good Ordinary	26½@26¾	26¾@27	26¾@27	27@27¼
Low Middling	27¼@27½	27½@27¾	27¾@28	28@28¼
Middling	28¼@28½	28½@28¾	28¾@29	29@29¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,969
Receipts last week	8,156
Receipts preceding week	11,345
Receipts since Jan. 1	246,565
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	569,609
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,632
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	522,310
Exports since Jan. 1	80,071
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	260,094
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	235,551
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,862
Estimated stock on hand here	112,280

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	1,807,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,322,983
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,001,000
Exports same time last year	1,318,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,553,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	397,000
Estimated stock same time last year	302,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—There has been rather more inquiry for articles in this line, and prices have been quoted generally firm, with some instances of buoyancy in values.

FEATHERS—Have been in some request at 80c.@88c. for Live Geese, ₱ lb.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—The demand has been very limited for all kinds, and prices have been little more than nominal.

FISH—A moderate inquiry prevails for the leading kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 75@$7 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $23 75@$25 75; No. 2 do., $17 75@$24 75; No. 3 do., $11 50@$15 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 75@$8 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@40c. for Scale, and 30c.@32½c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been rather more call for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, and prices have been quoted firmer. Some speculative inquiry has been noted for Superfine at $5 90@$6 ₱ bbl., but holders have been unwilling to sell straight lots of good grade at those figures. Some very good No. 2 Flour was disposed of as high as $5 80 ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,100 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 55@$6 10; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 10@$6 50; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 50@$7 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 25@$6 75 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 55@$6 10
Extra State	6 10@ 7 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 05@10 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 25@ 6 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@10 00
Extra Genesee	7 25@10 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 15@12 75

Southern Flour is in better request at uniform prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 bbls., at $6 50@$7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$13 25 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is inactive at $7@$9 25, as extremes, for old, and $9@$10 50 for new Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales, 300 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy at $4 85@$7 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. Cornmeal is fairly active at $4 25@$4 75 for Western, $4 50 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 600 bbls.

FRUIT—Trade has been quite slow in nearly all articles, without any marked changes in prices. We quote: Layer Raisins at $3 05@$3 10 ₱ box; Currants at 10c.; Almonds at 12c.@24c.; Figs at 14c.@28c.; Turkish Prunes at 10¼c.@10½c.; Brazil Nuts, 12c.@13c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered sparingly, and has been in more request at decidedly better prices. Winter has been held with more firmness, but has not been in much demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 34,500 bushels, including White Western on private terms; No. 1 Spring, (a small lot,) in store, at $1 50; No. 2 Spring at $1 44@$1 48, in store and delivered, chiefly at $1 47@$1 48, delivered; and White California at $1 60@$1 64 ₱ bushel. Corn has been decidedly brisker and firmer; Prime New, as well as Old Mixed, has been in good demand for export. The offerings of Prime New have been quite light, and mostly in small lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 87,000 bushels at 87c.@89½c. for New Mixed Western; 88c.@88½c. for Old do., in store; 90½c. for do. do., delivered; 92c. for White Western; and 90c.@93c. for Western and Jersey Yellow, ₱ bushel. Included in sales were four or five loads of old Mixed Western at 90½c., and two loads of White Western at 92c., delivered, and all for shipment, partly to Liverpool and partly on steamers' account to Glasgow. Rye has been inactive and nominal at from $1 35@$1 42½ ₱ bushel, as extremes. Barley has been very dull to-day; small lots of German were reported sold at $2 ₱ bushel. Oats have been held firmly, but have not been particularly active; sales have been reported since our last of 39,000 bushels Western at 76¾c.@76½c., in store, and 78c.@78½c., delivered, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been lightly dealt in at $2@$2 10 ₱ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The market has been quoted firm, but has been quiet, since our last, at 16½c.@17c., and 20½c.@21c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian has been in more request at $81@$82 ₱ ton.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate supply and limited request at from 55c.@65c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for poor to prime, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in limited demand at 75c.@$1 15 for long and short ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The market has been quite dull for all kinds, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 6c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@5c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been quite sparingly sought after, and quoted weak in price.

HEMP—Holders have been firm in their views, but trade has been dull. American at $170@$200 for undressed, and $315@$320 for dressed, ₱ ton; Jute at 4½c.@5c., gold, ₱ lb.; Manilla, 12¼c.@12½c., gold, ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been in less demand, and quoted at $3@$3 12½ ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—The market has been dull and heavy for Sole, which has been quoted about as follows: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@24c.; Hemlock, in the rough, 35c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 36c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 33c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 22c.@23c., ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues in moderate request at $1 25 for Common and $2 for Lump ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand has been fair, and prices have been well maintained on quite moderate offerings.

METALS—More firmness has been noted in Ingot Copper, which has been less freely offered and has been in moderate request. In Iron there has not been much movement, but prices have been maintained. We heard of sales of 100 tons No. 2 American at $38 ₱ ton. Lead and Spelter have been quiet but quoted steady. Under a stringent money market and less favorable foreign advices, Tin has shown less animation, and prices have been irregular and for Pig rather weak. We have heard of sales of 20 tons English at 31½c.@32c., gold, ₱ lb. Spelter and Zinc have been inactive at unchanged figures. We quote: Ingot Copper at 23½c.@24½c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $39@$42; No. 2 do., $37 50@$40; American Forge, $36 50@$38; Scotch Pig, $40@$42 50; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $85@$90 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 25@$6 87½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 50, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., $11@$12 50 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 33¾c.@34c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 35c.@35½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7@$7 50; Terne do., $8 12½c.@$8 50, gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 12½c.@13c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been a better inquiry for most descriptions, but without change in prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 100 hhds. Porto Rico at 72½c.; a cargo of do., another of Clayed Cuba and a lot of Demarara on private terms; 369 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 48c.@56c. ₱ gallon, the market closing tamely. We quote old and new crop Porto Rico at 40c.@75c.; Cuba at 35c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. And, in detail, as follows:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@38c.	—@—
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	48c.@50c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	40c.@42c.	50c.@53c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	40c.@55c.	50c.@75c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	45c.@55c.	50c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@82c.

NAVAL STORES—In Spirits Turpentine there has been very little movement, the dealings having been almost wholly in a jobbing way, and prices have been quoted weak and somewhat irregular. Shipping lots have been quoted at about 50c.@50½c.; merchantable lots generally at 49½c., as the market price. About 200 bbls. were sold, in job lots, at 49c.@50c.@51c., chiefly at 50c., ₱ gallon. The offerings have been in excess of the requirements of buyers, though there have been no fresh arrivals reported. We have heard of no transactions in Crude Turpentine, which has been quoted nominal. A fairly active and firm market has been reported for Strained Resin, which has been mainly sought after by export buyers. Sales have been reported of 4,600 bbls. at from $2 45@$2 50, chiefly at $2 47½@$2 50 ₱ 280 lbs. In No. 2 Resin there has been no movement of importance to-day, but holders have been firm in their views, on moderate offerings. The finer grades of Resin have been in light supply and quiet. We heard of a sale of 100 bbls. extra Pale at $8 ₱ 280 lbs. No receipts of Resin were reported to-day. Tar has been quite difficult of sale, unless at lower prices than most holders have been willing to accept. The tendency was in favor of buyers, under an increasing supply. Sales were reported of 100 bbls. Newbern (28 gallons) at $3; and 530 bbls. Wilmington on private terms, ₱ bbl. No arrivals to-day. Pitch has been dull and nominal. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 49c.@51c., chiefly at 49½c.@50c. for merchantable and shipping lots, ₱ gallon; Crude at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 45@$13 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Extra Choice White; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The demand has been limited for all descriptions at essentially unchanged prices, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 20@$1 22½; Crude Sperm at $1 90@$2; Unbleached Sperm at $2 05; Lard Oil at $1 50@$1 62½; Red Oil at 82½c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 02@$1 03; Olive at $1 50@$1 55 ₱ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been inactive at $47@$50 ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been quiet to-day, partly owing to the reduced offerings and the more confident views of holders. In Crude, in bulk, the dealings have been limited, but prices have shown rather more steadiness. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. at 17c. ₱ gallon. Barreled Crude has been a little more called for, and some lots have been sold at 22½c. ₱ gallon. There were no receipts of Crude here. At Philadelphia the arrivals to-day were 510 bbls.; and for the week, 2,670 bbls. Refined Oil has been quiet in this market, with 31c.@31½c. bid, and 32c. generally asked for Standard White per gallon. There were no sales of importance reported either for immediate or for forward delivery. In Philadelphia, sales were made of 1,000 bbls., on the spot, at 31c., and 1,000 bbls., for May delivery, at 33c. for Standard White ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined here were 1,827 bbls. In Philadelphia, 1,690 bbls. for the day, and 5,200 bbls. for the week. For all the month delivery at Philadelphia, 31½c. was said to have been bid for Standard White, ₱ gallon. Nothing of moment was done in Naptha, which was quoted nominal at about 9½c. in bulk, and 18c.@19c. in cases.

PROVISIONS—There has been more activity in Pork, chiefly in New Mess, which has been more freely offered and purchased, chiefly on speculative account, at easier and variable prices. Sales have been reported of 2,450 bbls., in lots, at $30 87@$31 06, closing at $30 95, regular for New Mess; $29 75@$30 87 for Old Mess; $26 50 for Western Prime Mess; $26 50 for Thin Mess; and $26 25@$27 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Also 1,250 bbls. New Mess, seller May, at $31 37½ ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been very dull and quite nominal, the season being practically over for a wholesale trade. City Dressed remain stationary at 13½c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats continue in demand at unchanged prices; sales equal to 165 packages, at 16c.@17c. for Dry Salted and Pickled Hams, and 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon rules quiet but firm; sales of 50 boxes Cumberland at 15½c.@16½c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in less demand at less firm prices; sales have been reported since our last of 670 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@18½c. for Poor to very Choice, chiefly at 18c.@18½c. for City, and 18½c.@18¾c. for Prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 250 tierces Prime Steam, including seller May, at 18½c. ₱ lb. Beef is inactive and heavy at $11@$16 for Plain Mess; $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $20@$21 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 75 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet, including New Prime Mess at $24@$30; India Mess at $26@$28 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are in fair demand at $30@$31 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 225 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been inactive, but steady.

BUTTER.

Chenango, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	40@45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	42@45
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	42@44
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	40@43
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ₱ lb.	37@40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ₱ lb.	43@48
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	40@43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ₱ lb.	42@44
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ₱ lb.	37@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	38@40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ₱ lb.	35@38
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	30@33
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	28@32
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ₱ lb.	23@28
Common Western, ₱ lb.	22@25
Western Rolls, ₱ lb.	25@35
Canada, Good to Prime, ₱ lb.	31@35
Canada, Common, ₱ lb.	23@25
New Crop Butter, tubs, Good to Prime	43@48

CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	21 @22½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ₱ lb.	20 @21
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	21 @22½
Farm dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	19 @20
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	10 @15

RICE—Has been held quite firmly, but the transactions to-day have been unimportant. We quote: Carolinas, $8 75@$9 50, currency; Rangoon, in bond, $3 12½@$3 50, gold, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—The offerings have been very moderate and the market very quiet, but comparatively firm. We quote: Turk's Island at 45c.@46c. ₱ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 85; do. Fine at $2 50@$2 85, by the invoice, ₱ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been slightly modified as follows: Turk's Island, 50c.@55c. ₱ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 75; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $2 75@$2 85; Higgins' do., $3 12½@$3 25; Evans', Dean's, Fauk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 60@$2 70; Liverpool Ground, $2 ₱ sack, all less 2½ ₱ cent. discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Continues in limited demand at 7½c.@7¾c., gold, for Crude, and 15c.@15½c., currency, for pure Refined, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—The general market has been dull and weak. We quote: Clover at 14½c.@15½c. ₱ lb.; Rough Flax at $2 75@$2 90; Calcutta Linseed at $2 24@$2 30, gold, and Timothy at $3 37½@$3 62½ ₱ bushel.

SKINS—Have been inactive, including Tampico Goat at 55c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.@52c., gold, ₱ lb. Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 45c.@52c.; Cape, 45c.@50c.; Madras, 60c.@70c., currency, ₱ lb. Honduras Deer, 45c.; San Juan, 40c.@42½c.; Bolivar, 30c.; Sisal, 45c.@47c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c.; Chagres, 45c.@50c.; Porto Cabello, 37½c.@40c.; Para, 50c., gold, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Continues inactive since our last, including Castile at 13¾c.@14¼c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been in limited request, including Mace at 95c.; No. 1 Nutmeg at 88c.@95c.; Cassia at 45c.@46c.; Cloves at 26¾c.@27c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24½c.; Pimento at 19¼c.@19½c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@12c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—A much improved feeling has been discernible in the market for raw Sugars, which have been in decidedly better request and stronger in price, the tendency having been to higher figures. The main inquiry has been for refining grades, particularly of Cuba, the offerings of which have been reduced. Sales have been reported of 1,176 hhds. Cubas, &c., at from 11½c.@12c., chiefly at 11⅝c.@11¾c. for fair refining grades of Cuba. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted strong at 11⅛c.@11¾c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 12c.@12½c.; very good to strictly Prime do. at 12¾c.@13c. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Box Sugars have been held quite confidently, though without notable activity. We quote: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13¾c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 14c.@14¾c.; boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 to 20, at 15¼c.@15¾c.; boxes Dutch Standard, White, 14¾c.@15¾c. ₱ lb. In other raw Sugars, trade has been light, but holders have been asking a shade better prices. We quote: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12¾c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in more demand and quoted firmer at from 14½c. to 16¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—The market has been quiet, but without material change; sales have been reported of 61,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@11¾c.; also, 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 17c.@18½c., and 30,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The inquiry has been light since our last; prices have not varied much. We quote: Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 90; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 82½c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand has been moderate for all descriptions at about previous prices, including new crop Lugs, 6c.@8½c.; Common Leaf, 7½c.@10c.; Medium Leaf, 8½c.@12c.; Good Leaf, 11c.@13½c.; Fine Leaf, 13c.@15c.; Selections, 14½c.@16c. Old Crop of Seed Leaf as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 8c.@12½c.; wrappery lots, 18c.@45c.; fine wrappers, 50c.@65c.; New-York State fillers, 7½c.@9c.; average lots, 12c.@22c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c.; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 7½c.@8c.; average lots, 9c.@20c.; wrappers, 12c.@50c. ₱ lb. Havana Tobacco—Common, 82½c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 02½@$1 10. *Yara*—I cut, 75c.@80c.; II cut, $1 02@$1 08; average lots, 85c.@88c. ₱ lb. Manufactured Tobacco—Black work, common and medium, 12½c.@18c., in bond; good and fine, 20c.@30c., in bond. Bright work, common and medium, 15c.@40c., in bond; good and fine, 50c.@65c. in bond, ₱ lb. Sales have been reported of 157 hhds. Kentucky at 6c.@15c.; 125 cases Connecticut at 18c.@22½c., and 50 bales Havana at 90c.@$1 05 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very dull at 92c.@93c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The market has been very quiet, and the tendency of prices has been downward, though the offerings have not been particularly heavy. The demand from manufacturers has been extremely limited for some time past.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents ₱ lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	46@50
½ and ¾ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra and XX fleece	50@57
½ and ¾ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	46@50
½ and ¾ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	45@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@36
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	22@26
California.	
Spring Clip, A. P.	33@36
Spring Clip, A 1	32@35
Spring Clip, A. 2	31@33
Spring Clip, B.	28@32
Spring Clip, S.	25@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A. P.	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B.	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S.	21@25
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	45@52
Super	44@50
No. 1	38@43
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	42@47
Western limed pulled	42@47
Southern limed pulled	40@45
Tub washed	54@62

FREIGHTS.—A very dull market has been noted to-day for all ports, with a general weakness in rates. For Liverpool, by steamer, there were taken 650 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ₱ lb.; 21,000 bushels Corn at 3d. ₱ bushel; and a lot of Resin at 1s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For other ports the engagements were unimportant.

[illegible]TY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, April 5, 1869—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

The minutes of meeting held April one were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Pettit—

Petition of Frederick Breivogel for compensation for loss of horse and harness.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Frederick Breivogel for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars, for loss of horse and harness sustained by him in consequence of his horse falling overboard and being drowned, by reason of the defective condition of the pier at the foot of Rivington-street, East River, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman O'Neil—

Petition of Rev. Dr. McGlynn, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, for a donation to pay assessments on said church property.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. Dr. McGlynn, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, for the sum of five hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty cents, as a donation to be applied in payment of assessments for the work of laying Belgian pavement in Twenty-eighth-street, between First and Fifth avenues, and in Twenty-ninth-street, between First and Fifth avenues, charged against the property of said church, and charge the same to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Assistant Alderman Haughton—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. Richard S. Burtsell, for the sum of five hundred and five dollars and forty cents, and interest thereon from September ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, to be applied in payment of the taxes levied and imposed for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, against the several lots of land designated on the tax books of the City, for the said year, by the Ward numbers nine hundred and sixty-three, nine hundred and sixty-four, nine hundred and sixty-five, and five thousand five hundred and twenty-eight, in the Eighteenth Ward, situate on the westerly side of Second-avenue, and southerly side of Twenty-second-street, purchased by him for the purpose of erecting thereon a church and buildings in connection therewith, the said amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That Eighty-sixth-street, from Eighth-avenue to River Drive, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre thereof, where not already done.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Jackson—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp-posts erected, and street lamps lighted in Ninety-third-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid, lamp-posts erected and street lamps lighted in Tenth-avenue, from One Hundred and Seventy-sixth-street to One Hundred and Eighty-seventh-street.

Which was laid over.

By Assistant Alderman Pinckney—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby requested to report to this Board a statement in detail of the streets repaved and repaired, and the sums expended therefor out of the appropriation of one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars for "Streets, Repaving and Repairing," in Tax Levy of 1868.

Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

MOTIONS.

Assistant Alderman Culkin moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry M. Garvin, Michael Meehan and Jacob Seebacher, for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars each, for extra services rendered at various times during the years one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, in paying laborers, &c., in City Inspector's Department, as per annexed bill.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Assistant Alderman Daly moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Singer Manufacturing Company to erect a platform scale in front of their premises, No. One hundred and eighty-six Mott-street, the same to be done at their own expense.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Assistant Alderman Daly moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of the Board of Aldermen as follows:

Resolved, That all avenues be renumbered, where not already done.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

Assistant Alderman Cunningham moved that the Committee on Street Pavements be discharged from the further consideration of resolution and ordinance of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, as follows:

Resolved, That the sidewalk on south side of Thirty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be flagged forthwith, where not already done.

(In Board of Aldermen, March eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, said resolution and ordinance amended by inserting after the words "full width," the words "with Fisk concrete flagging.")

Which was carried.

Assistant Alderman Robinson moved that the amendment to said resolution and ordinance made by the Board of Aldermen be non-concurred in.

Which was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the liberty-pole now standing in the square on the west side of West Broadway and Franklin-street, removed forthwith, as the same is in a dangerous condition; also, the liberty-pole corner of Beach-street and West Broadway, the expense thereof to be taken from the appropriation for "Street Improvements."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have numbers placed at the commencement and end of the piers of the North and East Rivers.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Sylvanus Gedney, Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Sullivan-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of two hundred and eight dollars, as a donation to enable the Committee to pay assessment on said property for the extension of Church-street, and charge the same to account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Howland Potter to construct and maintain a bay window projecting from the side of his premises on East Thirty-seventh-street, said premises being situated on the northwesterly corner of Park-avenue and East Thirty-seventh-street.

Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That on both sides of Ninety-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and re-flagged a space of four feet wide through the centre of the same where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Samuel Willetts, President of the Board of Trustees of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children, for the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, as a donation.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Pinckney, Cregier—2.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of number fifty-four East Fourth-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest bidders, pursuant to the provisions of the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the construction of a pier of the usual dimensions, at the foot of Forty-first-street, North River, the said pier to extend out to the Harbor Commissioners' line.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culken, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Avenue B, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, Daly, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That Maiden-lane be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Resolution and ordinance was then adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on south side of Twentieth-street, from number four hundred and twenty-six to number four hundred and forty-four, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Assistant Alderman John Reilly moved to amend said resolution and ordinance by inserting before the word "Twentieth-street" the word "East."

Which was carried.

Resolution and ordinance was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That Eleventh-avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets, except the space now occupied by Railroad Company for use of tracks, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on south side of Fifty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be flagged full width, where not already done.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That Forty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to North River, be renumbered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw a warrant in favor of George J. Gies, Pastor of St. Timothy's Church, in Fifty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, for the sum of seventeen hundred and eighty-five dollars and fifty-one cents, as a donation.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—18.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Pinckney—1.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Havard Smith, Rector of the Church of the Intercession, for the sum of seventeen hundred and forty-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents, and charge the same to the account of "Donations."

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—17.

Negative—The President, Assistant Alderman Pinckney—2.

Resolved, That Fifth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-ninth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Resolved, That the low and sunken lots on One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Sixteenth streets, between First and Second avenues, be filled in with good and wholesome earth.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, Robinson, Hampson, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Gibney, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—15.

Negative—The President, Assistant Aldermen Welch, Daly, John Reilly—4.

Assistant Alderman Roberts moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was again laid over.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid opposite number forty-nine Whitehall-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Healy, Lysaght, the President, Assistant Aldermen Robinson, Hampson, Welch, Culkin, Hoffman, Pinckney, Daly, Gibney, John Reilly, Pettit, Haughton, Cregier, O'Neil, Jackson, Cunningham, Roberts—19.

Assistant Alderman Jackson moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared the Board stood adjourned until Thursday next, eighth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, Davidge and Miss J. Fiddes.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee and Mons. Decree.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—LA PERICHOLE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
AFTERNOON—TISBE, (German Drama.) Leading character by Fanny Janauschek.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SCHOOL. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Germon, and Mr. Marlowe.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOOTH'S THEATRE
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth and Miss Mary McVicker.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.—MARBLE HEART.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA VIE PARISIENNE. Leading characters by Mme. Rose-Bell and M. Carrier.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
IVANHOE. Leading characters by Miss Maggie Desmonde and Mr. Lewis.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THEATRE COMIQUE,
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
EMERALD RING. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE SEVEN DWARFS. By a powerful cast.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE STRANGER. Leading character by Miss Marriott.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—HAMLET.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
THE TEMPEST, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
RED HOT, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

MEXICAN EXHIBITIONS.
No. 765 Broadway.
CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND CHILD. Two preserved human bodies. Open Day and Evening.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
MATINEE—INSTRUMENTAL.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.
SUNDAY EVENING—GRAND CONCERT.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn.
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SOIREE MUSICALE.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Spanish Government has resolved to send a Naval Commission to New-York to purchase some monitors. The proposition to establish a Triumvirate has been abandoned, as it was believed that such a change in the form of Government at present would involve the country in serious financial difficulties.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. BRUCE, the Home Secretary, in answer to a question, said that the Ministry was preparing a bill in accordance with the suggestion of the Royal Commission, which should alienate British subjects who swore allegiance to other Governments. Earl GRANVILLE announced in the House of Lords that the Hudson Bay Company is ready to cede to the Government its possessions in British North America. The bill to create life peerages was read for the first time.

CUBA.

Two political prisoners were garroted at Havana yesterday in presence of a large concourse of spectators. Great excitement prevailed, and seditious cries were uttered by the crowd. The volunteers who were guarding the prisoners fired twenty shots in the crowd, killing six men and wounding others.

CONGRESS.

Mr. ANTHONY was yesterday chosen President of the Senate *pro tem.* in the absence of Vice-President COLFAX. The House bill relative to the admission of the States of Mississippi, Virginia and Texas was taken up. The bill provides that the Constitutions of those States, as adopted by the Constitutional Conventions, shall be again submitted to the people. Mr. MORTON offered an additional section, providing that the Legislatures of those States shall ratify the Fifteenth Amendment before the States shall be admitted to representation in Congress. The amendment was debated at considerable length, after which it was agreed to—yeas [illegible], nays 20. After some further discussion the bill was passed—yeas [illegible], nays [illegible]. The President's Proclamation, convening an extra session of the Senate on Monday for the transaction of Executive business, was presented. The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned. At the evening session debate was resumed upon the bill to secure the interests of the Government in the Pacific Railroads, and it was finally passed. The Senate adjourned.

In the House the Senate amendments to the Whiskey and Tobacco bill were non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee asked for. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill providing for the printing of the opinions of Attorney-Generals, which was passed. Messrs. STRONG, KELLOGG and STARKWEATHER, Representatives elect from Connecticut, were sworn in. A lengthy debate ensued upon the report of the Committee on Elections relative to the Pennsylvania contested election case. The majority report, which declares that Mr. MYERS, and not Mr. MOFFATT, is entitled to the seat, was adopted. The report of the Conference Committee on the Deficiency bill was presented and agreed to. A resolution was adopted to pay Mr. MOFFATT $1,800 for expenses incurred in contesting the seat which had just been accorded to Mr. MYERS. Mr. WHITTEMORE introduced a bill to relieve a large number of persons from political disabilities, and moved a suspension of the rules that the bill might be acted upon, but this was refused—yeas 98, nays 56. After some debate the previous question was seconded, but no vote was taken on the bill. The House then adjourned. At the evening session the Senate bill to facilitate the payment of soldiers' bounties to themselves or their heirs, was passed. Debate was resumed on the bill removing political disabilities from a large number of persons, which was finally passed. The Senate amendment to the Virginia, Mississippi and Texas Reconstruction bill was agreed to after a brief debate. Some other miscellaneous business was transacted, and the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Rising Star* we are in receipt of late news from Central and South America. New revolutionary disturbances were looked for in the State of Panama, but all was quiet after the steamer sailed. Advices from Ecuador, Peru, Chili and the Central American countries indicate general tranquillity.

The freight railroad tracks in Bond-street, Philadelphia, are to be taken up at once. Some time since the City Council passed an ordinance requiring the tracks to be removed immediately, but at the request of the merchants consented that they might remain till the crops had been brought to market. Taking advantage of this postponement, the merchants applied to the Legislature to override the action of the Council. So yesterday the Council again reconsidered its action, and ordered the track to be immediately taken up.

The bank authorities in Montreal having learned that a gang of robbers intended making an assault upon some bank vaults, have telegraphed the fact throughout the Dominion, and advised double guards to be placed in all banks at night.

JOSEPH DION, the billiard champion, declines to accept any more challenges, his private business requiring his whole attention.

A small-boat containing two men, named WILLIAM BROCK and PHILIP HELMER, capsized off Turkey Point, Canada, on Thursday, and both men were drowned.

In consequence of the rain on Thursday morning, the promised speech of Ex-President JOHNSON, at Nashville, was postponed until Saturday.

The propellor *Thames*, which sailed from New-York for Galveston with an assorted cargo, on the 4th inst., took fire on the 6th, when off Hatteras, and burned to the water's edge. The hull sank four hours after the fire was discovered. Five of the crew are missing, and are supposed to be lost. The remainder of the crew and four passengers arrived at Norfolk, Va., yesterday.

RAYMOND TRAFFORD, a New-York thief, was arrested in Albany for burglary yesterday, and committed to jail.

The steamboat *General Grant* was burned at her dock in New-Orleans on Thursday night. The Captain, who was part owner, distracted at his loss, attempted to commit suicide by leaping into the flames. The steamboat was partially insured in Northern companies.

The latest advices from the Nevada gold mines, which were reported in our edition of yesterday as being on fire, represent that up to midnight of Thursday the fires had not been extinguished. Twenty-eight bodies of workmen had been taken out up to that time. It is believed that at least forty persons perished by the calamity.

On complaint of a clergyman at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, one of the natives has been fined $25 and costs for cruelty to his horse.

An army order, issued by General GRANT, has been brought to light in Richmond, which forbids military commanders appointing to civil offices persons who had been previously removed by themselves or their predecessors. This will prevent General WEBB reappointing Mayor BURGESS, of Petersburg, who was removed by General STONEMAN.

The steamship *America*, which arrived at Savannah on Thursday, reports that when off Cape Henry two large whales were discovered, one of which rose under the bow, shaking the steamship and breaking seven feet off the stem, shivering it so badly that it had to be cut off and repaired. The whale came to the surface on the port bow and sunk out of sight.

An earthquake shock was felt at Vienna, Canada, yesterday, between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M. It lasted twenty seconds, but did no damage.

WILLIAM SCOTT, the nephew of Sir WALTER SCOTT, who has been for some time back a sick inmate of the St. Andrew's Home in Montreal, died in that institution on Tuesday evening, from cancer in the stomach. He was 64 years of age.

Cotton was in better supply and lower yesterday; demand less urgent. Flour, wheat, corn and sugars were in better request and firmer. Petroleum and spirits turpentine quiet. Strained resin fairly active at full rates. The auction sales of dry goods were more numerous, attractive and successful, the general bidding for desirable fabrics having been fair. In the line of family market there was more activity; eggs were decidedly higher; meats and fish not changed in price remarkably; vegetables in fuller assortment. Ocean freights were very dull.

How to Promote the Prosperity of the South.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is a man of ideas, and many of his ideas are sound and sensible. But he is also a man of intense prejudices and undying resentments, and these are always unreasonable and unwise. He says:

> "Laws are nothing but rails. *Congress can only open doors and offer opportunities.* Laws do not make States. Congress moulds, but does not create civilization. *That is the creature of other forces.* We must woo these great forces to our side before we can even hope for success in reconstructing the South."

This is true and wise. It expresses a fundamental truth of political philosophy,—one which has been very generally ignored, and that, too, by the political school to which Mr. PHILLIPS belongs. If they had been content to leave the regeneration of the South to these "great forces," by which alone the growth of States and the progress of the world is carried forward, and had trusted less to political schemes and been less eager to force everything into proper shape *by law*, they would have accomplished much more than has yet been done toward the attainment of that object.

"Laws are nothing but rails," says Mr. PHILLIPS, and this to a certain extent is true. Laws fix the channels within which and upon which the active, vital forces of society are to exert their power. But these forces must also belong to the society itself; they must be the forces of the people themselves whose development they are to accomplish,—they cannot be alien to them, and imposed upon them from without. And even the laws which are to guide the action of these creative forces, must be themselves the expression of the will and sentiment of the people also. In fact, upon the theory of government on which all our institutions rest, *the people to be governed* must be themselves the authors and origin of everything which relates to their government; and every departure from this fundamental and essential principle retards their growth rather than aids it, and is a hindrance rather than a help to that progress and improvement of society which all government is designed to accomplish.

We have been very slow, it seems to us, in recognizing this principle in our practical dealings with the South since the suppression of the rebellion. It has been assumed in all our action that the people of the Southern States were excluded from the application of it by their rebellion,—that they had forfeited the right to govern themselves in their local affairs, because they had rebelled against an authority in national affairs. We ignored in this, our fundamental principle, that *self* government is the only rightful government, for anybody and for everybody, and that a people will themselves reform whatever is wrong in their government more surely and more speedily than anybody else can do it for them. We assumed that the people of the Southern States, after the surrender of their armies, must be governed absolutely and in all things by Congress,—that they must make no Constitutions or laws, elect no officers and do nothing toward reorganizing their institutions, or even laying the "rails" on which their social forces were to operate, except with our assent and at our dictation. And one result of all this is, that the work is not done yet. We found it comparatively easy to lead the Southern horse to the water;—but we have found it very difficult to make him drink. In all this we think we made a great mistake, which we should be glad to see avoided, as much as possible, hereafter.

Mr. PHILLIPS thinks that the great necessity is to repress crime and disorder, and this has been the excuse,—perhaps we ought to say the reason,—for all that has been done in our legislation concerning the South, since the close of the war. "Crime and disorder" certainly should be repressed; that is the first essential of all social peace and growth. But we are inclined to think, (1,) that it would have been more effectually done if we had trusted the people of the South more to do it for themselves from the beginning; (2,) that relatively crime and disorder have not been so much more prevalent at the South than at the North, since the war, as has been represented; (3,) that they have been due in both sections to substantially the same causes, and must be cured by substantially the same means; and, (4,) that a great deal of the work of repression by which we have endeavored to cure them, has had precisely the opposite effect, and will continue to have that effect so long as we continue it. Mr. PHILLIPS calls upon General GRANT to stop this "anarchy and bloodshed" in the South. So do we—so does the nation. But how? By the policy of PETER the Great, says Mr. PHILLIPS—"stern as fate, inexorable as death." By throwing to the winds every impulse of humanity, every sentiment of Christianity, every principle of self-government, on which alone our institutions rest, and by reverting to the instincts and practices of the most savage of rulers in the most savage of times! By allowing the people themselves, says General GRANT, to resume the control of their own affairs, whenever they are ready to become "peaceful and orderly communities."

We prefer General GRANT'S policy to that of Mr. PHILLIPS.

Our Legation in Spain.

Hon. JOHN P. HALE, our Minister at Madrid, some time since wrote a letter to a New-Hampshire Member of Congress, begging him to secure his retention in office,—not mainly because he wanted the office, but because he wanted to triumph over Mr. H. J. PERRY, his Secretary of Legation, and Secretary SEWARD, both of whom had proved themselves, officially and personally, his enemies. The letter was forthwith published. Mr. FOGG, formerly our Minister in Switzerland, and more recently United States Senator from New-Hampshire, feeling the honor of his State involved in Mr. HALE'S person, forthwith rushed to the rescue,—and wrote another letter, echoing his requests for retention, and repeating his slanders on Messrs. PERRY and SEWARD, which was also forthwith given to the public.

The quarrel between HALE and PERRY, however, is of somewhat ancient date, and the State Department at Washington abounds in documents touching its origin, progress and leading features. Some of these papers have been published, and will be carefully perused, we trust, by Mr. FOGG and the other New-Hampshire gentlemen who consider Mr. HALE'S personal and official honor identical with that of their common State. After they have given the subject a careful study we shall be glad to hear from them further as to what they think about it.

It seems that as long ago as in the Spring of 1867 the Spanish Government made formal complaint, through our Secretary of Legation, that our Minister, Mr. HALE, had been in the habit of smuggling goods into Spain under cover of his diplomatic privilege, for the profit and advantage of a Spanish commercial house, and of receiving regular payment at the hands of that house for the taxes of which the Government was thus defrauded. Full proofs of these transactions were at the same time furnished, and it was shown that Mr. HALE had kept, with the commercial house concerned, a regular account current of the profit and loss of this disgraceful traffic. In consequence of the desire of the Spanish Government not to give a useless notoriety to the transaction, our Secretary, Mr. PERRY, contented himself with reporting the matter in due course to the Government at Washington, and with informing Mr. HALE of the action taken by the Spanish authorities. Mr. HALE, on the contrary, seems to have thereupon commenced that personal warfare upon Mr. PERRY and his family which he has continued with so much assiduity down to the present time,—one of his most recent official communications being a description of the personal appearance, age, dress and general demeanor of Mrs. PERRY. Why he was left in office by Secretary SEWARD for so long a time after his official misconduct had been officially brought to the notice of our Government, we find it difficult to understand. He returned this forbearance, as might have been expected, by the coarsest and most mendacious abuse of the official from whom he had received it.

We see it stated that the dispute is to be settled by the removal of both Mr. HALE and Mr. PERRY. We fail to see either justice or good sense in such a disposition of the case. If both parties were equally in fault, or if both being in fault it were difficult to decide which had been most to blame, the case would bear a different aspect. But it is not so. Mr. HALE is shown to have degraded his official position, insulted the country to which he is accredited and disgraced the nation he represents, by carrying on the business of a smuggler under cover of his diplomatic character. A grosser or less excusable offence it is not easy to imagine. Mr. PERRY has been guilty of nothing,—is not even accused of anything,—and is universally conceded to have performed the duties of his office with ability, dignity and success. He has had the entire respect at all times of the Government to which he is accredited, and of the people among whom he lives. We see no reason why he should be removed from office, or why he should receive anything but approval and applause at the hands of the Government he has served.

The Elections and the Administration.

The result of the recent elections, especially in Connecticut, are gratifying indications of the hold of the Administration upon the confidence of the country. It shows that the people have full faith in the honesty of purpose,—the soundness of judgment and the devotion to the public good which will preside over the conduct of the Government under General GRANT. And it shows, also, their determination that his Administration shall have a full and fair trial, and be judged on its merits, and not on the hasty clamor of disappointed politicians, before it has had time to develop its policy or show the character of its acts. An effort thus to discredit it in advance was made the moment the Cabinet was announced, and it has been repeated, with fresh vigor, at every opportunity since. The Connecticut election, it was confidently predicted, would give the first of the series of blows under which it was certain to fall. The result has falsified all these predictions. The original selection of the Cabinet, as well as each succeeding development of policy, has evinced General GRANT'S purpose to pursue what he deems the desirable ends of administration by the means which he deems best calculated to attain them, in comparative disregard of the fixed channels of party management, and of the dictation of party leaders. And the elections show that in so doing he will be sustained by the people. Whatever there is out of the common way in his course, commends it all the more to their approval. The first elections after the advent of a new Administration are always important, as showing the drift of the popular current; those already held are eminently satisfactory in this respect.

Politics and Prayer—The Chaplain on the Stump.

Political preaching is bad enough. To be required to listen to partisan tirades from pulpits and platforms erected for purposes of religious instruction, has always seemed a vile perversion of privilege and power. There may have been excuses for JOHN KNOX preaching *at* authority in days when free discussion was unknown; but for ministers of the Gospel who obtrude politics upon their congregations in a country which suffers from an excess of political gabble, there is no defence. Patience has few severer trials than the listening to stump speeches as a substitute for sermons.

Bad as political preaching is, however, political praying is worse. It is more than a nuisance: it is a mockery of forms which, in their place, inspire reverence—a paraphrasing of sacred things which tends to bring extemporaneous prayer into contempt, and to taint with an odor of false pretences the garments of the irreverend gentlemen by whom it is cultivated. We can understand, although we dislike, the man who, under the guise of preaching from a scriptural text, inflicts upon us a discourse about Congress or the Democratic Party. He degrades his office, and for the time places himself on a level with demagogues; but at least the performance is intelligible, and, perhaps, honest. With praying the case is different. The person engaged in it assumes the attitude and air of one addressing the Divine Being. He is supposed to kneel on holy ground, and his supplications—according to the orthodox theory of prayer—have no more relation to the politics of the day than to the price of butter or the excellence of eggs. The chaplains of legislative bodies appear to cherish a different idea of their duty. They have nearly succeeded in persuading themselves that they are a sort of *ex officio* members of the bodies that go through the pretence of listening to their prayers. Appointed to pray, they choose to talk. They make impertinent speeches instead of uttering solemn prayers, and proceed altogether on the hypothesis that the form of supplication is only a thin disguise for buncombe.

For several years the Senate was accustomed to listen to the Chaplain's entreaties for the suppression of rebellion. The Almighty was appealed to, to sustain the Government and to frustrate the designs of all in arms against it. Now another Chaplain prays at the Senate in behalf of rebels. He calls for blessings on what his predecessor cursed. He urges as righteous a method of opposition which other pious gentlemen, kneeling in the same place, described as damnable. Forgetting the injunction by which one's conduct to others should be regulated, he asks that the evils from which we sought to be delivered may fall with unmitigated fury upon the "isles of the sea" and the nations governing them. It is a perversion of language to style this oily-gammon prayer, or to class this Chaplain in the category of religious teachers. We advise him to leave the Senate to its sins, and to start for Cuba as Chaplain to the next batch of fillibusters that reach its hospitable shores. What he is not ashamed to pray for he should not be afraid to fight for, and we are sure the Senate will survive his departure.

The Rev. Mr. BELDING, who ministers to the spiritual cravings of the New-York Assembly, has given another turn to the farce. He has undertaken to pray down the lobby. Why divine intervention should be invoked to do what the members of the Assembly are themselves able to accomplish, we cannot imagine. Something might be said in favor of praying for the members, as a gathering of hardened sinners, There would be a certain appositeness in a lecture intended so to alarm their slumbering consciences as to produce the transfer of whatever bribes they have received to the State Treasury. We should object to a homily even on this head being delivered as prayer. But when Mr. BELDING spares the guilty members and prays at the lobby—when he flatters the corrupt principal and expends his wrath upon the agent—the parade of virtue looks like pharisaism, and the ceremony of prayer like a veritable burlesque.

Chaplains have their uses in legislative bodies, we are bound to believe. We don't know what these uses are, but the wise lawgivers doubtless do. This, however, is clear: when chaplains pander to the prejudices or the desires of those who appointed them, or make prayer a pretext for dilating on debatable secular topics, they prostitute their vocation and bring scandal on the religion they profess to serve.

The Cuban Muddle.

The Havana telegrams, which have already told us so much about Cuba, tell us one thing more, namely, that "the news from the seat of war is so contradictory and partisan as to be utterly unreliable." Now, there is yet one thing more that we would like to know, namely, *where is* "the seat of war"?

Our Havana correspondent explains some of the Spanish accounts of victories on the ground of a prevalent theory that "the insurgents do not fire at the troops with powder and ball, but with rose water, ginger nuts, and preserved fruit." This, we think, satisfactorily accounts for the rosy Spanish accounts of the results of such encounters as take place; but it fails to explain the news of the battles that do not occur at all. However, it seems that a new power has now asserted its supremacy—the Cuban volunteers, who are sufficiently bloodthirsty; and what with Cuban volunteers on the one hand, and Catalonian volunteers on the other, there will soon be hot work. But does not Mr. BANKS regard the "contradictory, partisan and utterly unreliable" news from Cuba as just about the right ground to go upon to justify our recognition of the insurgents forthwith?

Brownlow and Johnson.

The two famous Tennessee politicians, Ex-Governor BROWNLOW and Ex-President JOHNSON, are well matched. It is "nip and tuck" between them, which shall get the best of the other, and the spectacle of their contests is edifying. Both believe that "fine words butter no parsnips," and in swinging around the circle do not mince matters for opponents. However, the Parson seems to have got the better of the President (how admirably fitted for Parson and President, in temperament and education, both have been!) in the issue raised by the latter regarding the $1,500 paid by him to establish BROWNLOW'S Knoxville paper in 1862. It is true, as BROWNLOW alleges, that the impression created by Mr. JOHNSON'S speech is that this money came out of the latter's pocket, "whereas he did not contribute one dollar of it." It did not even come from Tennessee loyalists, it appears, but from the "funds of the Federal Government," through Mr. JOHNSON, as Military Governor. The Ex-President will probably not take this blow meekly, without a responsive whack from his own cudgel, and, if not, BROWNLOW, in turn, will repay with interest. They are well paired, and well skilled in gladiatorial combats of this sort—it is "six of one and half a dozen of the other." Both are earnest, honest, obstinate and self-convinced. If both are, as Mr. JOHNSON phrases it, "bent," neither is "broken;" and they are perhaps good for many a bout of wordy warfare yet.

Exit the Indian Bureau.

The Indian Bureau "still lives," but shorn of all that made it dear to its patrons, and "dearer" still to the people. It is now an empty name, an organization without a use, a machine without motive power, a shell, a husk—its occupation gone. In its place we find what may be called the Quaker Bureau, a new and interesting experiment in Indian policy.

We have traced from time to time the contrary action of House and Senate on the Indian appropriations, working like a "balky team," which, accordingly, General GRANT, from some previous experience in that direction, has taken in hand. This action may be tersely reviewed and summed up as follows: First, the House, by a large vote, demanded the restoration of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, which the Senate declined to grant; but made three other propositions, one for the appointment of an Indian Commission, one for a separate Indian Department in the Cabinet, and one for the retention of Indian control in the Interior in time of peace, and in the War Department in time of war. The House demurred to all these plans, and asked a Joint Committee on Indian Affairs, to which, of course, the Senate did not accede.

While matters were thus, the Indian appropriations came up for action. The House having adopted one theory, the Senate very naturally adopted the other; between the two stools the bill slipped to the ground, and it was the only important appropriation bill which suffered that fate at the close of the last Congress.

As soon, therefore, as the present Congress assembled, the Indian again came into the foreground. The House desired to appropriate something over two millions for the annual disbursements under existing treaties, and accordingly the Senate amended by trebling the appropriations. The Senate would not recede, neither would the House. But at this juncture came in a new element, in the shape of the now famous Friends' proposition. This was, in brief, as we have already explained, a proposition that the President should appoint a Commission of ten persons "eminent for their intelligence and philanthropy," to exercise the whole control, under the direction of Secretary COX, of the annual disbursements to the Indians, and of an additional two millions, to be placed at the discretionary disposal of the President, for the purpose of "civilizing the Indians."

This proposition the Committee of Conference agreed to, and the House affirmed their decision. So stands the Indian question for the present, and the practical results of the new policy will be watched with profound interest.

MINOR TOPICS.

A dispatch from Washington announces that a very general change of the incumbents of offices in the Internal Revenue Department may be looked for, not because of any necessity for such a change to the public service nor on account of differences of political opinion, but because of *the extreme outside pressure for places.* This is the worst possible reason, and one which we hope will not be made the basis of action. If officers are to be dismissed, not because they are unfaithful or incompetent, or even unsound politically, but simply because other persons want their places, we may bid good-bye to all hopes of an honest or effective civil service, and to everything like stability in some of the most important operations and departments of the Government. This is the very evil against which we have been assured the new Administration intended most resolutely to set its face. We hope it will take no such action as that announced.

Senator SPRAGUE certainly showed as much personal bravery as any officer on the field at Bull Run. But he has shown still more of late in the Senate,—and with just about the same result.

A correspondent writes us that he considers the condition of the Fifth-avenue pavement a "disgrace to the City and to the officer or officers whose duty it is to keep the streets in a passable condition." We do not agree with him. This City cannot be disgraced;—it has passed that point long ago. Besides there is nobody whose business it is to keep the streets either clean, safe or passable. The most diligent search has been made for such a person for the last few years, and he cannot be found. Perhaps our correspondent meant to say that the condition of Fifth-avenue "*would be* a disgrace to any city pretending to be decently governed." Perhaps so; but New-York makes no such pretence, and has not for many years. But what difference does it make? A horse-railroad in Fifth-avenue will be chartered this Winter, and will be running through it within two years.

Is the millenium coming, or what's the matter? The passage by the Senate of HALE'S Anti-Bribery-and-Corruption bill prompts the inquiry. Even MATTOON voted for it. Now for the Assembly.

In reply to a correspondent we beg to state that the cheapest, as well as the safest and most convenient, way to send copies of books, bound or unbound, to friends either in this country or in Great Britain, is *through the post.* The rates are not high: application at the Post Office will doubtless ascertain what they are. Our postal arrangements have been greatly improved within the last few years.

Congress adjourns to-day, but the President has called an Executive Session of the Senate to act on his nominations.

Never has legislation on any important political measure been more prompt, than the action of both Houses of Congress on the bill providing for the erection of civil government in Virginia and Mississippi. On Wednesday, when the present session was approaching its close, and when no more political legislation was looked for, President GRANT sent a special message, asking the adoption of measures for the civil reconstruction of these two States. On Thursday a bill was introduced to the House, and, after a short debate, passed by the party majority. On Friday (yesterday) the Senate passed the bill by a heavy majority, with the addition of Senator MORTON'S amendment, and the bill thus amended was immediately passed by the House. But for the message sent to Congress by President GRANT at the last hour, no action on the question would have been taken till next year.

Parson BROWNLOW states, in the card we published yesterday, that ANDREW JOHNSON, while Military Governor of Tennessee in 1862, gave him $1,500 out of the funds of the Federal Government to aid in establishing his newspaper in Knoxville. We should like to know where he got authority to do anything of the sort. We were not aware that the Federal Government ever undertook to establish or support newspapers anywhere, and should like to see the law of Congress under which such a disposition was made of the public funds.

What does the Press mean by talking of TWITCHELL'S "confession?" Before committing suicide, which seems to have been the most creditable of his performances, he concocted a story charging his wife with the crime of which he was convicted, and said he did this in order to "make his peace with his God." To call that a "confession," is a strange perversion of the meaning of language. We are rather surprised that TWITCHELL did not say more about having made his peace with God, and dying happy, and forgiving everybody, and feeling sure he was going straight to Heaven. There is rather less of this balderbash in his last words than is usual with scoundrels of his class. Probably the prussic acid interfered with it. If he had been hung, as he should have been, we should, doubtless, have had a copious addition to this edifying species of literature.

Our Legislature finds no difficulty in voting millions of dollars by way of aid to country railroads, nor in giving private companies power to lay down new railroads in all the streets of the City. But there is one thing which it cannot,—or will not,—do, and that is to charter a company to provide New-York with a cheap cab system. Why is this? Of all the [illegible] which New-York needs, there is not one that it needs more; and there is absolutely nobody interested in its *not* having it, except the livery stables and hack owners, who now make the whole thing a nuisance. How happens it that they have the power always to squelch every attempt to authorize a decent system? But why is any charter necessary? Cannot individuals form a company to run cabs, on paying the City license, as well as to do any other kind of business?

We shall hear nothing more of chartering new City railroads after this session of the Legislature. Their wont be a vacant street left to run one in. All that can hereafter be done will be to authorize the Companies to run *when* they like and charge as *much* as they like. This will be the next thing in order.

The upper part of Fifth-avenue, indeed of the whole City, looks very much like a newly-discovered *gulch* in the mining districts of the extreme West; and, indeed, what with the ruts in the pavement, heaps of stones and bricks in the street, and incessant blasting on every side, it is about as dangerous. New-York may possibly be finished at some remote era of the world's history, and then it will be a comfortable place to live in. But the man is not yet born who will live to see it in that condition.

We have been highly edified by the *Tribune's* earnest exhortations to the various departments of the National, State and City Governments to get along with as few subordinates and to pay them as little money as they possibly can. This indicates a sublime ignorance of the objects for which Governments exist among men, and of the chief end and aim of those who get control of them. What are departments for but to create places for office-holders, and what do office-holders exist for but to get as much money as they possibly can? When these things are forgotten, or cease to be acted upon, we may "roll up the map" and abolish everything. The world won't be worth "running" any longer. If the *Tribune* doubts, let it ask the first head of department it meets,—either here, in Albany or in Washington.

The *Voz de Cuba* (Havana) says:

> "Captain MENDIGUREN, of the San Quintin battalion, surprised the small rebel camp near Bayamo, and coming close together, *both parties were under the necessity of firing on each other,* the rebels killing their own chief, PALAO MILANES, the Chief of Staff of General FIGUEREDO, in the *confusion.*"

The italicized words are those of the *Voz de Cuba.* How horrible it is for two contending armies to fire on each other; such accidents ought to be avoided with the greatest care.

THE PLOT AGAINST BROADWAY.

The Broadway Surface Railroad Bill—Important Questions for the Taxpayers of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From a careful survey of the operations, past, present and prospective, of the "assigns" of the grantees named in the Broadway Railroad bill now before the Legislature, it is believed that if the effort to pass it this session fails, it will not be renewed again for some time to come. Large sums of money have been raised for this last dying struggle, and, if unsuccessful, the speculation will be abandoned *sine die.* Yet there is reason to fear that, if it should be passed, it will become a law, as there are rumors from Albany that the Governor's veto will be interposed only in case votes enough can be secured in advance to pass the bill notwithstanding his objections.

By reference to section 1 of the bill, it will be observed that a large number of obscure and unknown names as grantees, which do not appear in the City Directory, or on the internal revenue or City and County tax books—men who have no fixed habitation or home—return no income and pay no taxes. But as their "assigns" are authorized to lay, construct and operate this road, probably these grantees will never be heard of if the bill passes. We are told that the assignment of their interest in the road is already in the hands of "their assigns," whose names can be found in the Legislative Manual for this year.

Section 8 provides that all suits, actions, or proceedings relating to the construction or operation of the road, shall be commenced in the Supreme Court, First District. Why these anticipated legal proceedings are confined to this particular district alone, is best known to the "assigns"—but we suppose it is because they are sure of their law, aided by Sharp practice.

There is another important consideration to the public, which these "assigns" have taken care to overlook, and that is the time for the commencement and finishing of the work. Not a word is said in the bill as to when the road shall be commenced, the length of time to be occupied in building it, or when it shall be finished. Once in possession of the streets, with the pavements torn up, which in Broadway has just been laid at an expense of over half a million of dollars, the omnibuses, carts and other vehicles turned out, and all means of transporting passengers and merchandise absolutely prohibited along the line of this road, without any limit as to the length of time these streets shall remain in this condition, strikes us as one of the most stupendous and appalling robberies of the people ever witnessed.

It is to be hoped that property-owners, taxpayers, and all others who wish to see our own great, unrivaled Broadway kept open and free from railroads—who desire that we may have at least one street in New-York in which our annual parades of the military, Fire Department, Police, St. Patrick's procession, and other great public receptions, may pass in review—will send such a remonstrance to the Legislature as will strike terror to the hearts of the noble army of martyrs who, while affecting to perform a great public benefit, opposed only, as they allege, by millionaires, are seeking to become millionaires themselves. TAXPAYER.

NEW-YORK, April 9, 1869.

The Seventh Regiment Ball.

It may be noticed that the Seventh never announces a ball. It has had a number, but they have always been called receptions or promenade concerts. It lately went so far as to give notice of a promenade concert and "hop" for last Thursday evening at the Academy of Music, and a very brilliant affair it proved. No ornamentation, in addition to that possessed by the beautiful Academy, was indulged in, except that of two regimental flags and a splendid Alpine scene at the back of the stage, in front of which, upon the floor, was a platform for the band, which performed most exhilarating music. The promenade concert announced, continued from 8 till 10, and played the guests into the house until the dancing commenced. Carriages, extending through Fourteenth-street and Irving-place, and far along the Third-avenue, deposited a freight of beauties, blooming with youth and life. It was observed that the participants of the festivities were nearly all young. Youth preponderated to a far greater degree than at previous balls of the season. The invited guests were numerous. There were Major-General SHALER and staff, Brigadier-General VIVAIS and staff, all the heads of brigades in the City militia and their staffs; all the colonels of regiments with their adjutants; all the regular army officers stationed here, together with the Governor and his staff, and the Mayor. Added to these were Brigadier-General BUNNELL, of the First Connecticut Brigade, formerly a member of the Seventh, and Captain WARD, of the British army.

In addition to those on the crowded floor, the boxes were well filled with spectators. The dancing ceased at 1 o'clock.

Sale of George H. Hall's Pictures.

The fourth triennial sale of figure, fruit and flower pictures, painted by GEORGE H. HALL, came off last night at the Somerville Art Gallery, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-st. Although there was a large attendance there was a very great lack of spirit and a very moderate disposition to bid. The piece entitled "The Precious Lading," an old man with two children in [illegible] brought [illegible] "El Frutero de Sevilla," [illegible] brought [illegible], a little Spanish girl brought $160, "[illegible]," a young Spanish lady feeding a bird, brought [illegible] and so on. The total sales amounted to [illegible].

TELEGRAMS.

Two Political Prisoners Garroted in Public in Havana.

The Crowd Fired Upon by Volunteers and Six Persons Killed.

Great Political Excitement and Threatened Outbreak in Spain.

A Naturalization Bill to be Presented to the British Parliament.

Burning of Steamboats and Loss of Life.

CUBA.

Political Prisoners Publicly Garroted in Havana—A Crowd Fired Upon by Soldiers—Six Persons Killed.

HAVANA, Friday, April 9.

FRANCISCO LEON and AUGUSTIN MEDINA were garroted to-day in presence of a vast crowd of spectators. They both maintained their composure and firmness to the last. LEON, in mounting the scaffold, shouted "*Viva Independencia.*" There was great excitement among the spectators. Some parties uttered seditious cries, and the volunteers, who guarded the scaffold, faced about and fired about twenty shots into the crowd, with disastrous effect. Six men were killed and many wounded.

Heavy rains have fallen during the present week throughout the Island.

SPAIN.

The Government to Purchase Monitors in New-York—The Triumvirate Proposition Abandoned.

MADRID, Friday, April 9.

The Government is about to send a naval commission to New-York to purchase monitors for service in the Cuban waters.

The proposition to establish a triumvirate has been abandoned. It met with many practical objections, the most formidable of which was that any immediate change in the form of the administration would tend to delay the settlement of the financial difficulties of the country.

MADRID, Friday, April 9—Evening.

Much political excitement exists in the city, and apprehensions are entertained that the exasperation of party feeling will result in an outbreak of violence. The Police and military authorities are taking every precaution to prevent disorder.

The appointment of General CABALLERO DE RODA to the Captain-Generalship of Cuba has not been finally determined upon by the Provisional Government; but should General DE RODA be retained in his command in this country, Don ISQUIERDO will probably succeed Captain-General DULCE.

Additional supplies of artillery and cavalry are demanded for the suppression of the rebellion in Cuba.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Proposed Action of the Government on the Neutrality Question.

LONDON, Friday, April 9.

In the House of Commons Mr. HARCOURT inquired what action the Ministry intended to take concerning the report of the Neutrality Commission.

Mr. BRUCE, the Home Secretary, replied that the Government were preparing and would soon introduce a bill based on the recommendations of the Commission.

In the House of Lords the bill introduced by Earl RUSSELL, authorizing the creation of life Peerages, was read for the first time.

Earl GRANVILLE announced that the Hudson Bay Company had agreed to cede its territorial rights in British North America to the Crown on the terms proposed.

Comments of the London Press on the Annual Budget.

LONDON, Friday, April 9.

The political news is unimportant, while the *Evening Standard* (Conservative) sharply criticises the annual budget, introduced in the House of Commons last evening. The rest of the Press are generally favorable to and eulogize the measure.

FRANCE.

Specie in the Bank of France.

PARIS, Friday, April 9.

The amount of specie in the Bank of France has decreased seven millions of francs since last week.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Burning of the Steamboat General Grant at New-Orleans and the Propeller Thames off Hatteras.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 9.

The steamship *General Grant* took fire at 12 o'clock last night, while lying at the wharf, and burned until she sunk. The vessel was not insured in this city, and the loss falls on Northern companies. During the progress of the fire, her commander, Captain QUICK, whose mind was apparently affected by his great loss, several times attempted to commit suicide by throwing himself into the burning vessel. Only a portion of the vessel's cargo was on board, which consisted of bulk grain, bagging, oils and cotton seed. That portion of the cargo on the wharf was not damaged.

NORFOLK, Va., Friday, April 9.

The propeller *Thames*, Captain PENNINGTON, owned by the Black Star Line, which sailed from New-York for Galveston at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst., took fire on the 6th of April, when about fifteen miles off Hatteras. The fire originated between decks, and burned the vessel to the water's edge. The hull went down in 16 fathoms of water, within four hours after the breaking out of the fire. GEO. DRASSE, the ship's cook; JOHN CLITHRON and CHAS. MASON, waiters, one seaman and a coal passer, who put off in a small boat, have not been heard from and are supposed to be lost. All the others at the time on board the vessel, including four passengers, have arrived safely in this city. The *Thames* was loaded with an assorted cargo, and had hay between decks. The Captain is unable to account for the origin of the fire.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Friday, April 9.

The steamer *Empress*, while on her passage from Windsor to St. John, struck on a sunken rock and almost immediately filled. She was run ashore at Black River, where she now lies in a dangerous position. Her passengers, 120 in number, were all safely landed here this morning by the steamer *Prince of Wales*.

KEY WEST, Friday, April 9.

The Spanish ship *Dolores Recarte*, from Havana for Hong Kong with sixty coolies on board, ran over the British ship *Principality*, sinking her. All on board the latter were saved. The Spanish ship has been towed into this port badly damaged.

The Trouble in the Office of the Louisiana Auditor.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, April 9.

Affairs at the Auditor's office are becoming more muddled daily. The Seventh District Court yesterday ordered the books and documents belonging to the Auditor's office to be put in the possession of a judicial sequestrator, who was by the same order appointed. Governor WARMOTH to-day notified said sequestrator that he would apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition from the exercise of the powers conferred by the Seventh District Court, upon the back of the order of the Court. The Governor made a long speech, reciting that both Auditor WYCKLIFFE and SALASIZE (the Governor's appointees) had been enjoined by the Fifth and Seventh District Courts respectively, and both punished for contempt in disobeying the injunctions; and that therefore, there being no one authorized by law to discharge the duties of the Auditor's office, he had, by virtue of authority as Governor of the State, taken possession of the paraphernalia of the Auditor's office and declined to deliver them to the sequestrator appointed by the Court.

Governor WARMOTH filed in the Supreme Court his petition for a writ of prohibition against the sequestrator. Meantime no business is being done in the Auditor's office.

THE GOLD MINE CALAMITY.

The Catastrophe at the Nevada Gold Mine—Forty Lives Lost—The Fire Broken Out Anew and Raging Furiously—Ten Bodies Still Unrecovered.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 8—Midnight.

Telegraphic advices from the Gold Hill Mine, to nine o'clock this evening, have been received. Twenty-eight bodies had been recovered. The fire was still burning on the 800-foot level of the Yellow Jacket Mine. The drift was cleared this morning, and a strong stream of water was brought to bear on the flames at about 4 o'clock this afternoon. It was expected that the fire would be entirely subdued before morning.

It is now stated that at least forty men perished by this awful calamity. The bodies which have been recovered thus far present a horrible appearance, and indicate the desperate efforts made to escape intense suffering.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Friday, April 9.

It is reported that the fire is still burning furiously in the mines at Gold Hill, having broken out afresh this morning in the drift of the Crown Point Company.

It is thought it will be necessary to close the shafts, in order to smother the flames. Ten bodies yet remain in the mines, and it is impossible to remove them, on account of the heat and smoke.

The steamer *Constitution* sailed for Panama today with $738,000 in treasure, $686,000 of which is for New-York, $32,000 for France, and $20,000 for Panama.

The Emigration of French Canadians to the United States—An Earthquake Shock.

QUEBEC, Friday, April 9.

The newspapers are full of complaints on the subject of the French Canadians emigrating to the States. Notwithstanding the petitions presented to Parliament asking for encouragement to return, and the inducements held out to do so, the rural population is daily leaving in increased numbers.

Two vessels arrived to-day from Rimouski. The Captains report very little ice in the river.

Pilots are leaving for the Gulf to intercept the incoming vessels.

VIENNA, Ontario, Friday, April 9.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt here between 8 and 9 o'clock this morning. The direction of the shock appeared to be directly north and south. The shock lasted about twenty seconds.

Railroads in the Streets of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 9.

The City Councils yesterday passed a resolution rescinding the ordinance extending the time for the removal of the freight railroad track on Broad-street. Workmen were last evening put to work, and during the night the track was removed. The Councils had extended the time for the removal of the track until July 1, at the desire of the merchants, to enable them to move the incoming crop, signing an agreement that no further effort would be made to delay the work. Notwithstanding this agreement, the bill had been introduced in the Legislature to procure another postponement, which the Councils rendered nugatory by the immediate destruction of the track.

Bank Robbers in Canada.

MONTREAL, Canada, Friday, April 9.

Extra precautions are being taken to watch the banks here in consequence of information received by the bank authorities that an organised robbery was to be attempted. The various bank agencies throughout the country have been notified by telegraph to place double guard over the banks at night.

A letter is published from JOSEPH DION to Mr. PHELAN, announcing that his private business requires his whole attention, and that he cannot accept any more challenges.

Movements of Troops to Georgia—Lieutenant-General Sheridan.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, April 9.

Several companies of the Eighteenth United States Infantry, from Omaha, arrived here to-day, *en route* to Atlanta, Ga. They will leave for Vicksburg on the steamer *Luminary* to-morrow.

General SHERIDAN, accompanied by General FORSYTH and Colonel CROSBY of his staff, arrived here to-day, to attend the funeral of General NICHOLS to-morrow.

Mass Meeting of Seamen at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, April 9.

Anticipating an early opening of navigation on the lakes, the sailors held a mass meeting here to-day to demand higher wages. Those painting and otherwise preparing vessels for Spring trade threw down their tools and joined the strikers. A large procession paraded through the principal streets. Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

General Blair and the Cuban Expedition.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Friday, April 9.

The statement received from New-Orleans that General BLAIR is engaged in fitting out a Cuban expedition in that city is false. General BLAIR is spending a quiet time at his home in this city, and has no fillibustering projects in his head.

Large Fire in Madison, Ga.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, April 9.

The business portion and many residences in the town of Madison was destroyed by fire last night, and caused a heavy loss.

Matinees.

The second *matinée* performance of "The Tempest" is to take place at the Grand Opera House this afternoon. SHAKESPEARE'S exquisite and evidently popular play will be represented in its entirety.

The last *matinée* of "La Vie Parisienne" is advertised to occur at the Theatre Francais this afternoon. All Mr. GRAU'S *artistes* coöperate in the performance.

Mr. MAX BRAUN, organist of St. Francis Xavier's College, New-York, will play at the eleventh concert at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, this afternoon.

The New Market on Forty-second-Street.

For some time past the residents of the upper portion of our City have deeply felt the want of a first-class market. This want will, on the completion of the edifice now in course of erection on Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, be amply supplied. The new building is to be known as Croton Market. It has an area of 30,000 square feet, fronting 150 feet on Forty-second-street and extending through to Forty-third-street, having the same frontage on that. The market will contain about 180 stalls, and it is designed to have for sale in them all varieties of meats, vegetables, fruits and groceries, everything in fact that a family can possibly require for daily use. In the building there is to be a mammoth refrigerator, erected for the use of butchers and poultry dealers. It will be a room about 140 feet long by 40 wide, and the temperature at all times will be kept just about the freezing point. This is said to be a new feature in New-York markets.

The stands in the main market floor are to be uniform in every particular, and handsomely and neatly furnished. In addition to the privilege of using the mammoth refrigerator, each butcher will be supplied with a large icebox. The main passage runs through from Forty-second to Forty-third street, and will be twelve feet wide. It is intended to make this a drive for carriages, both to give peculiar facility in distributing, and to afford ladies an opportunity of marketing without annoyance. The corner passages, of which there are nine, will be eight feet wide each. The floor of the building is to be constructed of narrow plank, stained alternately light and dark, giving an exceedingly pleasing effect. The planks are two and a half inches thick, and all the joints are to be calked.

The roof is to be open timber work and paneled in polychrome. The posts supporting the roof are to be ornamented and stained. The main hall is to be lighted by three skylights, each 120 feet long. On Forty-second-street a second-story will be constructed and capped with a Mansard roof. This will give a hall 150 by 40, which is to be divided into restaurants, or it could be used for a public meeting hall or drill room. In the market each stall will be supplied with water and gas without extra charge. The appearance of the building when lighted up, as it will be on Saturday night, will be very attractive. The utmost cleanliness will be required from the marketmen, who will be obliged to wash the market thoroughly every night.

The market, situated as it is in the centre of the island, on a broad street, and adjoining the terminus of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads, can secure the freshest of provisions of all kinds from New-England, the North and the Canadas. Westchester County will also send in large supplies. The regulations of the market require the occupants to be neat and polite to buyers. It is expected that everything will be ready for the public opening on the 15th of May next.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

A Great Malt-House Consumed—Loss Over Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

At 12:50 o'clock this morning an alarm was given for a fire caused by the discovery of flames in the malt-house of NEIDLINGER, SMITH & Co., Nos. 406 to 414 East Forty-seventh-street. This great structure was 125 feet front on Forty-seventh street by 200 feet deep, running through to Forty-sixth-street, where it had the same frontage, and had a uniform elevation of seven stories. When first discovered, the flames were of very small volume, but they spread with unexampled rapidity, and in less than twenty minutes the destruction of the entire edifice seemed so imminent that Chief-Engineer KINGSLAND caused a second alarm to be sounded, and thus called all the reserve engines to the scene. This addition to the force employed against the conflagration proved, however, entirely unavailing, and the flames continued to rush through the building with such speed, that within an hour from the time they were first discovered the entire interior had been eaten out and nearly all the walls had fallen in. On Forty-seventh-street nothing was left but the massive corners, and on Forty-sixth-street the same damage had been wrought, while the side walls had crumbled and fallen to more than half their altitude. It was impossible, owing to the lateness of the hour and the abounding confusion to learn anything as to the origin of the fire or gather any exact details as to the exact loss, which was, however, estimated by those connected with the firm who happened to be on the ground at over $300,000. The property adjoining was, by the strenuous exertions of the firemen, all saved except a small frame dwelling which was partially destroyed. The great tenement-house in First-avenue, the rear of which abutted on the roaring mass of flame, was seriously threatened with destruction, but was saved unscathed.

Arson and Burglary—Arrest of the Person Suspected of the Crimes.

About 8:30 o'clock on the evening of the 11th day of March last, a fire that was as mysterious in its origin as it was undestructive in its result, broke out on the fifth floor of the building No. 144 Clinton-street, occupied by F. HOUSTING, manufacturer of furs for FREDERICK BROSS, No. 449 Broadway, to whom the stock in the place belonged. Mr. HOUSTING left there about 8 o'clock, and half an hour afterward the fire was discovered, and being quickly extinguished, the loss was trifling. An examination, however, showed that the door had been forced open, and that valuable mink skins and other furs to the amount of $1,000 had been stolen. It was, therefore, evident that some adroit rascal had forced an entrance into the premises and stolen the furs, and had added the crime of arson in order to cover those of burglary and theft. The case was given in charge of Sergeant HIGGINS and Officer FISHER, of the Thirteenth Precinct, who worked at it diligently, but for some time without success. Mr. HOUSTING lived at No. 148 Clinton-street, and, at the time of the fire, one MATHIAS J. ROSENBROCK resided on the same floor. About two weeks after the fire this man suddenly moved away. This caused suspicion to be directed toward him, and the officers finally got upon his track again and discovered that he had removed to No. 60 Newark-street, Hoboken. Thenceforward they watched him closely, and yesterday arrested him. They found $700 worth of the stolen furs in his possession. He attempted to explain at first that he had purchased them of a peddler on the Hoboken Ferry-boat, but subsequently declared that he had been intrusted with them to sell on commission. The officers, however, declined to credit either statement, and not content with the success that had attended their efforts, are still engaged in the case, and hope to recover the remainder of the property to-day. The prisoner will, however, be arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, this morning, and formal complaints will be made against him.

Velocipede Matters—The Festival at the Velocipedrome.

Last night the Jersey City Velocipedrome was crowded to excess with the most fashionable assemblage of spectators ever seen within the building. The occasion was the first grand velocipede festival of the season, one of the most attractive programmes we have yet seen being prepared for the evening's entertainment. The feature of the proceedings was the contest for the gold medal, in which two competitors rode against each other half mile heats, best two out of three. This proved to be a very exciting race; an interesting trial of speed in races against time also marked the occasion. The most pleasing part of the entertainment, however, was the exhibition by lady experts on the new "Peerless" bicycle. The riders were not "professionals," but ladies moving in private life, who, having learned to ride for recreative exercise merely, have consented to perform in public simply to prove that ladies can ride the bicycle velocipedes without any sacrifice of modesty or respect of their friends. The riding by the ladies proved to be the most attractive part of the entertainment, as the race for the gold medal, owing to an accident to one of the machines, had to be ridden on small machines, the time being poor. The beautiful gold medal was won by Mr. MUIRHEAD, a young lawyer of Jersey City, he defeating Mr. NORLAR, his opponent. A game of tag closed the performance.

Fire in Hudson City.

An incendiary fire took place in Hudson City last evening, by which a building worth $3,000 was destroyed, and a man is supposed to have been burned. About 1:30 A. M. yesterday, Officers GALLAGHER and BEELER observed flames issue from a two-story and basement frame dwelling, owned and occupied by THOMAS MURPHY, at the corner of Passaic-avenue and Warren-street. A very strong odor of kerosene seemed to issue from the building. While attempting to effect an entrance, a man in an opposite house told the officers that MURPHY was asleep in the basement. With the intention of rescuing the man they made an effort to enter the basement, but failed to do so in consequence of the heat. A fire alarm had been already given, but over an hour elapsed before the engines were ready for work. By a great effort, horses were rescued from a stable close by, but the building was burned to the ground. The loss is estimated at $3,000, on which there is an insurance of $2,000. MURPHY is supposed to have been burned in the building, although no traces of his remains have yet been discovered.

The Police Commissioners and the Spring Valley Murder.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday, when they created a new sub-precinct to be attached to the Forty-third (Brooklyn) Precinct. The new precinct embraces what is generally known as the Red Hook District, lying South of Hamilton-avenue. Roundsman JAMES J. KELSO, of the Detective Squad, was promoted to the position of Sergeant, and he will continue in command of the detectives. Superintendent KENNEDY sent to the Board a communication relative to the Spring Valley murder, in which he declares that no private detective had anything to do with the arrest of the accused. GEORGE H. BANGS, General Superintendent of PINKERTON'S Police Agency, also sent a communication to the Board, in which he claims that the case was "worked up" by the detectives of the agency, and that it was through their instrumentality that Policeman PHELPS was enabled to make the arrest.

Complimentary Dinner to a Journalist.

Last evening a complimentary dinner was given at the Astor House, by a number of fellow-journalists, to Mr. JUNIUS HENRI BROWNE, formerly war correspondent of the *Tribune*, on the occasion of his departure to Europe. Mr. CHAS. A. DANA presided, and remarks were made by John R. Young, of the *Tribune*, Col. Thomas W. Knox, Albert D. Richardson, I. W. England, Amos J. Cummings, William F. G. Shanks, Whitelaw Reed, R. F. Colburn, S. S. Packard, and others.

Probable Suicide.

A young man named WM. RAMSEY, formerly an assistant cashier in A. T. STEWART & Co.'s establishment, cut his throat last Sunday evening at No. 132 East Thirtieth-street, where he was boarding. He had been unfortunate in business out West, and, returning to the City, was unsuccessful in the effort to find something to do. Very slight hopes of his recovery are entertained. His despondency, because his circumstances rendered it impossible for him to marry a lady residing in the same house, led to the commission of the foolish act.

Fair of St. Paul's Church.

The ladies of St. Paul's Dutch Reformed Church closed the Fair last evening that they have been holding for several days at No. 184 Fifth-avenue. The congregation leased some time ago their church in Twenty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and worshiped in Trenor's Hall, Sixth-avenue. They have now bought for $75,000 the Unitarian Church of Rev. Mr. FROTHINGHAM in Fortieth-street, whose congregation will worship in Trenor's Hall, in their place.

Lecture on Still Power.

Rev. THOS. A. JAGGAR delivered a lecture on "Still Power" at the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. The point of the discourse was, that though great power was often coupled, both in man and nature, with frequent volubility and noise, yet the greatest force in both seldom gave vent to expression.

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Pumping on Murray Hill.

The Ericsson Pumping Engine having been greatly improved and made perfectly reliable and noiseless, is offered as the most economical and easily-managed means of raising water obtainable. It has been in successful operation for ten years in many houses on the Hill. Prices reduced. Office No. 164 Duane-st.—*Advertisement.*

Waltham Watches.

FULLER & CO., No. 25 John-st., New-York, offer single watches at wholesale prices, in all grades of those celebrated timekeepers, in solid gold and silver cases only.—*Advertisement.*

"BLACK CROOK."—FRIDAY, 9TH.—We extracted today, without pain, 26 teeth for one lady, and 19 for another, and 16 for a gentleman, with one dose of gas for each, leaving the gums almost as whole and clean as if the teeth had dropped out. So much for experience. One patient, on waking, said he "dreamed he was at the Black Crook!" COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

NOTICE TO PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS, STORES, AND HOUSEKEEPERS GENERALLY.—Refinishing, rebronzing and putting in perfect repair chandeliers and gas fixtures, at reasonable rates and in the most modern and elegant style, without the loss of light or any inconvenience whatever, by HILL & Co., manufacturers of chandeliers and gas fixtures, No. 215 Centre-street, New-York City. N. B.—Immediate attention paid to either City or country communications or orders through the Post Office.—*Advertisement.*

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JOHN UNDERHILL, the Hatter, formerly of No. 689 Broadway, can now be found at Nos. 134 and 136 Fulton-street, where he still continues to supply the leading styles of the day in gents' hats. His Spring styles are elegant.—*Advertisement.*

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NEW-YORK, April 6, 1869.

Paper Hangings.

New patterns, wholesale or retail, at G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO.'s Curtain Store, No. 447 Broadway, between Grand and Howard sts.

A. J. Richards' New Boot and Shoe Palace, No. 499 8th-av., N. Y., is a complete success. Many thanks to the thousands of ladies and gentlemen who have patronized his establishment. Come one, come all, and see his immense assortment of all the different styles, cuts and fashions, at reasonable prices.

A. J. RICHARDS,
No. 499 8th-av., New-York.

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FURNITURE STORE, No. 661 Broadway, near Amity-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

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Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding Cards; also, Cards for Wooden, Tin, Crystal, Silver and Golden Weddings.

A New Tuck Measurer, Marker and Creaser for Sewing-Machines.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1869.

Messrs. Fuller & Barnum:

We have used eight of your very valuable Tuck Measurers and Creasers with our Wheeler & Wilson Machines, on Jaconet, Nainsook and Muslin, nine hours per day, for the last three months, with the most perfect success, and doubled the amount of Tucking. We have had one in use seven months.

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I am delighted with your new polished Steel "PINCHING" Tuck Marker, or Creaser; I call it the "*Eureka;*" it fills me with ever-increasing admiration to see how perfectly it imitates our fingers in "PINCHING" up the sharpest crease on all kinds of goods, without the possibility of injuring the most delicate fabric. It gives me a new inspiration to find I AM DONE WITH MEASURING, MARKING AND CREASING BY HAND, and I run my favorite Wheeler & Wilson at lightning speed, tucking as high as 214 yards per day. The secure HIDING PLACE for the EDGE of the PREVIOUSLY MADE TUCK, OUT OF THE WAY, where it will NOT be CREASED or CROWD the WORK to or from the Gauge, is capital, as is also the Automatic CLOTH SMOOTHER, and the fixed, elevated, projecting bed, to PREVENT THE TUCK (being sewed) from RISING UPON THE GAUGE. The arrangement for FORCING the cloth to move in a STRAIGHT LINE, will be appreciated by those who have difficulty in guiding their work. It runs so LIGHT and NOISELESSLY, you hardly know it is on the machine. With the Independent Measuring Scale, on the fixed bed, for both Gauge and Crease, there is no difficulty whatever in adjusting it, (the creasing devices being always adjusted to each other,) and it is so convenient to be able to remove it and replace it again without loosing the set of either Gauge or Crease, it leaves nothing more to be desired.

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Sole director of sales in America and Europe, at No. 636 Broadway, third door below Bleecker, New-York.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—CHEESMAN.—On Wednesday, April 7, in Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., Mr. J. TRAFFORD ALLEN, of Red Bank, N. J., to Miss MATTIE D. CHEESMAN, of Brooklyn.

STIGER—WALDUCK.—At Mendhaus, N. J., on Wednesday evening, April 7, by Rev. Dr. Rodgers, of Bound Brook, SILAS C. STIGER to ANNIE E. WALDUCK.

DIED.

BOWMAN.—On Friday, April 9, of consumption, EDWIN FORREST BOWMAN, son of Jesse B. and Alvira F., aged 19 years, 8 months and 9 days.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

☞ Pittsburg, Penn., and Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

CLENEN.—On Thursday, April 8, suddenly, PETER T. CLENEN, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 334 West 12th-st., on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

CUNARD.—On Tuesday evening, April 6, at his residence in this City, Sir EDWARD CUNARD, Baronet.

The funeral services will take place at Grace Church on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

COSTER.—On Wednesday, April 7, after a short illness, ELIZABETH OAKEY, wife of G. W. Coster.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Mark's Church, on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

GANTZ.—On Friday morning, April 9, JOHN W. GANTZ, son of the late George W. Gantz, in the 42d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of Lily Lodge, F. A. M., of Morrisania, are invited to attend the funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, (Rev. Dr. Draper's,) corner of 4th-av. and 127th-st., Harlem, this day, (Saturday,) the 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

MORRISON.—Of consumption, on Thursday, April 8, JOHN MORRISON, (formerly of New-York,) at his residence, in Middlebury, Vt., aged 53 years.

McALLISTER.—At Newburg, N. Y., on Thursday, April 8, DAVID MCALLISTER.

Funeral at Newburg on Monday at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

MAYHER.—At Macon, Ga., on Wednesday, April 7, after a lingering illness, ALONZO F., second son of John Mayher, of this City.

NESBITT.—On Wednesday, April 7, GEORGE F. NESBITT, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., on Saturday afternoon, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock precisely.

ODELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 8, HALSEY SEYMOUR, infant son of Jacob and Sarah H. Odell.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his grandfather, W. M. Seymour, No. 124 South Oxford-st.

OAKLEY.—At White Plains, N. Y., on Friday, April 9, Miss SARAH OAKLEY, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Grace Church, White Plains, on Sunday, April 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RYERSON.—On [illegible] morning, April 9, JOHN A. RYERSON, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 124 East 22d-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock.

SPRING.—At his residence in this City, on Thursday, April 8, after a short illness, SAMUEL SPRING, M. D., of this City, eldest son of Rev. Gardiner Spring, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, No. 6 East 37th-st., on Saturday next, April 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.

TAPPAN.—On Wednesday evening, April 7, JEREMIAH PEARSON TAPPAN, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of 42d-st. and Madison-av., on Saturday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

WAY.—On Friday, April 9, in this City, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. C. Brinck, No. 344 West 28th-st., MARIA L., widow of James Way, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Maspeth, L. I., on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

WILLIAMS.—At Princeton, N. J., on Monday, April 5, LIZZIE STILWELL, only daughter of Geo. W. and Amy O. Williams, aged 5 years and 7 months.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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EXTRA SPECIAL NOTICE.—DR. J. H. SCHENCK begs leave to inform his patients and the public that in consequence of his increased practice and business at his principal office in Philadelphia, he will be obliged to give up visiting New-York, professionally, after the next regular visit, TUESDAY, April 20. Those who wish to consult him will please make note of this, as his rooms in New-York, No. 32 Bond-st., will be closed after April 20. Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines, Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, with full directions in English, German and French, may be obtained of druggists and dealers everywhere. Office hours for this visit will be as usual, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

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THE CONSISTORY OF ST. PAUL'S Reformed Dutch Church, formerly the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st., having disposed of their church property in 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., intend to remove to Cypress Hill Cemetery the human remains now contained in the church vault in said premises.

Persons having friends interred therein, and who desire to take charge of the same, will please apply on or before the 20th inst., to J. S. BERRY, No. 420 West 43d-st.

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1869.

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An able writer says: "Let America do what she will in building iron-clads and casting cannon, she can never become a first-class naval Power until she acquires ports abroad; indeed, she is but helping forward a change which puts her at relative disadvantage. It was in view of these facts that Mr. Seward cast about to see where we could obtain defensible and well-placed harbors in other lands. He fixed upon St. Thomas, and we cannot help thinking that in this he showed the judgment of a statesman. It has the best harbor in the West Indies, save that of Havana, which is not perhaps superior. It can be made a second Gibraltar at comparatively small expense. It is situated at a kind of four-corners on the ocean-highways—just far enough away from our own shores, and within striking distance of South America and of the opposite continent . . . . It seems to us that a right sense of honor and a due appreciation of national interest should lead this country to complete the purchase of St. Thomas with the least possible delay."

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LIST OF CONTENTS.

- I. THE WILDERNESS—WHY I GO THERE, HOW I GET THERE, WHAT I DO THERE, AND WHAT IT COSTS.
- II. THE NAMELESS CREEK. (With an Illustration.)
- III. RUNNING THE RAPIDS. (With an Illustration.)
- IV. THE BALL.
- V. LOON-SHOOTING IN A THUNDER-STORM. (With an Illustration.)
- VI. CROSSING THE CARRY. (With an Illustration.)
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- VIII. PHANTOM FALLS. (With an Illustration.)
- IX. JACK-SHOOTING IN A FOGGY NIGHT. (With an Illustration.)
- X. SABBATH IN THE WOODS.
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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There were no sales at the Exchange Salesroom yesterday, and there will be none to-day. The week has been quite an interesting one, and the number of actual sales a little better, perhaps, than the previous week. The general belief is that the coming week will be considerably better than the one just closed. The market has been moderately firm, and, for certain kinds of property, has shown a disposition to advance. The continued tightness of the money market has had very considerable influence in the depression of real estate, and to it the recent dullness may be attributed to a very great degree.

The sales for Monday are scarcely as large as usual, but they embrace several pieces of quite desirable property, and will probably call together a large audience.

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The sales for Tuesday and the remaining days of the week are quite extensive, and are more than usually attractive.

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Degraw-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Smith-st., 20x100	9,000
Hickory-st., s. s., 331.3 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 18.9x100	3,700
Hopkins-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 50x100	2,600
Ivy-st., n. w. s., 150 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 75x100	1,275
Ivy-st., n. w. s., 225 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100	425
Leonard-st., e. s., 225 ft. n. of Nassau-st., 25x100	1,500
Macon and Halsey sts., and Throop and Gates avs., 1 block	45,000
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Noble-st., n. s., 415 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 20x100	9,000
Noble-st., s. s., 520 ft. e. of Franklin-st., 50x95x52x110.1	15,500
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Orchard-st., w. s., 231.5 ft. n. of Van Cott-av., 25x100	1,600
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FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE furniture, the desirable brown-stone dwelling No. 137 East 59th-st., first house east of Lexington-av. Apply to E. GODFREY & SONS, No. 29 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FIRST-class brown-stone house and lot No. 30 West 47th-st., near 5th-av.; lot 20x100.5. Apply on the premises.

LOTS IN 52D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 9th avs., 18.9x100.9, for sale reasonably at No. 25 Chambers-st., Room No. 3.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

PROCLAMATION.

THE COZINE FARM,
AT EAST NEW-YORK.

We, JOHNSON & MILLER, acting under orders from the owner, will positively sell, without regard to price, at 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the Cozine Farm, located in the most thriving part of the village of East New-York, only two blocks east of the celebrated Duryea Farm, which commanded 100 prompt and delighted buyers. The Cozine Farm will be sold in single lots and small parcels, on very easy terms. The grade is the highest in the village. Good improvements adjoin the property. There are a great number of churches and schools, &c., in its immediate vicinity. Communication with the City constant. Monroe-st., running through the farm, connects with the road leading to Jamaica Bay. The ocean breezes render the locality very pleasant and desirable.

Remember that the lots will be sold positively without limit.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers,
JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York,
No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN,

On the northwest corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., some of those elegant blocks of four-story high-stoop brown-stone front French-roof houses, 21, 22 and 23x48; lots 90 to 110 feet. The 23-foot house is a corner, with elegant bay window, southerly exposure. These houses have been built by days' work in the most thorough and substantial manner, under the supervision of the owner; all modern improvements replete; black-walnut front and vestibule doors, stairs and stair-casings of the most elegant design; black-walnut sash and polished plate glass; dining-room and halls wainscotted in black-walnut; independent laundry, two bath-rooms, three water-closets, eight wash-basins, butler's pantry, &c.; about eighteen rooms, twelve pantries, and any amount of drawers for table linen, &c.; hot-air furnaces; 15 to 20 minutes by Greene-av. cars from Fulton Ferry, five to seven blocks from Prospect Park grand entrance. Price $25,000, $30,000 and $35,000, about one-half cash. Must be seen to be appreciated. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN, Owner.

THE MAPS OF THE
CENTRAL-AV.
AND
TREMONT LOTS
Are now ready at the office of
JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 44 Pine-st.

THEY ARE DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED
And at prices to suit everybody,
WITHOUT BEING
AFFECTED OR INFLATED
By the obnoxious gases and the unwholesome odor of the so-called
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COLLECTION OFFICE.—Debts collected in all parts of Westchester County, and prompt returns made; first-class reference given. Address COUNSELOR, No. 126 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—IN CUMBERLAND-ST., OPPOSITE Washington Park, Brooklyn, two five-story brown-stone houses, and three on Clermont-av., between Green and Fulton avs. Inquire on premises. T. B. JACKSON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME two-story and French-roof house, with bay windows and tower; frame filled; all improvements; built for owner's use; location the best in Brooklyn; near Prospect Park; house 34.6x41; lot 50x127; lowest price, $21,000; cash $10,000, balance in five years. Apply on the premises, Warren-st., north side, between New-York and Nostrand avs.

$6,500.—NEW HOUSE, WITH TWO lots, Jefferson-st., Brooklyn, for sale on easy terms; two-story and attic, 20x32, with extension, 12x20; all filled in; marble mantels, gas and water-pipes; ten finished rooms; terms easy. Inquire of W. A. FITCH, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—CLINTON-AV., BROOKLYN—A desirable three-story and extension brick house, containing all improvements; very cheap. Apply to GLASS & LINDSAY, Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A STONE-front house in elegant order; all the improvements; No. 364 Henry-st.; possession about May 1, 1869. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 255 Court-st., Brooklyn, near Sackett-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE

ON THE EAST BANK OF THE HUDSON.

For sale, a country seat and farm of over 100 acres, about one hour by express railway from New-York. Location, east bank of the Hudson, on high ground, with views both up and down, very extensive, and inland east and west; one of the most desirable places to be found anywhere; dwelling large, green-houses and grape-houses of best sort; grounds extensively fruited with American and European varieties of best quality; coach-houses and stable accommodations, barns and other outbuildings on a large scale, and modern farm, in high state of cultivation; horses, horned cattle, pigs and poultry in abundance; also tools and utensils in full equipment; house furnished. To be sold as an entirety, real and personal, for $50,000, on very easy terms. Possession at five days' notice. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a most desirable residence on Fort Hill, Brighton Heights, Staten Island; forty minutes from Wall-st. by boat every hour from 6 A. M. to 12 P. M.; ten minutes' walk from house to boat by flag path; all the modern conveniences; fine garden, stable, &c., and splendid view; built by the owner, and specially arranged for comfort; would not be sold on any account but for the necessity of going to Europe. Those wishing a perfectly healthy, convenient and pleasant residence, possessing all the attractions of the country with the advantages of the City, should not neglect this chance; it is one that seldom occurs, and we direct special attention to it; can be seen at any time by presenting our card. Terms moderate and payment easy. For particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE.—A VALuable plantation and water-power at Aiken, South Carolina, comprising 2,000 acres of land, 600 of which are rich cultivated bottom lands; the rest covered with original growth of yellow pine, oak, &c.

A peach orchard of 5,000 bearing trees, and a vineyard of 15 acres.

The buildings consist of comfortable mansion and outbuildings, saw and grist mill, &c., &c.

The water-power is clear, unfailing, and capable of driving 25,000 spindles. One year's judicious cultivation will pay the purchase money. Apply to JAMES R. GIBSON, Jr., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—AT WESTFIELD, NEW-JERSEY, a very desirable property, consisting of a new house, with twenty or forty-four acres of land, situated about three-quarters of a mile from the depot; the house contains fourteen rooms and a good cellar, hot and cold water on every floor, bath-room and water-closet; heated by furnace; new range and wash tubs; recently painted inside and out, and put in perfect order for owner's occupancy; the outbuildings are new and in good order; will be sold on reasonable terms. For particulars apply to E. EMBREE, No. 18 Vesey-st., New-York, or to LAMON & MARSH, Westfield, N. J. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL country villa, situated at Bath, L. I. The house is forty feet square, and contains ten rooms, with half an acre of ground, carriage-house and stable, and adjoining the country residence of Mr. Barney Williams, only three minutes' walk from the dummy. For further particulars inquire of Mrs. GARVEY, No. 205 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, FOR A small family, a genteel and commodious unfurnished or furnished house, with pleasant grounds; must be in a pleasant and healthy locality, not more than 1½ hours from New-York City Hall; rent must be reasonable. Answer to receive attention must give description and rent for the year. Address Box No. 3,942 Post Office.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-PROVIDENCE STAtion, 24 miles from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad, country seats, houses, lots, farms and building sites, in vicinity of depot, in a beautiful and healthy part of New-Jersey; also, 2,500 acres of land at Fincastle, Va. Apply to WM. B. CROSBY, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, or to WALTER F. JONES, New-Providence Station, N. J.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J., TWO MINutes' walk from depot, very desirable residence; double house, two and one-half stories; five-eighths acre land; handsomely laid out, with gravel walks, abundant shade, fruits, berries and vines; stable; one of the best locations in town. LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—THE ATTENtion of buyers is invited to building lots of any desirable size and location for sale, at Bergen Point, N. J. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 87 William-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—IN RYE, NEAR depot, the elegant place now occupied by R. P. WESTERN, Esq. (of American Journal of Mining), 37 Park-row, to whom apply. Price, $[illegible]; rent $750.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SALE—"LOCHLAND," THE ELEGANT country seat of Greene Smith, built and formerly occupied by Geo. E. Stone, Esq., of New-York City, comprising sixty-four acres on the shores of Seneca Lake, half a mile south of the beautiful village of Geneva; the improvements consist of a handsome and commodious three-story brick dwelling-house, with all the modern improvements; the grounds are large and handsomely laid out with shrubbery; there are spacious stables, boat-house, bath-house, ice-house, (filled with ice,) garden, abundance of fruit, tenant-house and barns, and most thorough outbuildings generally.

This is a rare chance to purchase one of the most complete and desirable of country residences. For terms and further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., where photographs and survey can be examined; or to GERRIT H. SMITH, Geneva, New-York.

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REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE east bank of the Hudson River.—For sale a country seat, on high ground, at Hyde Park, fronting 1,500 feet on the Hudson River, and commanding very superb views of the river and inland; the mansion is located in a fine grove of lofty forest trees; it is about 40 feet square with an addition 20x80 feet, containing in all about 15 large rooms, 2 water-closets, bath-room, water and gas throughout, 2 furnaces, bells, speaking-tubes, marble mantels and grates in every room, and all in perfect repair; barns, stables, gardener's house, gate house, greenhouse, &c., all in good order; 45 acres of ground, all under the highest state of cultivation; price $50,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT BAY SIDE—ON LITTLE NECK BAY, five minutes from depot of Flushing and North Shore Railroad, 35 minutes from Hunter's Point ferries, the elegant country seat "Bay Lawn;" house handsomely furnished, 50 feet square, twelve-foot piazza, 22 rooms; large lawn, garden, grapery, ice-house, stables, bathing-house; abundant fruit and ornamental trees; to rent for the season or year; immediate possession; also, the Bay Side Cottage, by the shore, furnished. Apply to MRS. A. H. MICKLE, on the premises, or to LAWRENCE & OAKLEY, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, N. J., ONE HOUR from City Hall, two miles beyond Elizabeth, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a first-class village residence, two-story and Mansard roof, (new,) built by day's work in the best manner; has range and furnace, water closets, stationery tubs, ten rooms, dressing and bath, large open attic, cellar under whole house, with half acre of ground; an additional half acre on each side of house, making an acre and a half plot, can be had if required. For further particulars, apply to A. M. PENTZ, No. 43 Pine-st.

A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale at Tenafly, formerly North Englewood, Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, one hour from New-York, 10 minutes from depot, with carriage-house, &c.; 1¼ acres of ground nicely laid out, plenty of shade; the house was built by days' work, by the owner for his own use; contains all the modern improvements, including a billiard-room 18x30; fronting on two avenues and in a fine location. For terms and particulars, apply to KISSAM & GUNDAKER, No. 221 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., SITUAted on a corner, in a pleasant neighborhood, at a short distance from the depot, a two-story and French roof house; contains ten rooms; has a furnace set in brick in the cellar; a range and stationary wash-tubs, with hot and cold water in kitchen; bath-room, water-closet, marble basins, with hot and cold water on second floor; gas throughout. The lot contains half an acre, and has a variety of fruit and shade trees upon it. A. C. GOODMAN, No. 198 Fulton-st., New-York.

FARM AT WESTFIELD, CENTRAL Road, N. J.; one hour's ride; commutation $75 yearly; thirty acres, $15,000; including two horses, two cows, four pigs, sixty fowls, wagons and farming implements, over 200 fruit trees and eight dozen currant, raspberry and gooseberry bushes, strawberry and asparagus bed; land in good order; nearly one-half mile road front; one-third cash. 2,200 acres turpentine and lumber land in Georgia; $4 per acre; one-half cash. Apply at No. 87 Pearl-st.

AT BAY SIDE, ON LITTLE NECK Bay, L. I.—House and five acres of ground, well fruited; house with all the modern conveniences, gas and water throughout, furnace, &c.; carriage-house, boat-house and other outbuildings, all in good order; being a most desirable residence for Winter and Summer; within a short distance of the City by railroad or steamboat; terms easy. Apply to LAWRENCE & OAKLEY, No. 11 Pine-st., JOS. B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st., or WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., No. 314 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A BEAUTIful country residence at Port Washington, L. I., situated on the water, with 3½ acres of land, about 18 miles from New-York; direct communication by steamboat and railroad; the house is large and commodious, containing 21 rooms; adjoining the house is an excellent well of water; there are on the premises also a large barn and carriage-houses. Apply to I. COVERT, No. 47 Warren-st., from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., and from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE CHEAP OR TO LET—A new Swiss "Villa," containing 14 rooms, built in the very best manner, marble mantels throughout, water-closet, bath-room, hot and cold water, hot-air furnace, cellar under the whole house, one acre of land, shade and fruit trees, southern exposure, and view unsurpassed; situated on Mount Prospect-av., on the line of Montclair horse-car road; 40 minutes from New-York. Apply to J. H. G. HAWES, 158 Market-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS, or would let, a beautiful location in Monmouth County, N. J., for a private residence or as a boarding-house, situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean and Long Branch hotels, and convenient to the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad. House contains twenty rooms; plenty of shade. Address S. H. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A GENTLEman's residence at Hunt's Point, Westchester County, on the new Boulevard, two miles from Harlem Bridge; house 22 rooms, with all conveniences of a city house; 24 acres of land, with gardener's house; choice fruit trees, large garden, stable, carriage and ice-house; also a large barn for the choice stock on the place; terms easy. Apply to J. H. HERRICK, No. 1 State-st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Pine-st.

ON MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR SALE—A well-built and very convenient house, with all the modern improvements, and adapted to a large family; about 7 acres of rolling land; fruit trees of various kinds; ice-house filled; location unsurpassed; distant 1½ hours from New-York City. W. W. GEER, No. 29 Cortlandt-st., rear office, first floor.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—HOUSE AND LOT for sale or to let, six minutes' walk from depot, or four minutes' from horse-cars. The house has 11 rooms, 5 marble mantels, and cistern water in the kitchen; price $9,000, or to let $900; terms easy. Inquire at No. 20 Frankfort-st., N. Y., on Monday, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. H. A. RAINS.

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, A VERY DEsirable residence, with modern improvements, conveniently located; house contains fifteen rooms, heated by steam; fine garden, plenty of fruit; conservatory and fountain; price $14,000; terms to suit purchasers. For full particulars, address A. F. B., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale at Madison, N. J., with 4½ acres; house large, with conservatory attached, hot and cold water, bathroom, &c.; carriage-house, fine ornamental grounds, with abundance of shade and fruit trees. Photograph of the place, with description, can be seen at W. PHYFE'S, No. 46 West 13th-st.

A NEW COTTAGE ON GLEN-AV., IN Llewellyn's Park, at Orange, N. J., only one hour from the City, containing nine rooms, besides bathroom, store-room, closets, gas, water, range, furnace, &c., for sale. Also, two lots of five acres each. Apply to the owner, L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J., or T. B. MERRICK & CO., No. 70 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HOUSE, NEARLY new, built with excellent taste, in the centre of Milford, Conn., with six acres of highly cultivated and ornamented land; church, school, Post Office and railroad accommodations within three minutes' walk; price $16,000; possession given May 15. Apply to
H. O. PINNEO, Milford, Conn.;
WM. W. PINNEO, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.;
JAS. B. PINNEO, Newark, N. Y.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE in one of our most flourishing river towns, built in the best manner, and occupied by a physician with a practice of at least $10,000 a year, who, owing to bad health wishes to retire, and will sell his residence at what the improvements are worth; price $22,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, S. I., ONE HOUR from Wall-st., an elegant villa; 14 acres; abundance of fruit; excellent flower and vegetable garden; house completely furnished for immediate occupancy; commodious stable; 3 horses, 4 carriages, milch cows, poultry, &c.; $26,000. FAY BROS., No. 62 Broad-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL residence and twenty-eight acres, (eight acres in choice fruit and berries;) first-rate buildings; good roads; ten minutes from New-Jersey Railroad station; $7,000. Another of fifty acres (adjoining) for $3,500. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

IRVINGTON ON HUDSON—FOR SALE near Irvington, forty minutes from New-York, one of the finest estates on the Hudson River, embracing about forty acres, with river front; fine improvements; price $80,000. Particulars may be obtained of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE IN FLUSHING—A CHOICE Gothic dwelling, ten rooms, with all the modern improvements; lot 75x200; house commodious; price $10,000; may be paid in annual installments if desired. JOHN P. ELLIS, No. 254 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO let, a large double house, with stable, coach-house, &c., and a large garden; situated in 7th-st., and suitable to a genteel family. Apply to JOHN MAYER, No. 23 Washington-place, New-York.

AT ELIZABETH—J. M. MEEKER OFfers the best bargains in houses, lots and plots of ground from 10 to 70 acres in vicinity of the city. Descriptive list sent free. No. 12 Cedar-st., New-York, and 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

LONG BRANCH—FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Two elegant cottages near the Stetson House. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—ONE hour from New-York, a fine residence, 37x30, extension 18x24, carriage-house, and 3½ acres of land; magnificent extended view, lawn, &c.; $15,500. L. FREEMAN, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HOBOKEN.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS three-story basement and sub-cellar house; all the modern improvements; good location; best of order; price low and terms easy. Apply at No. 288 Washington-st., Hoboken.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A BEAUTIful place near the Sound, with abundance of fruit trees, good house, barn and other outbuildings. For particulars apply at JACOB MENDEL'S, New-Haven Depot, 27th-st.

THE SUBURBAN, FOR APRIL, CONtaining full lists of our country property for sale and to let, and other information of interest to owners, purchasers and sellers of real estate, will be sent free to any address by MALLORY & BLACKWELL, Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 55 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, AT MADIson, N. J., within three minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad Station; there are four and a half acres of land, of which one and a half acres are in ornamental grounds—the remainder in kitchen garden, orchard, and pasture; a new carriage-house and stable, with four stalls are now building; ice-house filled and garden planted; possession on May 1. Inquire of E. POTTER, No. 40 Broadway, Room No. 54.

TO LET—AT PATERSON, N. J., A LARGE frame dwelling, containing about 15 rooms; gas and water through the house, with bath-room, stationary tubs, and other modern conveniences; a good stable and about three acres of lawn with the house; situate on York-av., about half a mile from the depot. Rent $1,000 per annum. For particulars, inquire of JOHN J. BROWN, First National Bank.
PATERSON, April 9, 1869.

TO LET—AT CAZENOVIA, N. Y., A BEAUtiful Summer residence, having two parlors, dining-room, seven bedrooms, servants' rooms, ice-house filled, large barn, garden and five acres, for two years; near the lake, boating, fishing, &c. Apply to A. K. COGSWELL, No. 34 Wall-st., or by mail to J. C. VAN RENSSELAER.

TO LET—AT WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., HALF an hour from the ferry, a genteel house on the east side of Palisade-av., north of High-st.; the house being recently built has very good accommodations, containing twelve rooms; the cars pass the house every fifteen minutes. Inquire of U. SAVOYE, Spring-st., between Demott and Courtland, at West Hoboken.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A FINE house, handsomely located on the corner of Winyah-av. and White Plains road, (opposite the residence of George G. Sickles,) containing twelve rooms; also one house, containing eight rooms, desirable for a small family. Apply to J. P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET—NO. 234 WASHINGton-st., near Johnson, three-story brick, all improvements, and within five minutes of three ferries; rent $850, payable quarterly in advance. Can be seen from 6 to 8 P. M., or inquire of the owner, at No. 389 Broadway, New-York, during the day. Would sell for $9,000, half cash, balance on mortgage.

AT NEWARK, N. J.—TO LET, FURnished, from May 1, three-story and basement residence in first-class location, central, and five minutes' from Centre-st. Station; a desirable property; rent $1,500 per annum. Apply to E. N. MILLER, No. 782 Broad-st., Newark.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, in a row of ten brown-stone houses, delightfully situated on the south side of 78th-st., one block east of the Park; lot 102 feet deep.
RICHARD WILLIAMSON,
President Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—A SMALL HOUSE, TASTEFULLY fitted up, in a first-class neighborhood, between 5th and 6th avs., for six or twelve months, with or without furniture; rent, furnished, $1,200, for six months, $3,600 for a year, or $3,000 unfurnished. Address Box No. 4,376 Post Office.

A LARGE HOUSE, FURNISHED, TO rent, on the west side of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., with five acres in lawn, coach-house, bath-house; fruit, shade; oysters and clams on the shores belonging to the place; immediate possession. Apply to the owner, O. H. JONES, No. 263 5th-av.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., 1½ HOURS from New-York, a dwelling-house containing 11 rooms, with stable and nearly half acre land, near railway station; rent $700; possession immediately. Apply to J. EDGAR, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York, or WM. LITTELL at Summit.

FOR RENT—AT BLOOMINGDALE, ON Hudson River and 92d-st., house, stable, bath-house, &c., in good order, on high ground, fruit and shade trees; lately occupied by Rev. Dr. McVickar. Apply at No. 18 East 22d-st., or G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—VERY PRETty four-story French-roof corner house, with stable attached; just the thing for a physician; rent, with mirrors, chandeliers and new parlor carpets, $3,000. Apply to owner, corner of Lexington-av. and 43d-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, containing thirteen rooms; location, 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; the house is in superior order and very elegantly furnished; rent $350 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE PREMISES NO. 21 FURMAN-st., in City of Brooklyn, close to Fulton Ferry; suitable for a warehouse or for manufacturing purposes; also, stable for eight horses in same vicinity. Apply to H. MESSENGER & CO., No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York.

TO LET—STABLE AND COTTAGE FROM May 1.—The premises No. 202 East 9th-st., for private stable; two good rooms with separate entrance and conveniences for dwelling. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st., or BENJAMIN TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WITH EIGHT ROOMS, cellar, barn, and three acres of ground attached, in Castleton, Staten Island, 15 minutes' walk from Factoryville Ferry; very healthy location and fine views; rent $500. Apply to JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 8 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 444 West 20th-st. Also three-story and basement, No. 229 East 84th-st., first house east of 1st-av. Also two-story and basement house, 1st-av., between 84th and 85th sts. Apply to GEORGE W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Norwalk, Conn., beautifully situated, overlooking the town and Long Island Sound; one of the most healthy locations in New-England; plenty of ground; terms reasonable. Address Box No. 271 Post Office, Norwalk, Conn.

COTTAGE TO RENT—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, within ten minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing, and within three minutes' walk of the horse cars; a Gothic cottage and stable; the house contains eight rooms. Rent $500. Apply to K. S. TOWNSEND, No. 527 Broadway.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, MIDway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, in view of the Bay, a very desirable first-class furnished house for six months. Apply at No. 91 Columbia-st. before 9 A. M. or after 6 P. M., or at No. 258 Broadway, New-York, office of Home Life Insurance Company.

TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, WITHIN twenty-five minutes of Wall-st. Ferry, (constant communication per Bay Ridge ferry-boat or Brooklyn cars,) a very handsome Anglo-Italian villa, delightfully situated amid one acre of pleasure grounds; good sea view, with stabling, coach-house, &c. Apply to E. ARMSTRONG, No. 62 Reade-st., New-York.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT Little Neck to let; 18 rooms, gardens, carriage, bath and ice houses; cars pass several times a day; two on Manhasset Bay, very pleasantly situated, with gardens, fruit. BLOODGOOD H. CUTTER, Little Neck.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER, AT Pelham, Westchester County, on the Sound, a furnished house, with stable, garden, &c., within easy distance of boats and cars; location very healthy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO A gentleman and wife, with one or two children, a second floor, containing three rooms, with gas, hot and cold water; references required; rent $200. Inquire on the premises, No. 77 East 85th-st., near 3d-av.

AT BERGEN POINT.—TO LET A dwelling-house, ten rooms, 30 minutes from New-York; rent, $650. Apply to Mrs. S. A. VAN HORN, Bergen Point, N. J.

FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent at Portchester, near the depot, 9 rooms; lawn, one acre, well shaded, garden and stable; rent $900. L. M. DAVENPORT, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET ON BLOOMingdale road, about half a mile south of Manhattanville; pleasant Summer and Winter residence; to let very low, to a private family only. Apply at No. 51 5th-av.

CHEAP RENT.—$500 PER YEAR FOR A farm of 108 acres and saw-mill in Rockland County, near railroad; house has 11 rooms, healthy location, plenty of fruit. Apply to OSCAR FRISBIE, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE CONVENIENT THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 50 West 35th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; location and surroundings first-class in every respect. Apply to SMITH & LAWRENCE, No. 44 West Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY brick house; store about 60 feet, suitable for any kind of merchandise, shoe store, or furnishing store, or hardware; No. 257 Court-st. Apply to H. STEVENS, No. 255 Court-st., near Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—A COTTAGE CONTAINING EIGHT rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with carriage-house and barn. New house, 15 rooms, four acres, for sale or to rent; both at Montclair, N. J. W. H. BALDWIN, Room No. 7, No. 128 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET IN NORWALK, CONN.—A DEsirable house, pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of the horse cars, with about two acres of land attached; house ready for occupancy about 20th of April. Inquire of JAMES MITCHELL, Norwalk.

TO RENT—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL, TEN minutes' walk from the depot, a cottage completely furnished, with laundry, carriage-house, stable and grapery attached, fruit and vegetable garden. Apply to J. R. WILLIS, No. 36 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, within ten minutes' walk from Vanderbilt Landing, a substantial double house; twelve rooms, with two acres of land. Inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT LOW RENT, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, a four-story brown-stone house in 38th-st., near Park-av.; private family. VAN SANDT BROS. & CO., No. 83 Broadway.

OYSTER BAY.—TO LET, IN THE VILlage of Oyster Bay, L. I., a house containing 15 rooms, together with garden, stable and carriage-house. Inquire of T. H. BAROWSKY, 14 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, West 19th-st.; has furnace and all modern conveniences, gas fixtures, &c.; good neighborhood; rent $1,400. SMITH & MEAD, No. 400 8th-av.

TO LET—MOTT HAVEN, A BEAUTIFUL house, with gas and water; 7 rooms; $450; stylish corner house, with garden, $[illegible]. CHARLES APPLEBY, No. 349 Broadway.

HOUSES TO RENT CHEAP—FROM [illegible] W. E. BRINCKERHOFF & CO., No. 621 6th-av.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THE MAPS OF THE
CENTRAL-AV.
AND
TREMONT LOTS
Are now ready at the office of
JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 44 Pine-st.

THEY ARE DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED,
And at prices to suit everybody,
WITHOUT BEING
AFFECTED OR INFLATED
By the obnoxious gases and the unwholesome odor of the so-called
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

TO LET.—STORE NO. 64 WATER-ST.
Store No. 1,348 Broadway, corner 36th-st.
Store, &c., No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.
Store, &c., No. 222 3d-av., corner 20th-st.
Store, &c., No. 28 Cedar-st.
House and stable No. 25 Bond-st.
House No. 213 East 50th-st., near 3d-av.
House No. 22 Bond-st.
House No. 14 St. Mark's-place.
House No. 6 Charlton-st.
House Nos. 147 and 151 East 27th-st.
House Nos. 337 and 339 East 34th-st.
House No. 10 4th-st., near Broadway.
House No. 13 Oak-st.
House No. 21 Clinton-place.
Second floor No. 49 John-st.
Second floor No. 910 Broadway.
Second floor corner 5th-av. and 21st-st.
Hotel "Powers," Nos. 17 and 19 Park-row.
Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 149 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

AT DEPAU-PLACE.—A NICE FRONT parlor, furnished, for a single gentleman, or gentleman and lady; partial board if required. J. J. BURNIER, agent, No. 173 Thompson-st.

TO LET—AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., A pleasant cottage residence, about half a mile from the depot; rent $1,000. Apply to HENRY FENNER or C. E. GARDNER.

TO LET—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A THREE-story house and garden; location the best; convenient to depot. For photograph and particulars, apply at No. 123 Avenue D.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants,
Lawyers, Railway, Insurance
and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73,
78 and 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 38 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.,
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
No. 6 BROAD-ST.,

OFFICES TO LET

IN
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S
FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts.,
SINGLY OR IN SUITES.

These offices being well lighted and desirably located, offer great advantages for business purposes.

THE CITY HOTEL,

Providence, R. I., to lease for a term of years. This is the leading hotel, in the best possible location, on Broad-st., and in the centre of business; it contains 122 rooms, including parlors, drawing-rooms, billiard-rooms, office, &c.; a grand opening for a hotel keeper, as it will command all first-class travel and permanent boarders; a fine chance to make money, as there is not, and will not be for a number of years, any other first-class hotel in this city.
Address WILLIAM BARSTOW,
Providence, R. I.

THE MAPS OF THE
CENTRAL-AV.
AND
TREMONT LOTS
Are now ready at the office of
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No. 44 Pine-st.

THEY ARE DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED,
And at prices to suit everybody,
WITHOUT BEING
AFFECTED OR INFLATED
By the obnoxious gases and the unwholesome odor of the so-called
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

PLEASANT OFFICES,

(WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE DESIRABLE)
In the Building - - No. 254 Broadway.
OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL,
(Single or in suites,)
TO LET OR LEASE.
Possession 1st of May, or earlier if desired. Apply at office of
Home Life Insurance Co., 258 Broadway.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a small office on the third story, and a larger one on the fourth story. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier *Times* Office.

FOR RENT—THE UNION BUILDINGS, AT the intersection of E-st. and Pennsylvania-av., Washington; the buildings contain 40 finished rooms, and foundation walls in rear for 100 more; the lot is 70 feet front on E-st., and 159½ feet deep, and the location is the most desirable in Washington for a hotel kept on the European plan; the premises will be put on long lease. For particulars inquire of GEORGE H. DURYEA, No. 48 Pine-st., at James B. Taylor's office, or of the owner at the Ebbett House, Washington. O. B. MATTESON.

NO. 114 LEONARD-ST., NEAR BROADway, to let.—Its very central location and nearness to Broadway make it very desirable for business use. Possession immediately. Apply to HENRY HEATH, No. 4 Bond-st.

NO. 747 BROADWAY AND MERCER-ST.—To lease, the store and basement of No. 747 Broadway, now being extended through to Mercer-st.; 26 by 200 feet. And also the lofts on Mercer-st. Apply to S. HOLMES, No. 767 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO FRONT OFFICES ON THE first floor of the house No. 2 New Chambers-st. Apply on the premises, or to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

WELL-LIGHTED, LARGE AND small rooms to let, with or without steam power, on 9th and 10th sts., near Avenue D. Rent moderate. Apply to J. & W. F. YOUNGS, No. 737 East 9th-st.

STORE NO. 600 BROADWAY TO rent, very low; recently fitted up; good business stand for clothing, dry goods, &c.; fixtures for sale, cheap. BENNETT & CO.

LOFTS TO LET—IN NEW FIVE-STORY stone-front building, 50x100, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st., with or without steam power. Apply to J. & W. LYALL, No. 55 Hudson-st.

TO RENT—THE FACTORY BUILDINGS Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., with shafting and twenty-horse power engine; buildings to let separately or together. Apply in office on the premises.

SECOND-STORY LOFT FOR RENT—No. 24 Vesey-st., near Broadway; eligible and well lighted; rent $1,200. Apply to THE AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY, No. 87 Cedar-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—Stores and lofts, Nos. 478 and 480 Broadway. Inquire of H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY FIRE-proof store No. 51 Cortlandt-st. Apply to J. SCHERMERHORN, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 28.

NO. 389 BROADWAY—SECOND FLOOR to let, in good order and well suited for any light fancy business; rent only $1,500.

BROADWAY STORE AND BASEment, 25x100, to let; the most desirable stand on the street. Apply at No. 847 Broadway.

WAREHOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.—The warehouses Nos. 102 and 104 Greenwich-st. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

TO DRY GOODS AND CARPET DEALERS.—To let, a first-class store on 8th-av. Apply to WILLIAM WEST, No. 142 West 12th-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place; three offices on third floor. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

STORE TO LET—NO. 63 BLEECKER-ST., near Broadway. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER would like to rent a furnished house, in country or City, and would like the family to receive board in payment; reference required and given. Address TRUTH, Box No. 435 Post Office, Pittsfield, Mass.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, for a small private family. Address, stating terms and locality, Box No. 4,400 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF ROBERT SMITH, ESQ.
NEWARK LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

One hundred fine building lots on and near the NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR CAR RAILROAD, ON THE OLD ROAD TO BLOOMFIELD, AND ON HILLSIDE, SMITH AND HARVEST STS., adjoining the City of Newark on the town line. Splendid property. Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage for three years. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TWO HUNDRED PLOTS AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., of New-York, and HARRIOTT, VAIL & CO., of Plainfield, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 20, on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M.:

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—About 200 plots and villa lots of beautiful land in the finest part of Plainfield, situate on 4th and 5th sts., and on Clinton and Lexington avs. An excursion train will leave foot of Liberty-st. on day of sale, at 12 o'clock M. Free passes. Particulars and maps at No. 77 Cedar-st., and at HARRIOTT, VAIL & CO'S, Plainfield.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WASHINGTON AND WEST 10TH STS. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WASHINGTON-ST.—The two lots of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Washington and West 10th sts., and known as Nos. 667, 669 and 671 Washington-st.

WEST 10TH-ST. (LATE AMOS-ST.)—The two-story and attic brick-front house on the northerly side of West 10th-st., 60 feet east of Washington-st., and known as new No. 277 (old No. 177) West 10th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ESTATE OF WM. WEYMAN, DECEASED.
FREDERICK H. MAN, ESQ., REFEREE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 14, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

159 WEST SIDE LOTS.

Between 91st and 94th sts., on the GRAND BOULEVARD, Bloomingdale Road and HUDSON RIVER, fronting RIVERSIDE PARK, as follows:

25 lots on the GRAND BOULEVARD, between 91st and 93d sts.

25 lots on the east and west sides of 11th-av., between 91st and 93d sts.

10 lots on the east side of the new avenue, fronting the NEW RIVERSIDE PARK.

24 lots in the NEW RIVERSIDE PARK, the purchaser to be entitled to the awards when made.

66 lots and gores on the north and south sides of 92d and 93d sts., between the Grand Boulevard and the new avenue, fronting Riverside Park.

9 valuable WATER FRONT lots on the Hudson River. All of the above lots are finely located in what must become the most beautiful portion of the City.

The title to the property is indisputable. The assessments for the new boulevard are paid.

The sale being in partition, by order of the Supreme Court, will be PEREMPTORY AND WITHOUT RESERVE, and every lot will be SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

SIXTY PER CENT. may remain on bond and mortgage.

Book-maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, MERCER, BEEKMAN, ANN AND PEARL STS., BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, IN PARTITION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Frederick H. Man, Esq., Referee:

BROADWAY AND MERCER-ST.—The valuable lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of Broadway, 127.4 north of Houston-st., running through to and fronting on Mercer-st., and known as No. 623 Broadway and No. 162 Mercer-st.

BEEKMAN AND ANN STS.—The five-story brick store and lot situate on the southerly side of Beekman-st., 71.1 west of Gold-st., running through to and fronting on Ann-st., known as No. 55 Beekman-st. and No. 83 Ann-st.

PEARL-ST.—The five-story marble front building and lot situate on the easterly side of Pearl-st., 52.10 north of Wall-st., and known as No. 158 Pearl-st.

SALE PEREMPTORY.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

A LARGE PLOT OF LAND ON 4TH-AV., NEAR UNION-SQUARE, TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will lease at auction on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the very valuable plot of land (being 78 feet front and 150 feet in depth) situate on the easterly side of 4th-av., between 18th and 19th sts. The lease will be for a term of 21 years, with the usual covenants for renewal, and will be similar to those made by the "Sailors' Snug Harbor." This property is very desirably situated for business purposes, being in the vicinity of the first-class hotels, and of the new stores of Arnold & Constable and Lord & Taylor. Full particulars can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF THE VALUABLE FOUR-STORY MARBLE FRONT STORE AND LOT NORTHEAST CORNER OF MAIDEN-LANE AND PEARL-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee:

The lot of land, with the four-story marble front building thereon, situate on the northeast corner of Maiden-lane and Pearl-st., and known as Nos. 202 and 204 Pearl-st. and No. 113 Maiden-lane.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 16 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—The three-story and attic brick house and lot, situated on the north side of West Washington-place, between 6th-av. and Macdougal-st., and known as No. 16; house 22x46 feet, with inclosed piazza used as a dining-room, and contains all the modern improvements; lot 22x97 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSES AND LOTS, NOS. 145 AND 147 EAST 29TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executor:

EAST 29TH-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 145 East 29th-st., north side, between 3d and Lexington avs.; house 20x50 feet; has basement and sub-cellar; all the modern improvements, and is in good order; lot 20x98 feet 9 inches.

Also, The four-story English-basement brown-stone house and lot No. 151 East 29th-st., north side, near 3d-av.; house 12 feet 6 inches by 50 feet; contains the modern improvements, and is in good order; lot 12 feet 6 inches by 98 feet 9 inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 55 9TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST 9TH-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot situate on the north side of 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 55. House 22.6x48, contains all the modern improvements, and in good order. Lot 22.6 feet by half the block.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS ON 104TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

104TH-ST.—Four lots situate on the south side of 104th-st., 300 feet west of 3d-av., each 25 by half a block. 104th-st. is opened.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 439 LEXINGTON-AV. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, April 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

LEXINGTON-AV.—The three-story high-stoop Dorchester-stone house and lot situate on the east side of Lexington-av., between 44th and 45th sts., and known as No. 439. House 19 feet 6 inches by 45 feet; contains modern improvements; first floor finished in hard wood. Lot 19 feet 6 inches by 75 feet.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York. THURSDAY, April 22, at 12 M., on the premises, GREAT SALE OF 100 VILLA PLOTS, at Cranford, N. J., beautifully located immediately opposite the station, in the midst of improvements, and two minutes' walk from churches, schools and stores.

There will also be sold a desirable dwelling, 40x28, with wing, 11 rooms, barn and carriage-house; grounds comprise two acres.

Cranford is located on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, forty-nine minutes from the New-York side of the river, is rapidly growing, and destined to be a large town. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey, by its frequency of trains, its luxurious cars, its elegant and costly stations and efficient management, stands preeminent among the roads that converge at the City of New-York. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 11 A. M. on the day of sale. A bountiful collation will be served before the sale.

For illuminated maps, railroad passes and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers,
NO. 28 PINE-ST.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY AT AUCTION.

PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5¼ Pine-st., will sell at auction,
On TUESDAY, April 20, 1869,
the valuable property known as the
KINGSFORD PLACE,
one mile from landings, on north shore of the island. Large and commodious mansion, 30 rooms, with all modern improvements, in perfect order; 11½ acres under highest state of cultivation.

Terms, maps and further particulars at auctioneers' office.

THE MAPS OF THE
CENTRAL-AV.
AND
TREMONT LOTS
Are now ready at the office of
JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 44 Pine-st.

THEY ARE DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED
And at prices to suit everybody,
WITHOUT BEING
AFFECTED OR INFLATED
By the obnoxious gases and the unwholesome odor of the so-called
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY ON WEST 41ST-ST.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

WEST 41ST-ST.—The lease of the three lots with the church edifice known as the New-England Congregational Church, south side, 125 feet west of 6th-av., and near Broadway; plot 75x98.9. Leased from Robert J. Livingston; has 12 years to run from May 1, 1869. Ground rent $750 per annum, taxes and assessments. Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE LOT ON 70TH-ST., BETWEEN FIFTH AND MADISON AVS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:

EAST 70TH-ST.—The valuable extra-size lot south side 70th-st., 225 feet east of 5th-av., and 95 feet west of Madison-av., 30 feet front and rear by 100.5 in depth, and free from rock.

70th-st. is graded, curbed, guttered and flagged.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, AT WESTfield, N. J.; trains leave by Central New-Jersey Railroad, foot Liberty-st., at 12 M. Sale at 1 P. M., on premises; five minutes from depot, and one mile from Fanwood Park; 300 choice lots. For pass, maps, &c., apply at No. 40 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

JAMES M. MILLER
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
MONDAY, APRIL 12,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,

80
VALUABLE CITY LOTS
AND
WATER FRONTS
AT ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH-ST.,
Washington Heights,
Fronting on 10th-av., Boulevard and Harlem River.

This property is situated within a few hundred feet of the junction of all the avenues and boulevards, and within six blocks of four churches, schools, &c., &c.

The location of the property is unrivaled, and no finer view of the surrounding country can be found on the island.

Title perfect. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

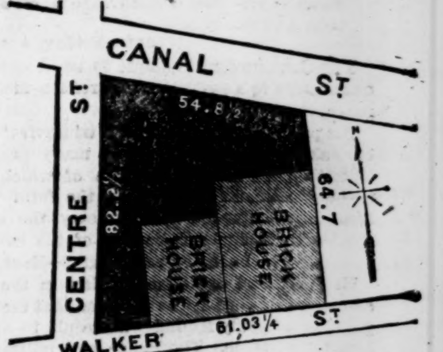
For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneer,
NO. 28 PINE-ST.,
OR TO G. LESPINASSE, NO. 35 JOHN-ST.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

Valuable Business Property.

197 FEET FRONTAGE ON
CANAL, CENTRE AND WALKER STS,

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, TO DIVIDE A PARTNERSHIP INTEREST, all that valuable business property, with buildings thereon, situated on Canal, Centre and Walker sts., as shown in the annexed diagram:



The Title of this property comes from the Lorillard Estate. Possession immediate. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 13, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

2D-PLACE.—First-class three-story brown-stone house with high basement, and lot No. 120 2d-place, Brooklyn, south side, between Court and Smith sts.—lot 25x133.5; house 25x45, contains the modern improvements and is in good order; in an excellent neighborhood; 70 per cent. on mortgage; possession 1st May.

WEST 41ST-ST.—Elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 141 West 41st-st., north side, between 6th-av. and Broadway; lot 25x100, house 25x50, contains 19 rooms, frescoed and painted throughout, has all the modern improvements, and is in excellent order. Gas fixtures and mirrors sold with the house; possession May 1; 70 per cent can remain on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 2 o'clock P. M., on said day, for the painting, &c., of Grammar School No. 13, on Houston-st., near Norfolk-st.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for refurnishing, &c., of certain rooms of Grammar School No. 19, on East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM FISCHER,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
JOHN BYRNES,
J. R. HENNESSEY,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.
Dated APRIL 7, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 2 o'clock P. M. on said day, for "Additions and Alterations" to Grammar School No. 39, situated on the north side of 125th-st., near 2d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN STRATTON,
CHARLES PLACE,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
DAVID H. KNAPP,
PATRICK DUNICAN,
Board of Trustees Twelfth Ward.
Dated APRIL 7, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the painting, &c., of Grammar School No. 40, on 23d-st., near 2d-av.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the painting, repairing, &c., of Primary School No. 28, on 20th-st., near 1st-av.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
MICHAEL RYAN,
A. G. SCHEUERMANN,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
J. N. HAYWARD,
LEWIS J. KELLY,
Board of School Trustes, Eighteenth Ward.
DATED April 7, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1869, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for building water-closets, plumbing work, and flagging, on the lot adjoining Grammar School No. 45 on 24th-st., near 8th-av. Plans and specifications of said work may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
L. A. ROSENMILLER,
J. DE LAMATER,
B. C. WANDELL,
JAMES WATSON,
Board of School Trustees Sixteenth Ward.
Dated APRIL 7, 1869.

NOTICE TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals for the Grading, Bridging and Masonry of 54¼ miles of Railroad from Dayton to Cincinnati will be received at this office until May 1st, 1869. Profiles, plans and specifications can be seen on and after the 15th instant.

The above road starts from Dayton, running south of the city to the toll-gate on the Dayton and Cincinnati pike, thence via Franklin, Blue Ball and Sharon to a point three-quarters of a mile east of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Junction, thence via a line recently located by the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company to Cincinnati, running on the east side of Mill Creek, crossing the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad tracks, and connecting with the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at Cincinnati.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Comptroller.
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1869.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,
No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also
PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS
for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

Mr. NEWHALL is the only authorized agent of this Company in New-York.
JOHN B. ANTHONY, Treasurer.

TO ORNAMENTAL IRON MANUFACturers and others.—A quantity of bronze suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 20 per pound. For sample address J. O. R., Box No. 1,[illegible] New-York Post Office.

REWARDS.

REWARD.

$1,000 reward will be paid for the recovery of TWO CASES SILK GOODS, containing white satins, 18 inches, also colored silks, 18 and 18½ inches wide, stolen from cart No. 85, on the 8th inst., or $500 for either of them. Apply to HENRY BARKEY & CO., No. 84 Leonard-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH—14TH-st., opposite Academy of Music. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. ALFRED B. BEACH, D. D., will preach at 7½ P. M.

CARTOONS OF THE HOLY BIBLE—Enlarged, improved, completed; six magnificent new paintings just added; now the most beautiful and attractive exhibition of the kind in the country; two grand and final entertainments will be given before leaving for the Western cities at Steinway Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, April 23, at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY, April 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. Sunday Schools can make favorable arrangements for seeing these last entertainments by immediately addressing D. F. POND, Box No. 4,320.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY of the Protestant Episcopal Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and port of New-York will be held on the evening of the second Sunday after Easter, (April 11,) at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., at 7½ o'clock; on which occasion the anniversary sermon will be preached by Rev. H. C. POTTER, D. D., of Grace Church, and the annual report of the Board of Managers will be presented.

THE FIRST MORAVIAN PROTESTANT Episcopal Church, of this City, having recently purchased the church building at the corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., (formerly the Church of the Mediator,) will hold its opening services on SUNDAY, April 18, on which occasion Right Rev. D. BIGLER will officiate. Special notice of services next week.

ADDRESSES BY BUSINESS MEN at Brookes', No. 351 Broome-st.; at Bethesda Chapel No. 501 3d-av., and in 81st-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY, 3½ P. M. Speakers—In Broome-st., G. H. HANSELL, (subject, *Conversion of Saul of Tarsus*;) in 3d-av., J. H. DRAKE, and in 81st-st., CHAS. T. GOODWIN. Seats free.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER his popular lecture on *Curiosity* in Apollo Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, April 13, 1869, at 8 o'clock, for the benefit of the Mission Work of St. Ann's Church, for deaf mutes. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1; may be had at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, and Schirmir's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the door.

BAPTISTS THE ONLY THOROUGH Religious Reformers.—Pastor JOHN Q. ADAMS will preach a sermon in the church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M., showing that *Baptists alone seek to Restore the Order of the Primitive Churches.* Seats free to all. He also preaches morning and evening.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will give the fifth lecture of his course on SUNDAY EVENING, April 11, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Origin and History of the Sacrificial Ideas Connected with the Christian's Doctrine of the Atonement.* The public are invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath Services are held at this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock; short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. precisely, and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting every THURSDAY at 7½ P. M. Rev. A. GORY, from France, Pastor.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY—Rev. ROWLAND CONNOR will preach in Hanson Hall, (Temperance Lodge-rooms,) 3d-av., east side, above 125th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Liberal Christians of all denominations are cordially invited.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. WILLIAM M. HENRY, of New-Orleans, and in the evening by Rev. W. G. W. LEWIS, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Strangers invited. Galleries free.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday School Union will be held in the 16th-st. Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av., MONDAY, 12th inst., at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Relation of the Bible School to the Sunday School.*

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—(Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D.D., Rector, Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.) Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats on application to the sexton.

A "TRUE CHURCH AND A FREE SALVATION," will be the subject of the SUNDAY EVENING lecture, by Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS, Pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st. All are invited. Seats always free. Morning service at the usual hour.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seamen and those residing in the lower part of the City are invited to attend. Seats all free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent Mission at the Points—Sunday School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and at 2 P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Church—Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening the Pastor will preach the sixth sermon in the series of Bible biography. Subject—*Abraham.*

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. by Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, D. D. Daily prayer meeting 12 M. to 1 P. M. All welcome.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. C. H. APPLEGATE at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE large hall, free preaching on SUNDAY, April 11 at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. H. W. FOOTE, of King's Chapel, Boston. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ and AFTERNOON at 3½, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATHEWS. Prayer meeting at 7½. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2½.

THE CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR (Episcopal,) will hold an evening service in Hiasko Hall, southeast corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av., (entrance on 34th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, will preach.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st.—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach in this church at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. ROE will give an account of the Christian Commission work, at 7½ P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening, second lecture to young men. Subject—*A Young Man in a Great City.*

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Evening lecture, *Cuvier, the Christian Scientist.*

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL Church, Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., near 42d-st. Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT will preach at 10½ and 4. Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

REV. DR. DIX WILL COMMENCE his course of lectures on the *Incarnation*, in Trinity Chapel, on SUNDAY EVENING, the service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 47th st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ and at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE TIME HAS COME.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Impending Doom of the World.*

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 11th, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, REV. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Bible class at 9, and preaching at 10½ A. M. Missionary meeting Sunday School at 2, and preaching at 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M. and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. H. H. COLE at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SOCIAL GATHERING AT ROOM OF Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., MONDAY EVENING, from 8 to 10 o'clock. Members and their lady friends invited.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Rev. Dr. SHEDD preaches SUNDAY MORNING, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, and Dr. ALEXANDER at 7½ o'clock P. M.

MONTHLY CONCERT.—PROMINENT speakers will address the Morning Star Sunday School, at Apollo Hall, corner Broadway and 28th-st., on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE 42D-ST. Presbyterian Church Sabbath School (Rev. Dr. SCOTT'S) will be held on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, corner of Broadway and 87th-st., Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ADVENT MEETING.—GEO. A. BROWN, of Hackensack, will preach at the Church No. 138 West 24th-st. three times on the SABBATH.

REV. W. R. WILLIAMS WILL PREACH on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, in the chapel on [illegible]-st., a short distance west of the 5th-av.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, rich and elegant designs. Over 500 mantels on hand at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Price list on application. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. A. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 53 1st-av., near 3d-st.; mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 636 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPT SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF PAPER, STORE FIXTURES, &c.

By direction of JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee in Bankruptcy of BOGERT & EVANS, paper dealers,

By BANGS, MERWIN & CO., Auctioneers,

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 13 and 14, 1869, at 10 A. M.,

AT STORE NO. 71 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

The large stock of fine writing papers, envelopes, wrapping, tissue, Manilla, hardware and straw papers, of every variety, and of most of the well-known mills and paper companies in the country, belonging to the estate of Bogert & Evans, bankrupts.

This stock includes several hundred reams of imported papers of the manufacture of H. Reviens & Co., and Ahlers & Co. Also, colored, glazed and envelope and blotting papers, 150 M. envelopes, (S. Raynor & Co.,) &c., &c., &c.

The office furniture, safe, store-fixtures, &c., in said store, will also be sold at the close of the sale of stock.

Samples of the stock may be seen and catalogues obtained at the store of Messrs. F. B. O'Connor's Sons, No. 47 Beekman-st.; and the stock may be examined at the store No. 71 William-st., on the 10th and 12th inst., from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Terms of sale: Cash on delivery of goods.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a large and fine assortment of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suite in chocolate-colored silk and Bismarck reps, rosewood marble-top centre tables, etageres, rosewood, black-walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, wardrobes, hair, straw, feather and spring mattresses, bolsters, pillows, &c., black-walnut buffets, oak cane-seat chairs, gilt-frame French-plate pier, mantel and oval mirrors, stair carpets, rods, oil-cloths, sofas and chairs in hair cloth, silver-plated ware, cutlery, &c., &c.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK:

Rosewood 7-octave piano, made by G. & H. Barmore; rosewood 7-octave piano, made by Gilbert & Co., Boston; rosewood 6¾-octave piano, made by A. H. Gale & Co., New-York; mahogany 7-octave piano, made by P. C. Traver, of Newburg.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, April 12, 13, 14 and 15, commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening. Sale of a large consignment of NEW ENGLISH BOOKS, comprising a select assortment of standard works, in handsome bindings; elegantly illustrated books, &c., viz.: Ainsworth's Works, 17 vols.; Alison's Europe, 23 vols.; Bell's Poets, 27 vols.; Collins' Select Library, 24 vols., half morocco; Dore's Bible, 2 vols., folio; Tennyson, Don Quixote, &c.; Library of Natural History, 31 vols., half calf; Lord Brougham's Works, 11 vols., half calf; Marryatt's Works, 14 vols., &c., all fresh stock. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, APRIL 12, AT 10 A. M., at No. 93 West Warren-st., between Court and Clinton, Brooklyn, large sale of handsome furniture, in excellent order, splendid rosewood piano, 7 octave, as good as new, Raven & Bacon; elegant etageres, bookcases with secretary, rosewood and walnut chamber sets, oak dining-room set, walnut parlor suite in hair, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets and oil-cloths, rich reps window curtains, &c. Also, a turning lathe and tools.

SAME DAY,

At 2½ P. M., at No. 2 Clark-st., corner Columbia, Brooklyn, two pier mirrors, library bookcase, parlor suite, walnut and mahogany chamber sets, mattresses, extension table, chairs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, good heater, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—LARGE AND COSTLY SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE, MANUFACTURED BY THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF JOHN MEEKS, Jr., (successor to J. & W. Meeks,) established seventy years ago.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, and continue the 15th and 16th of April, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known establishment No. 686 Broadway, a few doors below 4th-st., all the costly and valuable first-class furniture manufactured by this well-known concern. The proprietors retire from business, and every article will be sold to the highest bidder. The stock is large, and consists of articles usually sold in this business. Will be fully warranted in every respect. Full particulars hereafter. Now on exhibition as above.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, FINE CARPETS, PAINTINGS, CROCKERY, GLASS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 12, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at the foot of 121st-st., East River, all the furniture, &c., of said house, viz.: Carved rosewood parlor suites, etagere, rosewood piano-forte, marble-top and fancy tables, rosewood and walnut bedstead, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, crockery and glass, very fine Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, fine stoves and heaters, kitchen utensils, &c.

Catalogues at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

THE MAPS OF THE
CENTRAL-AV.
AND
TREMONT LOTS
Are now ready at the office of
JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 44 Pine-st.

THEY ARE DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED,
And at prices to suit everybody,
WITHOUT BEING
AFFECTED OR INFLATED
By the obnoxious gases and the unwholesome odor of the so-called
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE furniture, copper, cutlery, plated ware, bedding, &c. FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., a large and varied stock of the above goods worthy the notice of buyers. Catalogues at sale.

N. B.—Personal attention given to house-furniture sales.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., Art Gallery No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,) April 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., about 500 lots of household furniture of every description. Also, 2 elegant rosewood pianos, &c.

RICHARD WALTERS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE FIRST-CLASS LARGE-SIZE HERRING SAFE.

By order of the assignee in bankruptcy, will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 27 East Broadway, one large Herring safe, with combination lock, in perfect order. By order of
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 10, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12, East River:

700 boxes fresh Naples Oranges.

Balance cargo *Herald.*

AT AUCTION—A SECOND-HAND ENGINE; cylinder 6x18; also boiler and a McKenzie Blower; all in good order; to be sold on account of moving, SATURDAY, April 10, at 11 A. M., at A. AYRES & SON'S iron foundry, No. 250 West 40th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, NEW-YORK.
THE SUMMER SESSION
of this first-class Seminary, for the education of young ladies, will commence April 14.
REV. L. DELOS MANSFIELD,
President.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 South Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. With the average of fifteen pupils to the teacher, students will come out of this Institute in *two years' less* time with a better *character* and a better *education* than from the public schools.

FAMILY AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS.
ENVIRONS OF HARTFORD, CONN.
REV. CHARLES E. ABBOTT, PRINCIPAL.
The number of pupils is quite limited. The play-grounds are extensive, and green fields and pure air are on all sides. The Summer term will begin on the 1st of May.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, } Principals.
C. C. CURTISS, }

THE LESPINASSE
Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

THE CITY OF CASSEL, PRUSSIA, offers great advantages as an abode for foreigners on account of its beautiful situation and the excellence of its schools.

Dr. LINDENKOHL, Professor at the Lyceum, will receive in his house a limited number of young American gentlemen, whose education he will personally superintend.

Special facilities for acquiring modern languages.

For particulars and references apply to
L. LINDENKOHL, No. 118 Duane-st.,
Rev. G. F. MORISON, Baltimore, Md.,
A. LINDENKOHL, U.S. Coast Survey, Washington.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y.—Established thirteen years. Spring quarter opens April 20. Rev. R. BOLTON, A. M., Principal. Terms, $250 per year for English branches. Circulars had of Mr. James Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or of Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT Dolbear's Commercial Academy, 609 Broadway, become quick at figures, rapid business writers, and practical bookkeepers in one term.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A family Boarding School for fifteen boys; terms moderate; location beautiful. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; term opens April 5. Rev. ALONZA FLACK, A. M., Principal.

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—A FIRST-class family school, Morris, Conn. For circulars address SAM'L M. ENSIGN, Principal.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 3.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL in New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, April 17
PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, May 1
LAFAYETTE	ROUSSAU	SATURDAY, May 15
ST. LAURENT	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, May 29

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)

TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY.

SAMARIA	WEDNESDAY	April 14
JAVA	WEDNESDAY	April 21
RUSSIA	WEDNESDAY	April 28
SIBERIA	WEDNESDAY	May 5
SCOTIA	WEDNESDAY	May 12
CUBA	WEDNESDAY	May 19

Passage money payable in gold.

Cabin....$130 | Second Cabin....$80

Cabin to Paris....$145

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

For Bremen and Copenhagen, via Cowes, taking passengers to Havre, London, Hamburg and Gothenburg. The splendid first-class side-wheel passenger steamers of the line will leave Pier No. 42 North River on SATURDAYS.

OCEAN QUEEN, C. SEABURY, Commander...April 17
ARIEL, A. G. JONES, Commander...May 8

Rates of Passage to Cowes or Bremen—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25, gold.

The accommodations of the OCEAN QUEEN for first-class passengers are unequaled for comfort, and she was a favorite ship with passengers to Europe while running on the route to Havre. Passengers are requested to examine her before engaging passage elsewhere.

Apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents.
For freight, at No. 103 Pearl-st. | For passage, at No. 40 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20 North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

UNIT'D KING'M	April 17	COLUMBIA	May 8
BRITANNIA	April 24	CALEDONIA	May 15
IOWA	May 1	EUROPA	May 22

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO	April 15	TRIPOLI	April 29
AUSTRALASIAN	April 22	PALMYRA	May 6

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

Cabin....$80 Gold.
Steerage....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO,	3,015 tons	April 14, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA,	3,392 tons	April 21, at 1 P. M.
MANHATTAN,	2,965 tons	April 28, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, (new,)	3,000 tons	May 5, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA,	2,965 tons	May 12, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE....(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE....(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Will leave SATURDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN....May 12
And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin	$100, Currency	Cabin	$80, Gold
Steerage	35, Currency	Steerage	35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, April 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, April 17, 10 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax,)	Tuesday, April 20, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND ROUND THE WORLD.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW CHINA BRANCH.

Steamer AMERICA, 4,400 tons register, SETH DOANE, Commander, will be dispatched about May 20 to June 1, (exact date will be duly announced,) for Hong Kong, touching at Cape Town, Point de Galle and Singapore. At Hong Kong she will take her place in the regular United States Mail Line, leaving Sept. 18 for San Francisco, via Yokohama, thus affording passengers an opportunity of taking passage in the Company's steamers round the world, or to San Francisco and thence by Pacific Railroad.

CABIN PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN GOLD:

To Cape Town	$500	To Yokohama	$950
To Point de Galle	650	To San Francisco	1,100
To Singapore	750	To New-York	1,280
To Hong Kong	800		

An experienced surgeon on board; attendance and medicines free. A limited quantity of freight taken.

For freight, passage, or further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st., to
RICHARD B. IRWIN, China Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

APRIL 10—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer leaving April 10 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco May 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, April 9. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS....April 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN....May 8

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....April 15
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,)..April 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS....April 29

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Clerk's Office, No. 41 [illegible]-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three times a week,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamships,

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYONS, SATURDAY, April 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, April 13, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, April 15, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,
Carrying the United States Mails.
The well-known sidewheel steamship
DE SOTO,
W. B. EATON, Commander,
is now receiving freight, and will leave Pier No. 36 North River on
SATURDAY, April 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.

No Havana freight received on day of sailing.

For freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer

ALABAMA, Captain LIMEBURNER,

On SATURDAY, April 10, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA	KEMBLE	Saturday, April 10
GEO. CROMWELL	VAILL	Saturday, April 17

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, April 15, at 3 P.M., from Pier No. 8 North River.

Cabin passage reduced to $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail April 22.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, sued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., Mail train for Greenport; 10 A. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 3 P. M., Express, River Head; 4 P. M., Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove; 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale and way stations. All trains connect with branch to Hempstead. Sunday train at 9 A. M. from Hunter's Point for Northport, Huntington and Glen Cove.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry, as follows, viz:

8 A. M. Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M. Way Train, daily, for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M. Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M. Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M. Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6 P. M. Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M. Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.

8 P. M. Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M., and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 P. M. for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M., for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains, accompanied by new and improved Day and Night Coaches, run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Dunkirk, Cleveland and Cincinnati without change, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 957 (corner 23d-st.) and 233 Broadway, depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland and North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.

10 A. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Troy.

3:30 P.M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express Train via Harlem Railroad, for Albany and Troy, connecting at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. Express Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping cars every day, except Saturdays, without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P.M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Islip and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Islip, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:50 mail. Leave Jamacia, 7:30, 8:35, 9:30 A. M. and 3:09 P. M.

R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey. NOV. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS
IN SWITZERLAND.
GRAND HOTEL BEAURIVAGE, GENEVA.

This splendid new first-class establishment, facing the beautiful Lake and MONT BLANC, is the only hotel in Geneva with TERRACE, GARDEN AND VERY HANDSOME SITTING-ROOMS.

Rendezvous of the American families.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISH-ment for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

A RECTIFYING HOUSE FOR SALE—French still, (Cohen & Co.,) capacity 20 barrels per day, in operation, with a trade of about 300 barrels per month. The property and fixtures will be sold without the stock, if desired, or part interest can remain with an active partner. Address RECTIFYER, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

TO ENTERPRISING BREWERS.—Brewery for sale; capacity 65 barrels; trade A No. 1; terms very low. Apply to Box No. 319 Georgetown, D. C., or to CLAGETT & SWEENEY, No. 4 Market-space, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE—CIRCULAR SAW-MILL—LANE'S patent mill and set works; 24-feet carriage, 48-inch saw; in use but three weeks; all complete; will be sold cheap. Address J. K. J., Marshland Post Office, Staten Island.

COAL YARDS TO LET.—THE DELAWARE, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company offers to lease several well-located coal yards having a large trade. For particulars, apply at No. 26 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—A TEA AND DRY GROCERY store; will be sold cheap; four years' lease from May, with or without stock. Apply at No. 279 7th-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, Clairvoyant, tells you all you want to know; losses, numbers, business, medicine for all diseases, &c.

CLAIRVOYANCE.—MRS. VAN HAUGHTON, the celebrated medical, business and test Clairvoyant, at No. 432 4th-av., near 29th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—SATURDAY.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.

AFTERNOON		AND NIGHT.
AFTERNOON	Shakespeare's	AND NIGHT.
AFTERNOON	"TEMPEST."	AND NIGHT.
AFTERNOON		AND NIGHT.

An exquisite production, blending the happiest charms of music, poetry, painting and acting, and which has already achieved in the eloquent critical praises it has won, in the brilliant audiences which throng to the enjoyment of its matchless beauties,

THE TRIUMPH OF THE YEAR.

E. L. DAVENPORT	as	PROSPERO
FRANK MAYO	as	FERDINAND
WM. DAVIDGE	as	CALIBAN

THE MORLACCHI BALLET TROUPE.
The best now in Europe or America.
C. S. GETZ'S LOVELY NEW SCENERY.

To-day,	"TEMPEST" MATINEE.	1½ o'clock.
Admission,	"TEMPEST" MATINEE.	Children,
50 cents.	"TEMPEST" MATINEE.	30 cents.

MATINEE PRICES.—Admission 50 cents; children, 30 cents; reserved seats any part of the house, $1; family circle, 25 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. Lester Wallack

Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 8.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE,
T. W. Robertson's last new comedy, entitled
SCHOOL.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. CASHIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss SAVILLE, Miss F. CLAYTON, Miss LAWRENCE, Miss A. ROWE, Miss E. MONELL, Miss JENNIE DAY, Miss TIMONEY and others.

NEW SCENERY—MUSIC—COSTUMES.

Box book open six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

MATINEE. MATINEE.
SCHOOL.
SATURDAY, APRIL 10.
Doors open at 1½; commence at 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

This Saturday, April 10, TWO PERFORMANCES By the celebrated tragedienne MISS MARRIOTT, J. F. CATHCART, and full company.

MATINEE at 2, HAMLET. | EVENING at 8, THE STRANGER.

At all hours and included in prices of admission to performance, the AUTOMATON TRUMPETER, AUTOMATON GOAT AND KID, just received, AUTOMATON LEOTARD, and all the MUSEUM CURIOSITIES. Reëngagment for six nights more of MISS MARRIOTT, that she may appear in her great character of BIANCA, in FAZIO. Will be immediately produced, the pantomime burlesque of ROBINSON CRUSOE, now having a most pronounced success throughout England.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT....Director

MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Rentree of the world-renowned equestrienne,
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
THE GREATEST OF LADY RIDERS,
Whose astounding feats of
BAREBACK EQUITATION
Have never been paralleled in this country.
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS,
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC, AND ACROBATIC,
Comprised in the mammoth circus troupe in
DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

IRVING HALL.

FOURTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 11.
CONTINUED SUCCESS.

MENDELSSOHN ORCHESTRAL UNION, assisted by the following brilliant array of talent:

Miss ALIDA WOOD, Soprano.
(Her first appearance at these concerts.)
Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, the celebrated Violinist.
Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, the great Pianist.
Mr. SALCEDO, Cornet.
Master R. MOLLENHAUER, Cornet.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER, } Conductors.
Mr. H. B. DODWORTH, }

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

STEINWAY (SMALL) HALL.

MADAME BERTHA JOHANNSEN'S
FIRST ANNUAL SOIREE MUSICALE,
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, APRIL 10.
with kind assistance of the following eminent artists:
Miss BIMELER, alto,
Mr. FR. STEINE, baritone,
Mr. CH. ALVES, tenor,
Mr. TH. THOMAS, violin.
Herr V. INTEN, piano,
and several of Madame Johannsen's pupils.
Tickets, $1. To be had at the principal music stores.

JOHN B. GOUGH

WILL DELIVER HIS POPULAR LECTURE,
"CURIOSITY,"
IN APOLLO HALL, corner Broadway and 28th-st.,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 13, 1869,
AT 8 O'CLOCK,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF MISSION WORK OF
ST. ANN'S CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES.
TICKETS, 50c.; RESERVED SEATS, $1.
May be had at SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway,
And MACOY'S, No. 114 Broadway,
And at the door.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS BOARD IN a private family in the Eighth Ward, for himself, wife, child and nurse. Address CLIFFORD, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, home attention with experienced medical care and nursing, may be secured by a respectable lady previous to and during expected illness, in a small, unobtrusive private family, without children or boarders. Meals served in room if desired. Apply at No. 247 (old No. 171) East 35th-st.

A SECOND FLOOR—PARLOR, DINING-room, large bedroom, large dressing-room, bath, &c., all on the street, and communicating with each and with the hall, with private table or without board. No. 100 East 23d-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET suites of rooms or entire floors to gentlemen, with private table if desired, from May 1; unquestionable references required. Apply at No. 33 West 27th-st., near Coleman House.

NO. 145 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMER-cy-park, handsomely furnished rooms en suite for families, with board; also single rooms for gentlemen; location desirable; no moving in May.

NO. 99 WEST 32D-ST., FROM 15TH April.—A handsome second floor, with first-class board, to let, en suite or separately. References exchanged.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, A NICELY FURnished suite of rooms on second floor, in a pleasant locality up town, on Park-av. For particulars address R. S. T., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

TO LET—SIX ROOMS, TWO PARLORS AND extension on first, and three rooms on third floor; together or separate. No. 355 2d-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

NO. 100 EAST 29TH-ST., CORNER OF 4th-av.—Two very nicely furnished rooms, together or separate, without board; no May moving.

NO. 33 EAST 19TH-ST.—TWO PLEASANT, well-furnished rooms, without board, to let in a private family, to gentlemen.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av., furnished apartments en suite to let, for season or year, without board or with private table.

ELEGANT ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD for gentlemen only, No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 2 WEST 43D-ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor, with board; no moving in May; private family; references exchanged.

NO. 14 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND University-place.—Rooms on second and third floor, with board; references exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD.—References required. No. 52 Union-place.

NO. 27 WEST 26TH-ST—FURNISHED room to let, with or without board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

CHESTNUT HILL—LATE RESIDENCE of J. Q. Prebble, Esq., at Orange, N. J., 8 minutes from depot, will open May 1. Parties wishing to engage choice rooms will apply at No. 76 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

TWO GENTS DESIRING A HOME can find board near Llewellyn Park, New-Jersey, in a strictly private family; stable and carriage-house room; large library, bath-room, &c.; trains nearly every hour. Address Box No. 1,139 N. Y. Post-office.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON AND HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, winners of the Paris Exposition Medal, whose Cabinet Organs are the ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE, have recently reduced prices, and now offer their well-known organs at prices of inferior instruments—$50 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

A GREAT OFFER—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makes, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

AT BLUME'S—ELEGANT ROSEWOOD "Knabe" pianos with agraffe arrangement and all latest improvements; second-hand pianos, $100, $150, $200. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1,125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

BARGAINS FOR CASH—A NEW SEVEN-octave piano, first-class maker, for $275; one second-hand seven-octave piano, $150; one do., $75; one six and three-quarters octave do., $90; one six-octave, $60; new cabinet organs, $50, $65, $90 and $100, and others in proportion, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 2 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

A PIANO-FORTE AT A SACRIFICE for cash; property of family leaving the City; must sell immediately. Apply at No. 113 7th-st.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VArious makers for sale at low prices by
CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HORSES AND handsome saddle horse, close carriage, (Adams',) park phaeton, (Wood's,) double harness, saddles, blankets, &c., will be sold separately or together. Apply at No. 38 West 23d-st., private stable.

CARRIAGES.—GREAT REDUCTION IN prices; all styles and kinds; several second-hand buggies and carriages, at C. WITTY'S Velocipede and Carriage Depot, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway. All styles of harness at a reduction.

ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE—In use only six months. Can be seen at E. H. ARNOLD & SON'S, No. [illegible] Franklin-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—TO-NIGHT.

LA VIE PARISIENNE—LIFE IN PARIS.

Sole Lessee and Director....J. GRAU

NOTICE.—The season will positively terminate on TUESDAY, April 13, with the benefit of M. BECKERS, and last night of LA VIE PARISIENNE. The Company will open on WEDNESDAY, the 14th, in Philadelphia.

LAST NIGHTS OF LA VIE PARISIENNE.
THIS (SATURDAY) AND MONDAY EVENING,
LA VIE PARISIENNE—LIFE IN PARIS.

ACT I.—New Railway Station. Arrival of Strangers.
ACT II.—A little Hotel in the Grand Hotel.
ACT III.—Une Soiree Dans le Quart du Monde.
ACT IV.—First Tableau—A Parisian Restaurant. Second Tableau—Le Jardin Mabille. Grand Fete—with Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Guerette, Rizarelli, Victoria, Maurice, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin, Genet, Deligne, Mussay, Juignet, and the entire company.

THIS SATURDAY—FAREWELL MATINEE at 1.
LA VIE PARISIENNE—LIFE IN PARIS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—TO-DAY.

LAST AND FAREWELL MATINEE.
LA VIE PARISIENNE—LIFE IN PARIS.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, AT 1.

Admission to all parts, $1; seats secured without extra charge; seat in private boxes, $1 50; proscenium, $10.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
FIFTY-EIGHTH AND LAST NIGHT
OF
EDWIN BOOTH
in Shakespeare's tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET,
with its splendid CAST.
TO-DAY, SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK,
MATINEE OF
THE MARBLE HEART.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING,
LAST PERFORMANCE OF
ROMEO AND JULIET.
MONDAY, APRIL 12,
EDWIN BOOTH
AS
OTHELLO.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the Theatre, or at its BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

THE TAMMANY MATINEE TO-DAY at 2 presents the most STUPENDOUS and VARIED PROGRAMME in the City. THE POPULAR RESORT OF LADIES AND CHILDREN. THE MARVELOUS GREGORY BROTHERS. FAREWELL MATINEE of the peerless ROSE LUCELLE in her daring TRANSEPT FLIGHT. THE GREAT COUTELIER. Mlle. GERTRUDE and her trained DOGS and PONIES. MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE. Admission 50 cents.

TURNOUR—THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED and truly artistic trapesist in the world, at the Tammany on MONDAY EVENING.

OBSERVE.—BY INADVERTENCE OF THE compositors the names of Tournaire, Tourneir, Torneir, &c., have been represented as QUEEN OF THE AIR. These ought not to be confounded with that of LA SENORITA CARLOTTA TURNOUR, the original and only QUEEN OF THE AIR, and who is to appear at THE TAMMANY on MONDAY EVENING.

STEINWAY HALL.

SUNDAY CONCERT.
THEODORE THOMAS....Director
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS EXTRA, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, April 11, at 8,
LAST BUT TWO.
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,
together with the following eminent artists:
Mlle. JOSEY HOFLE, the favorite prima donna;
Mr. AUGUST ARNOLD, the distinguished pianist.

Reserved seats and tickets can now be had at the box office of Steinway Hall; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701; at Schuberth and Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; and at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

THIS SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1869,
First Grand Matinee of the young American Pianist,
MISS HENRIETTA MARKSTEIN.
On which occasion she will be assisted by
Mme. ELENOR LANARI, Soprano.
Mr. F. VON INTEN, Pianist.
Mr. WENZEL KOPTA, Violiist.
Mr. WILLIAM DRESSLER, Conductor.
Admission to all parts, 50 cents. Doors open at 2.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS, NO. 11,

(Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.)

The Great Organ will be played every SATURDAY, from 4 to 5 P. M. Doors open at 3½.
MR. MAX BRAUN,
Organist of St. Francis Xavier's College, will play this afternoon.
Admission 15 cents; ten tickets $1.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Fifth Concert SATURDAY EVE'G, April 10, at 8.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Mme. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA.
Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN.
Grand Orchestra, 100 performers.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
NO. 820 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st. near State, Brooklyn.

INSTRUCTION DAILY from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages, by eminent professors.

TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The exercises of the closing term of this year will commence on TUESDAY, 13th, at 9½ A. M. Candidates for admission to any of the classes, (except the Senior,) will present themselves for examination at that time, in the Council Room, University, Washington-square.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES.

STEAMBOATS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN TIME.
ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.
SEVEN DAYS TRAVEL FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
For through tickets and full particulars apply to
WELLS FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at
5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1869. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

NAVIGATION ON THE HUDSON
RESUMED.

The steamers of the People's Line commence their trips THIS EVENING at 6 o'cl'k, which will be the regular hour of departure. The DREW leaves this evening, to be followed to-morrow by the ST. JOHN or DEAN RICHMOND.

Apply for freight at the office, on the dock, and for passage at same place or on board the boat.

APRIL 5, 1869.

THE STEAMER SEA BIRD WILL leave New-York, foot of Watts-st., for Shrewsbury and Long Branch,

AS FOLLOWS:

NEW-YORK.	RED BANK.
Tuesday, April 6, 2:30 P.M.	Monday, April 5, 11 A.M.
Thursday, Apr. 8, 3 P.M.	Wed'sday, April 7, 2 P.M.
Friday, April 9, 3 P.M.	Friday, April 9, 6:30 A.M.
Saturday, Apr. 10, 3 P.M.	Saturday, April 10, 7 A.M.
Tuesday, Apr. 13, 8:30 A.M.	Monday, April 12, 7:30 A.M.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat MAGENTA will make the following trips between New-York and Newark, on SUNDAY, April 11: Leaves foot of Barclay-st., North River, for Newark, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leaves Centre-st. wharf for New-York, at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Arrowsmith leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Commutation tickets $30 for 8 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd. A morning boat from N. Y. will be put on early in June.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE will commence her regular trips to Peekskill and intermediate landings on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. Further notice will be given hereafter.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STATIONERY.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY AND Job Printing, every style, at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Printers and Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

24th-st.

JAMES FISK, Jr.....Proprietor
ADOLPH BIRGFELD.....Manager

THE FRENCH OPERA

GRAND DOUBLE COMPANY.
CHANGE OF OPERA EVERY EVENING.
TOSTEE, IRMA, AUJAC, DECRE, &c., &c.

MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2,
LA PERICHOLE.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR. Seats reserved without extra charge at the matinee.
Mlle. IRMA and M. AUJAC.

THIS EVENING,
LA BELLE HELENE.

Mlle. Tostee as Helene. | M. Decre as Paris.
Admission....$1 | Family circle....50 cents
Seats at No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre.

PERICHOLE MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

IRMA,	THE QUEEN OF SONG.
AUJAC,	THE CHARMING TENOR.

Admission one dollar; seats reserved without extra charge, at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, 24th-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.

GERMAN DRAMA.
THIS (SATURDAY) AFTERNOON, April 10, at 1,
ONLY GRAND JANAUSCHEK
MATINEE. MATINEE.

When will be presented, for the last time, Victor Hugo's

TISBE; TISBE;
Or ANGELO, THE TYRANT OF PADUA.

Tickets to the matinee, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats.

Reserved seats and tickets can now be had at the box office of the Academy, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Peters' music store, 198 Broadway.

MONDAY—POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
PHÆDRA. PHÆDRA.
WEDNESDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO—
THUSNELDA; OR, THE GLADIATOR OF RAVENNA.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½,
THIS EVENING AT 8.
436TH TO 443D TIME!
THE POPULAR PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
GEO. L. FOX'S IRRESISTIBLE FUN.
GEO. L. FOX'S ORIGINAL GROTESQUES.
GEO. L. FOX'S QUAINT PARODIES.
GEO. L. FOX'S SINGULAR TRAVESTIES.
GEO. L. FOX'S INVITING JOKES.
GEO. L. FOX'S DROLL CARICATURES.
ASSISTED BY C. K. FOX, AS PANTALOON.
GRAND BALLETS.
GRAND BALLETS.
GRAND BALLETS.
MLLE. SANGALLI AND SIG. COSTA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers....JARRETT & PALMER
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES.
AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
SIXTH NIGHT OF THE
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
THE FORTY THIEVES,
RECONSTRUCTED.
in which the celebrated
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE
will appear.

THE SCENERY, DRESSES, SONGS, DANCES, MARCHES, CAN-CAN, RHYMES, BREAKDOWNS, MUSIC, TABLEAUX, WITTICISMS, BANTOONE VELOCIPEDE, BALLOON ASCENSION, LIGHTNING TRAIN, &c.,

NEW, NEW, NEW, NEW,
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 BROADWAY

Opposite New-York Hotel.
WALL'S BURLESQUE TROUPE
in Byron's great extravaganza of
IVANHOE.

Miss MAGGIE DESMONDE, the charming English actress, will make her first appearance as WAMBA.

Mr. JAMES LEWIS....as....REBECCA

New Scenery, Dresses, Music, &c.
RIGL SISTERS AND BALLET.

IVANHOE has been some time in preparation, and will be presented to the public with every requisite to insure its success.

IVANHOE MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cts.

LAST NIGHTS OF MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE BROADWAY THEATRE.
THIS DAY, MATINEE AND EVENING.

MATINEE AT 1½.	EVENING, AT 7¾.
Mrs. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.	JOHN BROUGHAM'S EMERALD RING.
JOHN BROUGHAM'S EMERALD RING.	Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THE CROWDED SUCCESS OF THE AGE,
THE SEVEN DWARFS,
SEVEN DWARFS, SEVEN DWARFS,
EVERY NIGHT, WITH MATINEE EVERY
SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

THEATRE COMIQUE, OPPOSITE ST. Nicholas Hotel.—The magnificent Mythological Burlesque of PLUTO, OR THE MAGIC LYRE, together with the great original Musical Wonder, Mr. WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD, and a COMPANY OF UNSURPASSED VERSATILITY. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of THE COURT OF JUSTICE. First week of THE TEMPEST, OR LOVE UNDER DIFFICULTY.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

First week of DAN BRYANT'S Burlesque of
RED HOT, RED HOT, RED HOT.
First appearance of Mr. NELSE SEYMOUR.
Dan Bryant, Eugene, and Unsworth every night.

MEXICAN EXHIBITION PARLORS,

NO. 765 BROADWAY, NEAR 9TH-ST.,

Are now open from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 in the evening. THE CHRISTIAN MARTYR AND CHILD, two preserved human bodies, victims of the Spanish Inquisition, 274 years ago; also, two life-sized portraits of the late MAXIMILIAN and Ex-Empress CARLOTTA, with other great curiosities from Mexico. Admission 50 cents; children half price.

LECTURES.

DE CORDOVA

Will lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, April 15,
AT APOLLO HALL,
28th-st., near Broadway.
Subject—SPRATTS AT SARATOGA.
Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.

MEDICAL.

NERVOUS DEBILITY,

With its gloomy attendants, low spirits, depression, involuntary emissions, loss of semen, spermatorrhœa, loss of power, dizzy head, loss of memory and threatened impotence and imbecility, find a sovereign cure in HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. TWENTY-EIGHT. Composed of the most valuable, mild and potent Curatives, they strike at once at the root of the matter, tone up the system, arrest the discharges, and impart vigor and energy, life and vitality to the entire man. They have cured thousands of cases. Price $5 per package of six boxes and vial, which is very important in obstinate or old cases, or $1 per single box. Sold by ALL druggists, and sent by mail on receipt of price. Address HUMPHREY'S SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of venereal disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, who have tried without benefit dozens of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance, from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. Inviolate secrecy in every instance. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, cures venereal diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of other remedies; cures in new cases in less than 48 hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury; but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it; for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by chemists, druggists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear.

What human being with any pretension to Christianity will say that this medicine should not be made known far and wide! Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City who has not attacked it; and when they find that their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $2 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York. One dollar will secure, by return mail, his medical work, 300 pages.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles; stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture to his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel.* See No. 46. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

ADVICE TO THE YOUNG, MIDDLE-aged, and even old, who are physically debilitated from the follies of the past: Suffer no more, but apply at once to Dr. LEWIS, No. 7 Beach-st. Thirty years' private practice.

ALL PRIVATE AND SPECIAL COM-plaints, from whatever cause produced, successfully and speedily cured without mercury by H. D. GRINDLE, M. D., No. 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

AFFLICTED PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES desiring confidential treatment and a certain cure, consult Dr. Evans, 116 Chatham-st. Consultation free.

$1,000 FOR ANY PRIVATE DISEASE DR. EVANS' remedies fail of curing. His Elixir restores lost manhood. No. 116 Chatham-st.

UNFORTUNATES OF EITHER SEX guaranteed a sure cure, whatever the matter is, by Dr. EVANS, No. 116 Chatham-st., New-York.

ALBANY.

The Scheme for Laying Railroad Tracks in Broadway.

How the Railroad Ring Has Managed the Job.

An Attempt to be Made to Pass the Bill To-Day.

An Adverse Report on the Amended Excise Bill.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, April 9, 1869.

The Broadway Railroad scheme—the great thieving job of the session—displayed itself in its true colors in the Senate to-day. As I have stated before, the original bill introduced the fore part of the session, by Mr. GENET, which has lain in the hands of the Railroad Committee until yesterday, was a comparatively harmless affair; that is to say, it was substantially what it purported to be—a railroad for Broadway and a few other streets. Not until last Wednesday was it known that any other bill than this was intended to be pushed for a railroad in Broadway. Mr. FITCH, who came up here to oppose the scheme on behalf of the stage proprietors, had heard that another bill was intended to be brought forward at the last moment, and he demanded a copy of it in order that he might know precisely what he was to oppose, and frame his argument accordingly. It was reluctantly handed over to him the night before he was to address the Committee, and a general idea of its provisions was given in my letter yesterday. It never appeared in print, however, until this morning, when Senators were astonished to find it on their files among general orders marked No. 60. Not one of the Senators outside of the Railroad Committee, except perhaps those who are in the job, had ever seen or heard of any such bill. No copies of it were to be had this morning from any source, and I am indebted to a Senator for the permission to tear it from his file in order to send you a copy. The object of all this secrecy was to prevent public comment on the bill until all the "arrangements" had been made to rush it through the Legislature. It has all along been the intention of the concoctors of this colossal scheme of robbery to substitute this bill at the last moment for the one originally introduced, and, accordingly, as soon as the Senate went into Committee of the Whole to-day, Mr. GENET moved to substitute the bill for the one reported adversely yesterday by the Railroad Committee, and disagreed with and sent to the Committee of the Whole. This was immediately carried and by the same vote that stood by the fraud during its subsequent progress, and which is bound to carry it through to the end. In order that the public may see what a majestic scheme of plunder they are to be made the victims of, I will here give the bill in full:

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—SECTION 1. John Kerr, John Cosgrove, John S. Martin, John Murphy, William Hays, Jr., Joseph G. Jennings, John Brice, Bernard Kennedy, John Eckel, Henry Leet, James E. Munroe, Samuel M. Boyd, E. Francis Smith, John Scott, Charles Wheaton, William H. Rix, Alfred West, Josiah W. Baldwin, Bernard Smyth, Cornelius Corson, John H. Bacon, Jr., Edwin Maloney, Adam Clum, James R. Burns, M. R. Simons, John Rooney, Mortimer Smith, Henry Vandewater, Bernard Kelly, Jesse Cogswell, George S. Fowler, Charles P. Gregory, David Goodale, Edwin I. Benson, Edwin Martindale, Leroy Knight, J. D. White, Charles McIntosh, George Hall, Isaac Bell, Henry N. Smith, Osman Pinckney, Benjamin R. Brotherson, G. A. Fuller, John F. Cole, Henry Smith, Archibald M. Bliss, Cornelius L. Groot, James Thomas, Henry H. Martin, Frank W. Sterry, Edward P. Kinney, Edgar Rogers, and their assigns, are authorized and empowered to lay, construct, operate, and use a railroad with a double or single track, as hereinafter provided, and convey passengers thereon for compensation through, upon and along the following streets, avenues, roads, and places in the City of New-York, viz.: Commencing at the South Ferry, thence by a double track through and along Whitehall-street to Broadway; thence by a double track through and along Broadway, Bloomingdale road and Union-place to Twenty-third-street, and thence by a double track through and along Twenty-third-street to the North River, and returning to the place of beginning by the same track; also connecting with the double track in Broadway through and along Twenty-third-street, with a double track to the East River; and also connecting with the double track in Twenty-third-street, through and along Lexington-avenue, with a double track to its northern extremity as it is now or may hereafter be extended, with the privilege of extending with a double track from Lexington-avenue to the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River; also connecting with the double track in Lexington-avenue through and along Fifty-ninth-street to the westerly side of Fifth-avenue, and also connecting with said double track in Sixth-avenue with double tracks through and along Seventy-second, Seventy-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets to the Fifth-avenue; also with a double track from Fifth-avenue through and along Seventy-seventh-street to the East River; also connecting with the track in Broadway at Fourteenth-street, with the double track through and along Fourteenth-street to the North and East Rivers, also connecting with a double track in Fourteenth-street through and along Fourth-avenue with a double track to, and to connect with the double track in Twenty-third-street; also connecting with the track in Broadway, with a double track through and along Duane-street and Chambers-street to the Pavonia Ferry on the North River; also connecting with the track in Broadway, with a single track through and along Fulton-street to the Fulton Ferry, thence with a single track through and along Burling-slip and John-street to, and to connect with, the track in Broadway with a double or single track through and along State-street to the South Ferry; also connecting with the track in Broadway with a single track through and along Maiden-lane to Pearl-street; thence with a single track through and along Pearl-street to Wall-street; and thence with a double track through and along Wall-street to the Wall-street Ferry; also connecting with the double track in Wall-street at Pearl-street with a double or single track through and along Wall-street to, and to connect with a track on Broadway; also connecting with the track in Broadway with a single track through and along Dey-street to West-street; thence with a single track through and along West-street to Cortlandt-street Ferry; and thence with a single track through and along Cortlandt-street to, and to connect with the track in Broadway, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches for the proper working of the said railroad on the said route or routes.

SEC. 2. The said persons or their assigns are authorized to connect their said railroad on Broadway with any other railroad or railroads now laid or authorized by law to be laid to or adjacent to Broadway, and to agree with the owner or owners of any such railroad or railroads for the use in common, of any portion of their several railroad tracks, and of the railroad hereby authorized, or for the leasing or consolidation into one company of the rights herein authorized, and those possessed by such other companies, or either of them, as shall be found to promote the public convenience.

SEC. 3. If in the construction, operation, or use of such railroad, upon the route or routes above designated, it shall become necessary or proper to run upon, intersect, or use any portion of other railroad tracks laid upon any of the streets, avenues, roads or places named in the first section of this act, the said persons or their assigns are hereby authorized to run upon, intersect and use the same. And in case they cannot agree with the owner or owners thereof respecting the compensation or payment to be made therefor, then the amount of such compensation or payment shall be ascertained and determined in the manner provided by subdivision six of the twenty-eighth section of the act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850.

SEC. 4. It is hereby made the duty of the said persons or their assigns, within a reasonable time after the said railroad mentioned in the first section shall be in operation, to pay to the several owners or proprietors of the stage lines now operated on Broadway, north of the City Hall Park, and south of Twenty-third-street in said City for the distance of half a mile, viz.: the Broadway, Fourth-avenue and South Ferry line, the Broadway, Eighth-street and South Ferry line, the Madison-avenue and Wall-street Ferry line, the Broadway, Fifth-avenue and Fulton Ferry line, the Broadway, Twenty-third-street and South Ferry line, the Broadway, Second-street and Cortlandt-street Ferry line, the fair and reasonable value at the time the said persons or their assigns shall be organized and ready to commence the building of said road of their licenses or privileges, and also of the horses, vehicles, harness and running property of such lines, respectively, provided that any owner or owners of any of said stage lines to avail himself or themselves of the benefit hereof, shall, within sixty days after the commencement of the building of said road, notify the said persons or their assigns of his or their willingness to sell as herein provided. If, when the railroad authorized by the first section of this act shall be completed and in operation, the owner or owners of said lines, respectively, who shall have given such notification, and the said persons or their assigns shall have been or shall be unable to agree as to the value of the respective licenses and property or any part thereof, then each party may appoint an appraiser to ascertain and fix the value of the same; and the value so ascertained and fixed shall be binding on both parties. In case the said appraisers shall be unable to agree as to the value of said privileges, or any portion of the said property, they shall appoint a third person as umpire, whose decision shall be final. But if the said appraisers shall be unable to agree upon such umpire, either party may apply to the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, at General Term, on ten days' notice to the other party, to appoint such umpire, and it shall be the duty of the Court to which such application is made to appoint a discreet and disinterested person as umpire, whose decision on the matter or matters in dispute shall be binding and conclusive on said parties. The said persons or their assigns shall pay to the said owner or owners of said several lines, respectively, the amounts so ascertained, and fixed on the delivery of the said property and assignment of the licenses to them free and clear of incumbrance, and the property and all the rights and privileges appertaining to such line or lines respectively shall thereupon be and become vested in the said persons or their assigns, and all the stages, when so purchased, shall be [illegible] withdrawn [illegible] by the use of the railroad provided for in the first section [illegible] said persons or their assigns are hereby authorized, on withdrawing the stages from any line so purchased, to lay, construct, operate and use a railroad, with a single or double track, connecting with the aforesaid railroad, and to convey passengers thereon for compensation through, upon and along the streets, avenues, roads, places or parts thereof forming such stage line or route, with authority to lay a double track along any such avenue to its northern extremity, or as it may be extended, together with the necessary connections, turnouts and switches for the proper accommodation and working the railroad on such routes. Whenever it shall satisfactorily appear to the Common Council of said City that it is inexpedient to operate a double track upon any or either of the streets of any such stage line or route, the said Common Council may authorize the said persons or their assigns to lay, construct, operate and use a single track upon such street, and another single track upon the next street thereto, running in the same direction, connecting such single tracks at such point on either of the avenues connected with or intersected as may be found convenient, but nothing herein contained shall be construed to allow the said persons or their assigns to use more than one adjoining street.

SEC. 5. The railroad on the said routes shall be constructed on the most approved plan for the construction of City railroads, and shall be run as often as the convenience of passengers may require, and shall be subject to such reasonable rules and regulations in respect thereto as the Common Council of the City of New-York may from time to time by ordinance prescribe, and the said persons or their assigns are hereby authorized to charge upon the said railroad on the respective routes the same rate of fare for the conveyance of passengers as is now charged by other City railroads in said City, and shall not be increased beyond one cent for each passenger without the authority of the Legislature.

SEC. 6. Should any real estate or interest therein be required for constructing the said railroads on the said route or routes as above specified and authorized, for which the said persons or their assigns shall be unable to agree with the owner or owners for the use or purchase thereof, they may acquire the right to use or title to the same in the manner specified in the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth and twenty-first sections of the aforesaid act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850. In any of the proceedings authorized by this section or the third section of this act, it shall not be necessary that the petition to the Supreme Court shall make any allegations of or reference to any incorporation, capital stock, surveys or maps, or of the filing of any certificate of location. In all cases the use of said streets and avenues for the purposes of said railroad, as herein authorized, shall be considered a public use, consistent with the uses for which the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of said City hold said streets and avenues.

SEC. 7. It shall not be lawful for the said persons, or their assigns, to use or employ steam power on the said railroad or any part thereof.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of any Court or tribunal before which any motion, action or proceeding relating to the construction or operation of any of said railroads shall be pending, to give preference to such motion, or action, or proceeding upon the calendar of such Court in the transaction of its business; and all actions and proceedings relating to the construction of said railroads, or the right to construct or operate the same, shall be commenced in the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District.

SEC. 9. Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to authorize the construction of a railroad on the Fifth-avenue of said City, except to cross the same for the connections herein authorized, unless a majority of the owners of the property along the line of the said avenue, as it is proposed to be traversed, shall first give their written consent thereto.

SEC. 10. No provisions of law inconsistent with this act shall affect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect immediately.

As soon as the Senators who were not in the "ring" had recovered from their amazement at reading, one after another, the extraordinary provisions of the bill, they set to work moving amendments thereto. Senator PALMER moved that it be amended so as to allow the corporators to take possession of all the streets in New-York and have done with it, as they had already inserted in the bill all the principal streets with which he was acquainted. This and other amendments, whether offered in seriousness or sarcasm, were promptly voted down as fast as they appeared, and it soon became apparent that the "job" was already fixed so far as the Senate was concerned and that all opposition would be useless. Finally Mr. MORGAN offered an amendment that the franchise here granted be sold at public auction by the Comptroller of the City of New-York on the 1st day of June next, and that the proceeds of the sale go into the City Treasury. This, too, was voted down, the following Senators alone voting for it:

Messrs. Campbell, Chapman, Edwards, Folger, Hale, Morgan, Nichols, O'Donnell, Palmer, Parker, Thayer—11.

All the New-York members except Mr. CREAMER, who was not present, voted against the amendment. Some did not vote at all, and as the vote was taken by count, it being in Committee of the Whole, the yeas and nays cannot be given. The amendment was declared lost by the Chairman, Mr. CROWLEY, and Mr. MORGAN then said that the true character of this measure now stood revealed, and he denounced it then and there as the most wicked, corrupt and shameless bill that was ever introduced into the Legislature. It was conceived in corruption, born in corruption, and would be carried through in corruption. It was an outrage on the citizens of New-York, both in and out of the Metropolis, and if carried through would be a disgrace to the Legislature and to the State. In its whole length and breadth it was a corrupt and utterly indefensible bill.

Mr. O'DONNELL agreed with Mr. MORGAN in all he had said about the character of the bill, and said he could not feel that he had discharged his duty unless he denounced it publicly, and publicly entered his protest against it. The Broadway railroad scheme was surrounded with stench, there was not an honest feature in it and never had been since it was first broached in the Legislature years ago. The people of the whole State were watching the vote on this bill, and every man would have to answer to his constituents for his action upon it.

Mr. BEACH, of Cattskill, first came to the rescue of the bill, but made a very lame attempt to defend it. In fact, he did not advance a single argument in its favor, but pitched into MORGAN for calling it corrupt. He didn't know what MORGAN had to do with stigmatizing things done here, as moral or immoral. He should take the responsibility of his vote, and did not require the sanction of the Senator from the Twenty-eighth, or the people of his district.

Mr. MORGAN replied briefly, and said at a future time he should take the opportunity to trace the origin of this job and show that it was a combination of Erie and Tammany Hall.

This brought Mr. TWEED to his feet, who stammered out in his thick-tongued dialect that the gentleman had no right to say that, or to bring in any political organization into this discussion.

Mr. GENET, too, protested against any such remark, and it was evident that MORGAN had hit them on the raw.

Senator MURPHY then offered an amendment that the Legislature should have power to amend, modify or repeal the bill at any future time. He went on to show how the bill had been so framed as to give to these men and their heirs or assigns in perpetual grant this enormous franchise, which could never hereafter be altered or touched by the Legislature.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. FOLGER then took the floor, and made the most earnest and powerful speech against the bill that was ever delivered in the Senate. The guilty concoctors of the scheme fairly withered and turned pale, (or red, according to the quantity of whisky in them,) at his impetuous and scathing rebuke of the rascality shown in this bill. While he had nothing to say of the motives of those who supported the bill, he denounced the iniquity of the scheme in the most unmeasured terms, the force and effect of which it would be impossible to transcribe to paper, even if I had time or space. He concluded his speech by saying that while the amendment offered by Mr. MURPHY was good so far as it went, yet it was a question with the Courts as to what effect such a section would have when appended to a grant like this. He would therefore offer an amendment striking out the first section, and inserting in its place such an one as would make it a corporation, which would bring it, like all other corporations, under the control of the Legislature. This much, at least, should be done if the bill were to pass.

Mr. HALE also opposed the bill, and said that it was far beyond any previous Broadway Railroad bill of which he had any knowledge, and could not be called, as it had been called, simply a revival of the Broadway Railroad scheme.

After some further discussion the Committee reported progress, and the bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

The design is to rush it through both Houses before the public have time to acquaint themselves with the true character of the scheme, and bring their indignation and opposition to bear against it.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE REPORTS ADVERSELY TO THE EXCISE BILL.

The Committee on Internal Affairs of the Senate to-day reported adversely to the Amended bill excepting lager-bier from the Excise law. A large deputation of Germans was here yesterday to oppose the bill, and several remonstrances against it were presented this morning from the same class. The Committee give their reasons in writing for their adverse report, which are, in brief, as follows:

First—It is an unjust discrimination against dealers in spirituous liquors, and exempts one class of saloons from all restriction.

Second—It furnishes a cloak for the sale of all kinds of malt liquors and spirits under the name of "lager-beer."

Third—The number of applications for licenses to sell liquor have already been greatly reduced in anticipation of the passage of the bill; liquor saloons are already changing the inscriptions on their signs; one enterprising dealer is now advertising that, although his bar will be closed on Sunday, yet he will "accommodate his customers in the garden with foaming lager."

Fourth—The liquor dealers would not be so zealous for the law, and would not submit to the unfair discrimination against them, but for the fact that they know that they can carry on their business under it under the cloak of lager.

Fifth—The President of the Excise Board of New-York says it would be impossible to enforce the Excise law under this bill, and that he would prefer a total repeal of the law.

Sixth—The mode of grading licenses provided in the bill is unwise, unjust and impracticable, and would greatly reduce the revenue derived therefrom.

Seventh—The bill meets the uncompromising opposition of a large class of German citizens for whose pretended benefit it is urged.

Eighth—It is obnoxious to the Christian community, and to the friends of an orderly and quiet observance of the Sabbath.

THE LOWER HOUSE.

But little of importance was done in the Assembly to-day. The Speaker offered a series of important resolutions with reference to the use of water drawn from the Erie Canal, and said that the hindrance to navigation caused by the water taken out for the use of the United States Arsenal at West Troy, caused a loss of over $100,000 to the revenue of the State. The resolutions were adopted. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 9.

REPORTS.

Adversely to amending the law relating to public processions in New-York. Adversely to establishing a stage route from the Astor House to the Central Park. Adversely to increasing the salaries of the firemen and employes of the Metropolitan Fire Department. Tabled. Favorably to amending the charter of the Binghamton and Port Dickinson Railroad. To incorporate the Wayside Industrial Home of New-York. To reorganize the Brooklyn Fire Department. For an observatory in the Central Park.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Allowing Commissioners of Excise to revoke licenses. Relative to the classification of the directors of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Providing for the custody and care of insane criminals. To incorporate the Schenectady Water Works. Increasing the penalty for procuring abortions. To incorporate the Knights of St. Patrick of New-York. To authorize Kings County to raise $50,000 to reimburse the amount borrowed for the support of the poor. For the better collection of county taxes in Buffalo. Relative to the opening and widening of the streets in New-York, so that the City shall pay a part of the expense when for the public good.

BILLS PASSED.

Creating a Manhattan Eye and Ear hospital. To amend the charter of the New-York Harmonic Society. To amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Church. Changing the name of the General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church to the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America.

On motion of Mr. GENET the report was disagreed to, and the bill was committed to the Committee of the Whole by a vote of 16 to 14, the Democrats and Senators MATTOON and MORGAN in the affirmative, and the Republicans in the negative.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, discussed at length the Broadway Surface Railroad, and made it the special order for to-morrow.

At 3:30 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

REPORTS.

To authorize the Plattsburg and Whitehall Railroad to take increased fare. To extend the time for the construction of the Schenectady and Utica Railroad. To regulate the fare on the Troy and Boston Railroad. The *Pro Rata* Freight bill was reported adversely; Mr. DOOLITTLE presented the minority report on the same; both reports were tabled. To provide for a Normal Labor School at Tonawanda reservation. To incorporate the American and Foreign Commercial Company. Relative to the publication of legal notices. For the enforcement of liens of innkeepers on chattel property. For two hundred and fifty additional notaries public in New-York, and five in each of the other Assembly districts. Regulating the organization of savings banks. Preventing the use of old and filthy barrels for packing sugar, meats, flour, or other food. Providing for the construction of the Central Elevated Railroad along Broadway. For widening Broadway above Fifty-ninth street. To amend the act relative to the sewerage and drainage of Brooklyn. Recommitted to the Committee on Cities to report complete. Providing restrictions against the improper use of petroleum and kerosene. To incorporate the Clinton County and Greenburg, Washington Market, and the Brevoort Savings Banks.

BILLS PASSED.

Dividing the Seventh Judicial District of the City of New-York and creating a new district therefrom. To amend the act relating to the Commissioners of Emigration. To incorporate the Methodist Book Concern, of New-York.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Health Committee, made a report with evidence taken. On the investigation of the New-York sewerage system. The conclusion of the report of the Committee is favorable to the present system, but it is deemed not sufficiently comprehensive. Suggestions were received from leading engineers, all concurring that eventually there must be a marginal or low bevel sewerage into which the sewers will empty their contents to be pumped at the Battery and other points. Ordered to be printed and tabled.

The Conference Committee on the bill prohibiting the leasing of railroads by companies outside the State, made a report concurring in the Senate amendments. After some discussion the consideration thereof was postponed until Tuesday morning next.

Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Several bills were reported and ordered to a third reading.

GAS COMPANY REPORT.

Mr. P. MITCHELL presented the report of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the gas companies of New-York, Buffalo, Brooklyn and Albany, which shows they have taken a large amount of evidence both from officers and experts and have arrived at the conclusion, after careful investigation, that legislation is necessary for the protection of consumers of gas in the City of New-York. The companies there annually declare large dividends and manufacture a very poor quality of gas compared with other cities. The entire system of lighting should be under the control of a practical chemist, who should determine the quality of gas furnished, and compel the companies to comply with the prescribed standard. The illuminating power of the gas of two companies was below thirteen candles. The evidence of experts proves that to be of good quality and an economical light for consumers, its power should be at least sixteen candles. Notwithstanding the inferior quality prices have increased from fifteen to twenty per cent. during the past two or three years, although prices of coal are lower than during the war, and the companies have declared annually increasing dividends, ranging from fifteen to one hundred per cent. in cash, besides large scrip and stock dividends.

The Committee recommend the passage of a law compelling gas companies in the cities named in the resolution of instructions, to furnish sixteen-candle gas to private consumers at $3 per thousand feet, and to the corporations of the cities for lighting the streets at $2 50. A few years ago, when the price of coal was not much less than to-day, the lamps were lighted at $28 per lamp, while the present charge is $53. The Committee, in conclusion, urge the passage of the bill introduced by the Chairman, Mr. P. MITCHELL, some time since.

The Assembly adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Police Commissioner BRENNAN is about to commence an investigation into the trouble existing in the Fire Marshal's office, in consequence of charges having been preferred by Mr. BRACKETT against CLINTON J. OSGOOD, one of the clerks attached to his office. Mr. OSGOOD is accused of having absented himself from the office contrary to orders; and, as there is considerable feeling existing between the Fire Marshal and his clerks, the difficulty will be thoroughly investigated.

The body of a still-born infant was picked up yesterday in Thomas-street. Another dead infant was also found in the vacant lot No. 283 West Tenth-street.

PETER SMITH, of No. 500 Columbia-street, Brooklyn, was knocked down by a Broadway stage yesterday and severely injured.

The remains of JAMES SPENCER, of Newtown, L. I., were discovered yesterday floating in the East River, near Eleventh-street. Deceased was a Swede, aged 35, and was drowned on the 18th of February.

A grinding wheel burst yesterday in the glass factory of ARCHER & PANCOST, No. 9 Nassau-street, and severely injured FRANCIS C. STEVENSON, of No. 39 Clarkson-st.

HENRY KERSON was run over last evening, at the corner of [illegible]-street and Third-avenue, by a butcher cart. His skin was broken and he received other severe injuries. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital. CHARLES GRABER, the driver of the cart, was arrested, and locked up in the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house.

CONRAD BRINGLE, a carpenter, fell yesterday from the roof of the Girard House, corner Chambers-street and West Broadway, and was instantly killed. The mangled remains were picked up from the sidewalk and removed for an inquest by the Coroner. The unfortunate man was a German, aged 51 years, and resided in West Eleventh-street, between West and Washington streets. He leaves a wife and four children.

The Twentieth Ward Democratic Club met last night and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, J. C. QUINN; Vice-President, JOHN MCKENNY; Recording Secretary, JAMES MURPHY; Corresponding Secretary, CHAS. LYNEGAR; Treasurer, C. W. LACY; Sergeant-at-Arms, JOSEPH F. FITZPATRICK. The election of these officers constituted all the important business of the evening.

Coroner KEENAN yesterday held an inquest over the remains of JAMES W. GRANT, who committed suicide on Thursday at No. 201 East Broadway, by plunging an Indian arrow into his heart, as already reported. The jury heard the evidence in the case, and rendered a verdict of suicidal death. There were no new facts elicited.

The Consistory of the St. Paul's Reformed Dutch Church, which has heretofore held its services in Lyric Hall, has recently purchased the edifice of the Third Unitarian Church, on Fortieth-street, fronting Reservoir-square. Some few alterations and improvements will be made in the interior of the building, and the new congregation will take possession on the first Sunday in May. On the same occasion the dedicatory services will take place. The Pastor, Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER T. THOMPSON, will officiate, assisted by other eminent clergymen.

Brooklyn.

During the month of March the Williamsburg Dispensary treated 572 patients, and dispensed 1,027 prescriptions.

The Hunter's Point and Prospect Park Railroad Company have men at work in Willoughby and Navy streets laying rails, with a view to the completion of their road. They have been running cars for a year from the Thirty-fourth-street New-York ferry at Hunter's Point to the foot of Broadway, Williamsburg.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Free-trade League of Brooklyn, at the Atheneum, next Monday evening, for the purpose of considering the true principles of legislation in matters of trade and finance. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will preside and deliver an address. Professor PERRY, of Williams' College, will also address the meeting.

New-Jersey.

The Hoboken Citizens' Association met by adjournment on Thursday evening, a large number of persons being present. A long and exciting discussion took place upon the merits of various candidates for city offices. Finally a ticket was prepared and submitted to the Republican Convention sitting elsewhere, and after some modifications, accepted by both organizations. The ticket, to which there will be no opposition, includes H. KIMBALL for Mayor, a nomination which will inspire the confidence of the citizens generally.

The recent garroting case in Bergen City is the subject of conversation among all the people of the locality, and a number of the inhabitants, whom business compels to remain out at night, are arming for the purpose of protecting themselves and guarding their interests in case of any emergency. The young man, J. W. THOMAS, who was so successfully garroted and robbed, is gradually recovering from his injuries.

Mr. THOMAS ALDRIDGE having declined the Mayoralty of Hudson City, a Democratic Convention met on Thursday night and made the following ticket: For Mayor, B. F. SAWYER; School Superintendent, Dr. FRANK E. NOBLE; Recorder, THOMAS ALDRIDGE.

In the temporary absence of the clerk on Thursday night, the office of the New-Jersey Railroad, Jersey City, was entered by means of a false key and robbed of $600 in cash. A few months ago, the office on the New-York side was entered and robbed of over $2,000. The Company then supplied the New-Yorkers with a safe, but forgot New-Jersey, and have thus been made to suffer for their neglect.

About a week since a flagman on the Morris and Essex Railroad was run over and fatally injured by a train while endeavoring to save a drunken man named MARTIN. A statement having been made that MARTIN clutched MOSES and rendered it impossible for the latter to escape, Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, issued a warrant for MARTIN, who was arrested yesterday at Bergen Point.

About 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, three gentlemen and a lady entered the office of Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City. They were residents of New-York and evidently respectable. After a short consultation between a gentleman, who acted as groomsman, and the Recorder, one of the party and the lady stepped forward and were married. The lady looked very downcast, and appeared to be an unwilling sacrifice at the altar of Hymen. Immediately after the ceremony the newly-made wife fled from the building, pursued by the groom and his friends.

The New-Jersey Union Officers' Association, composed of men who had fought in the war, had a meeting in Newark last evening, at which twenty-eight new members were elected.

GEO. GARTNEY, a boy, aged 10, ran away yesterday from Newark to Philadelphia, having in his possession $200, the property of Mr. JOHN DAVIDSON, No. 88 Norfolk-street. He was arrested at his destination, where he gave as a reason for his conduct that he wanted to see life.

Mr. BIRCH's residence, No. 62 Hudson-street, Jersey City, was entered by thieves at 11 o'clock last night, and robbed of a large quantity of wearing apparel and some silver-ware, in all valued at over $300. The entrance was effected by means of false keys.

GEORGE ALLEN, a youth of 15, living at No. 361 South Sixth-street, Jersey City, had both his arms broken yesterday by falling from the Morris and Essex trestle-works. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, where he lies in a dangerous condition.

MARTIN COLLINS, a laboring man, residing in New-York, fell yesterday from a dirt train, near the Elysian Fields, and was run over, receiving such injuries that he died shortly after at St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, to which he had been removed.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bloomingdale-road, w. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 99th-st., 25x87.1½	$2,500
Boulevard, w. s., 64.1¾ ft. s. of 74th-st., 26.1¾x113.5 } 74th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 11th-av., 25x147.2 }	18,600
Boulevard, n. w. corner of 74th-st., 42.6x106.6	33,000
4th-st., n. s., estate of J. Mangle Minthorn, 25x96.2½	18,000
10th-st., n. s., 145.6 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x94.9	3,000
30th-st., W., No. 232 25.2x98.9	13,300
34th-st., n. s., 41.8 ft. e. of 10th-av., 20.2x74.1	18,500
37th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x98.9	20,000
45th-st., s. s., 37.6 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 18.9x70	18,500
46th-st., n. s., 268.9 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18.9x100.5	18,300
49th-st., n. s., 115.2½ ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x50.4	7,950
49th-st., n. s., 143.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x100.5	36,000
50th-st., s. s., 229.2 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20.10x100.5	17,300
71st-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 100x100.5	28,000
77th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x102.2	4,000
78th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 12th-av., 100x100.5	2,040
117th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d-av., 17x½ block	7,000
118th-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.11	1,800
128th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 358x199.10	48,400
130th-st., n. s., 355 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x99.11	30,000
1st-av., w. s., 94.7¾ ft. s. of 32d-st., 20.6¾x100	6,250
1st-av., w. s., 102.2 ft. n. of 73d-st., 25.6x100	4,200
3d-av., s. e. corner of 100th-st., 50.4x105	12,250
4th-av., e. s., 64.11 ft. s. of 117th-st., 18x63.4	8,000
4th-av., e. s., 82 ft. s. of 117th-st., 18x63 4-12	8,000
8th-av., e. s., 74.11 ft. s. of 124th-st., 50x94.9	8,500
10th-av., s. w. corner of 57th-st., 75.5x100	44,000
11th-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 74th-st., 50x100	7,500

Leases Recorded.

Ann-st., No. 7, 2 years, per year	$480
Bedford-st., No. 20, 5 years, per year	850
Broome-st., No. 446, 2 years, per year	1,000
Canal-st., No. 511, 2 years, per year	1,200
Nassau-st., No. 116, 3 years, per year	2,650
Wall-st., No. 97, 3 years, per year	5,500
48th-st., No. 338, 3 years, per year	1,680
3d-av., No. 338, 4 years, per year	840
8th-av., No. 468, 3 years, per year	800
10th-av., No. 261, 5 years, per year	1,800

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, April 9—1 P. M.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are dull and unchanged. The Stock market is dull; American Railway Shares are unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 9—1 P. M.

The Cotton market is unchanged. The stock afloat bound to this port is 425,000 bales, of which 152,000 are American. Pork, 104s. ℘ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Petroleum, 1s. 9d. ℘ gallon for Refined. Cheese, 77s. ℘ cwt. for the best grade of American fine.

HAVRE, Friday, April 9.

The Cotton market opens unchanged for both on the spot and afloat.

MANCHESTER, Friday, April 9.

TRADE REPORT—The market for yarns and fabrics is dull.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 9—2 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn firm. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat, 9s. 5d. ℘ cental for California White; 8s. 8d.@8s. 10d. for No. 2 Red Western. Peas, 39s. 6d. ℘ quarter for Canadian.

LONDON, Friday, April 9—Evening.

Consols close at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 83¾. Stocks are quiet; Eries, 24¼; Illinois Central, 96¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

FRANKFORT, Friday, April 9.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are firm at 87¼.

PARIS, Friday, April 9.

The Bourse is steady; Rentes, 70f. 32c.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, April 9—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed dull.

Middling Uplands	12¼d.
Middling Orleans	12½d.

The sales of the day were 7,000 bales.

Breadstuffs and Provisions are unchanged.

PRODUCE—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Friday, April 9—Evening.

Tallow has advanced 3d., and is quoted at 46s. 6d. Sugar, 39s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Friday, April 9.

Petroleum is unchanged.

HAVRE, Friday, April 9—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed unchanged for Tres Ordinaire on the spot and Low Middlings afloat.

HAVANA, Friday, April 9.

The SUGAR market is advancing, and the demand for speculation is [illegible]; [illegible] were made to-day on the basis of 8¾ reals ℘ arroba for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Friday, April 9.

EXCHANGE on New-York firm at par buying, 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR dull at $4 75@$5 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT—No. 1 quiet at $1 19@$1 17½; No. 2 more active and advanced 2c.@2½c.; sales at $1 09¼@$1 10¼ for regular and fresh receipts. CORN dull; New in store, 58c.; no grade, 54c., closing unchanged. OATS dull at 53c.@52½c. for regular. RYE dull and nominal at $1 04 for regular. HIGHWINES dull at 85c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK, $30@$30 25. LARD dull. SHOULDERS quiet at 11½c.@12½c. loose and boxed. Live HOGS active at $9 15@$9 60 for Fair to Medium; $10 25@$10 50 for Good to Choice. Beef CATTLE quiet at $4 25@$5 50 for Common; $5 25@$5 75 for Light; $6@$7 for Medium; $7 50@$8 25 for Choice to Prime. RECEIPTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 254,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,509 Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, April 9.

COTTON—Receipts to-day, 1,677 bales; for the week, gross, 10,434 bales; net, 9,711 bales. Exports to-day, 8,372 bales; for the week, to Great Britain, 17,442 bales; to the Continent, 4,873 bales; coastwise, 382 bales. Stock on hand, 114,361 bales. Sales to-day, 1,500 bales; for the week, 13,400 bales. The market is quiet. Middlings, 28¼c. GOLD, 133¼. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 143¼; Commercial, 142¼; New-York Sight drafts ½c. premium. FLOUR is dull; Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 50. CORN firmer; White, 77c.@88c. OATS firm at 70c. BRAN, $1 20. HAY easy; Prime, $26. PORK dull; asking $32 25. BACON retailing at 14c.@17¼c.@17¾c. LARD dull; tierces, 18c.@19c.; kegs, 20c.@21c. SUGAR dull; Common, 11c.; Prime, 13½c. MOLASSES—No prime offering. WHISKY and COFFEE quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, April 9.

TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON—No sales reported. FLOUR steady at $4@$5 25 for Spring; $5@$5 50 for Spring Extras; $5 75@$6 50 for Double Extra; $7@$8 25 for Treble Extra. WHEAT more active and unchanged. CORN firmer; sales at 65c.@68c. OATS advancing; quoted at 63c.@68c. BARLEY dull at $1 85 for Choice Iowa. RYE dull at $1 20@$1 26 for Good to Prime. WHISKY dull at 87½c.@88c. PORK very dull; jobbing sales at $31. BULK MEATS—Nothing doing. BACON heavy; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¼c.; Clear Sides, 17c. LARD lower; sales at 17c. for Choice Steam; 17½c. for Kettle. CATTLE steady at $3@$7, gross. HOGS unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,800 bushels Rye.

CINCINNATI, Friday, April 9.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull at $1 35@$1 45 for No. 1 and No. 2. CORN dull at 62c.@65c. OATS in good demand; supply light; Mixed, 63c.@65c.; White, 67c.@68c. RYE quiet at $1 40. BARLEY in moderate demand; best grades, $2 10@$2 15. COTTON dull; Middlings, 27c. TOBACCO steady; sales 150 hogsheads; Lugs to Trash, $3 65@$10; Leaf, $10 65@$22 10. WHISKY dull at 87c., with but little demand. Mess PORK—No demand; nominally $31 25. BULK MEATS nominally unchanged; Shoulders, 12¼c.; Sides, 14¾c. BACON quiet and in limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 13¼c.; Sides, 16½c.@17c. LARD dull at 17½c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Friday, April 9.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 39 bales Sea Island; 5,334 bales Uplands; coastwise, 17 bales Sea Island; total, 5,390 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 85 bales Sea Island, 3,676 bales Uplands; coastwise, 8 bales Sea Island, 1,638 bales Uplands; to other foreign ports, none; stock on hand, 2,078 bales Sea Island; 37,153 bales Uplands. The market is dull and nominal; Middlings, 27½c., closing at 27¼c. Sales of the week, 2,890 bales. Sales, 500 bales to-day; receipts, 841 bales; exports to Liverpool, 3,545 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, April 9.

TOBACCO—Sales, 110 hhds. at $4 50@$22 50 for Common Lugs to Ballard County Wrappers. Mess PORK, $31 50. LARD, 18¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.@13¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16¾c.@17c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 45@$1 55. CORN, 65c.@66c. OATS, 63c.@65c. COTTON, 26¼c. WHISKY, 88c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, April 9.

Spirits TURPENTINE lower, at 44c. RESIN quiet and steady at $6 75@$10. Crude TURPENTINE 5c.@10c. lower. TAR, 5c.@10c. lower, at $2 50. COTTON—Total receipts of the week, 172 bales; Exports coastwise, 480 bales; Stock on hand, in store and on shipboard, 600 bales; the market is quiet; Middling, 26c.; sales of the week, 80 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, April 9.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 2,317 bales; coastwise, none. Exports to Great Britain, 4,868 bales; to the Continent, none; coastwise, 1,505 bales. Stock on hand, 15,178 bales. The market is quiet; Middlings, 27¼c.; Sea Islands, 60c.@$1 35. Sales of the week, 1,995 bales. Sales of the day, 100 bales; receipts, 243 bales.

MEMPHIS, Friday, April 9.

COTTON flat—nominally 27c.; receipts, 469 bales; exports, 569 bales; receipts of the week, 2,474 bales; exports, 4,357 bales; stock, 19,819 bales. FLOUR unchanged. CORN, 72c.@74c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 14c.; Sides, 17¾c. BULK MEATS steady; Shoulders, 12¾c.; Sides, 16¼c.

MOBILE, Friday, April 9.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 3,711 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,363 bales; to other foreign ports, 1,000 bales; coastwise, 744 bales; stock on hand, 38,196 bales; sales of the week, 1,850 bales; to-day, 100 bales. The market is flat; Low Middlings, 26¾c.; receipts, 463 bales.

GALVESTON, Thursday, April 9.

COTTON—Receipts of the week, 4,003 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,550 bales; to New-York, 537 bales; to New-Orleans, 51 bales; stock on hand, 17,007 bales. The market is dull with no demand; Good Ordinary, 19½c. Sales to-day, 552 bales.

BALTIMORE, Friday, April 9.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 370 bales; coastwise, 910 bales; total, 1,280 bales; exports to Great Britain, 560 bales; to the Continent, 870 bales; stock on hand, 7,180 bales.

BOSTON, Friday, April 9.

COTTON—Net receipts of the week, 240 bales; coastwise, 3,890 bales; total, 4,130 bales; exports to Great Britain and the Continent, none; stock on hand, 4,130 bales.

BUFFALO, Friday, April 9.

Market dull and unchanged. Only sales of 1,000 bushels WHEAT, in store, at $1 80, and a few car loads CORN, on track, at 74c.@76c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, April 9.

COTTON—The market is quiet; sales, 270 bales; receipts, 125 bales; Middlings, 26¾c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 9.

Stocks strong; Pennsylvania State Fives, 107; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 29½; Reading Railroad, 46⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 59¾. Gold, 132¾.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 9—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N.	Snowing	31
Portland	N. W.	Clear	40
Boston	N. W.	Clear	40
New-York	N. W.	Clear	48
Wilmington, Del.	N.	Clear	44
Washington	N. W.	Cloudy	48
Fortress Monroe	E.	Raining	48
Richmond	E.	Cloudy	50
Augusta, Ga.	E.	Clear	58
Charleston	S. W.	Clear	60
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	63
Oswego	N.	Clear	50
Buffalo	W.	Cloudy	35
Pittsburg	—	Cloudy	40
Chicago	N.	Clear	46
Louisville	N.	Cloudy	52
Mobile	E.	Clear	60
New-Orleans	S. E.	Foggy	62
Key West	N. E.	Cloudy	74
Havana	N. E.	Clear	77

[Advertisement.]

Deaf Mutes will be interested in a Sketch of Character given of Dr. PEET, in April No. *Phrenological Journal*. 30 cents, or $3 a year. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 489 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

$1,000,000 STOLEN FROM A SAVINGS BANK IN PHILADELPHIA.—Electricity, as applied in the use of the Burglar Alarm Telegraph, would have saved the property. No possible doubt of it. Look out for worthless infringements claimed as improvements. Office Burglar Alarm Telegraph removed to No. 7 Murray-st., two doors from Broadway.

E. HOLMES.

[Advertisement.]

APRIL IS HERE, AND THE BIRDS WILL SOON BE.—KNOX, the hatter, is here also, and has been for some time. He don't migrate like the birds. You can always find him at No. 212 Broadway; and when found he'll make a note of it, for you are sure to buy a hat of him. Look in upon him and his new styles.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of Brooklyn	March 31	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of London	April 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Queen	April 10	New-York	Liverpool.
William Penn	April 10	New-York	London.
FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.			
De Soto	April 10	New-York	Havana.
Alaska	April 10	New-York	Aspinwall.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *De Soto*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of London*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for China, Japan, South Pacific, Central America, &c., by the *Alaska*, close at 10:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 9—*In steamship Main, from Bremen*—R. C. Rickmers and wife, Mrs. Davidson, S. J. Bach, wife, and family; Miss Franziska Kruger, T. A. Tjarda von Starkenburg, W. Massey, T. Massey, John Greenbaum, Richard Seye, Colonel P. Anderson, Richard Hill, W. H. Schok, U. S. N.; Philip Oelkers, John Otto, L. Day and wife, John Betz, Henry Zimmerchik, F. Kiefer, Jas. Bruner, P. M. Milbon, P. J. Petzobe, Mrs. Anna Homann and daughter, Francis Clark, M. Bancroft, Miss Ernestine Braxmann, Mrs. Ernestine Bond, M. H. Milligan, Maurice Koch, Albert Allmer.

In steamship Rising Star from Aspinwall—Commodore Alden and servant, Mrs. W. W. Queen, S. C. Ellis, Ion A. Godfrey, Wm. W. Wakeman, Major J. H. Walker and wife, Capt. G. S. Paine, Mr. J. R. Partridge, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. R. H. Hughes, Mrs. D. E. Roberts and 3 children, Wm. Kate, Mrs. James Berhede, Mrs. J. H. Wood, R. W. Pease and wife, Mrs. E. B. Hill and 4 children, David Hall, Mrs. W. B. [illegible] children, Samuel Shuck, H. H. Bresman, Mrs. Frank Dismond and child, Mrs. E. Pepper, Daniel McGruggan, D. C. Anderson, G. Rebell, wife and 2 children, J. H. Foster, James Wilson, D. G. Lewis and wife, Mrs. M. Andrew, E. F. Sheer, Rupert Warnemache, Edwd. Ottner, Geo. Hodges, Mrs. Westerman and son, L. R. Hennyaca, Dr. D. M. Hartel and wife, Captain Titcomb, Chas. T. Wilson, M. F. McManus, Samuel Gots, F. Hagoden and wife, C. M. Wheeler and daughter, Ann Conlan, A. H. Tibbitts, wife and two children, A. P. Pearson, B. Flynn, L. A. Gaines, R. W. Webb, John R. Bethell, John K. Gurney, H. W. Foye, Henry A. Minor, Jos. Norton, Chas. Brown and wife, Frank Emerson, Thos. Morgan, wife and 4 children, A. W. Fearing, John Patterson, Wm. Freeborn, Mrs. Julia Gould Hall, Mrs. J. Monroe and daughter, Mrs. O. Moran, J. Richardson, wife, mother and child, Dave Landy, E. M. Chamberlain, S. S. Fayo, H. Rich, John and Peter Westbrook, Mrs. Donahoe, P. J. Dallam, Dr. Habel, and 130 others.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah—Mrs. C. M. Connolly, 3 children, and 2 nurses; Mrs. J. Judge, 3 children, and nurse; John Richardson and wife, Miss Fannie Nye, Mrs. N. H. North, L. W. Nye and wife and servant, G. W. Hesse, D. R. Stockwell, Mr. Speir and wife, W. S. Pendleton, Mrs. Pendleton and maid, B. Goodwin, C. Glenn, J. A. Allen, T. Marcey, C. J. Maynard, D. L. McNeil, D. M. Kingsley, J. H. Brook, R. A. Wallace, W. C. Emory, J. A. Potter and wife, Mrs. Richardson, Miss Richardson, Miss White and maid, W. A. Rosecrans, Captain Sewell, C. B. Hagleton, Elizabeth Wilson, and 15 in the steerage.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—Mr. Breasted, Mrs. King and child, G. H. King, Miss D. Hayes, A. H. Sayers, M. H. Larey, R. Martin, L. Langsdof, Rev. T. Sewall, M. Newmerken, J. A. Jacobs, Capt. S. Adkins, and 4 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 30 | Sun sets...... 6 34 | Moon rises. 5 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 51 | Gov. Island. 7 40 | Hell Gate.. 9 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, April 8.

Arrived.

Steamship Main, (N. G.,) Oterendorp, Bremen March 27, via Southampton 30th, with mdse. and 541 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. March 31, 60 miles W. of the Scilly Islands, passed a N. G. steamer bound E. April 2, lat. 49 16, lon. 24 46, passed steamship Hermann, hence for Bremen. 6th, lat. 34 41, lon. 54 41, exchanged signals with bark Volga, (N. G.) 8th, 1:30 P. M., passed steamship Scotia, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Rising Star, Conner, Aspinwall April 1, with mails, mdse., treasure and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. April 5, off Watling Island, spoke steamship Arizona, hence for Aspinwall.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana April 3, via Nassau 5th, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. April 4, 6:30 P. M., in New-Providence Channel, exchanged signals with ship James, steering W.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. April 8, at 11 A. M., lat. 37 51, passed steamship Wilmington, hence for Galveston.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 68 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Glaucus, Waldron, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Ship Continental, (of Liverpool,) Lecraw, Calcutta Dec. 2, and Sands Head 4th, with mdse. to Harbeck & Co. Passed the Cape of Good Hope Feb. 1, and crossed the equator March 7, in lon. 33. Experienced strong westerly gales off the Cape of Good Hope. Dec. 20, John W. Sims, cook, colored, died of chronic dysentery; and Andrew Carlisle, seaman, died of same disease Jan. 20.

Ship John N. Cushing, (of Newburyport,) Baxter, Rotterdam 44 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales up to George's Banks, and has been 12 ds. from thence with light baffling winds and calms.

Ship Trimountain, Williams, Liverpool Feb. 15, and Hollyhead 19th, with mdse. to Charles Carow. Has had strong gales from N. W. to W. S. W., with heavy head seas up to the Banks; since then light baffling winds. April 5, Nantucket Shoals bearing N. N. E. 25 miles, took a pilot from pilot-boat Frances Perkins, No. 13.

Ship Universe, (of Liverpool,) Jolly, Liverpool Dec. 6, via Fayal March 13, with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Has had moderate weather since leaving Fayal. Ship Juno arrived at Fayal March 13, to take cargo of ship Yorktown, condemned. Bark Mary Stetson sailed for Boston March 12.

Ship George Green, Kirby, Singapore, via Boston 6 ds., with mdse. to C. H. Green.

U. S. bark Purveyor, Commander Stanton, St. Paul de Loando, W. C. A., Jan. 21, via Monrovia Feb 14, with navy supplies. Left in port, bark Ionic, for Boston, ldg.

Bark Victoria, (N. G.) Piessentier, Liverpool 46 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Co. Has been 18 ds. W. of Bermuda, with strong W. and N. W. gales.

Bark Gratta, Wallace, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Belle, (of Gibraltar,) Seehausen, Cadiz 34 ds., with wine, cork, &c., to master. Has had moderate weather up to lon. 70; from thence strong W. and N. W. gales. Dec. 20, on the passage out, Antonio Ditulli, cook, was washed overboard during a gale and lost.

Brig Festinalente, (Dan.,) Hertmann, Rio Janeiro 57 ds., with coffee to Dymond & Lally. Has had moderate weather.

Brig Dundee, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Hatfield, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with molasses to Fowler & Jova—vessel to Crandall, Umphray & Co. March 22, saw a bark ashore on the north edge of Cape Antonio.

Brig Iris, (Br.,) Burni, Cow Bay 24 ds., with coal to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schr. John D. Griffin, Gould, Gloucester, with fish to Robinson & Co.

Schr. Light-boat, Acorn, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. George W. Rogers, Smith, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Kate Church, Hall, George's Banks, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. R. Leach, Pendleton, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Henrietta, Rankin, Saybrook.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Providence.

Schr. J. W. Hine, Chase, New-Haven.

Schr. Joe Hooker, Wilson, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Mary & Susan, Snow, Providence.

Schr. Hunter, Crane, Pawtucket.

Schr. M. H. Hyer, Etheridge, New-Haven.

Schr. Niagara, Morton, Bridgeport.

Schr. Wm. Carroll, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Sunbeam, Shaw, Connecticut River.

Schr. Panthea, Hill, Norwich.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, New-Haven.

Schr. Hannah Chave, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Marion, Smith, Clinton.

Schr. Saratoga, Heath, Fall River.

Schr. Ellis Moore, Degroot, Providence.

Schr. Tunis Bodine, Bunce, Providence.

Schr. Escort, Warren, Bridgeport.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Dighton.

Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Young, New-Haven.

Schr. E. A. Conklin, Daniel, New-London.

Schr. Ganges, Dickens, Stonington.

Schr. Cora, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwich.

Schr. J. Purnell, Post, Stamford.

Schr. Maria, Long, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Milton, Raymond, Providence.

Schr. Treasure, Arnold, Wickford.

Schr. Rachel Edwards, Edwards, Hartford.

Schr. T. Dickens, Hall, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Adams, Pawtucket.

Schr. Amelia, Beebe, Providence.

Schr. D. T. Willetts, Cheesebro, New-London.

Schr. Chas. H. Grainer, Hovey, Providence.

Schr. James Deputy, Sturges, Barnstable.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Francis Burritt, Allaben, New-Haven.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River.

Schr. Cabinet, Cook, New-Haven.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. James, Smith, Norwich.

Schr. Anna E. Safford, Howell, Norwich.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, New-Haven.

Schr. Laconia, Hall, Portland, Me.

Schr. Snow-Flake, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. Sparkling Sea, Coombs, New-Haven.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, New-Haven.

Schr. Judge Hopkins, Nickerson, New-Haven.

Schr. Knight, Romer, Rockport, Me.

Schr. John Manlove, Staples, Fall River.

Schr. Florence, Decker, Norwich.

BELOW—Ship Louis Welch, from Canary Islands.—(By pilot-boat Nettie No. 20.)

SAILED—Ship Sorrento, for St. John, N. B.

WIND—At sunset, moderate N. N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 9—Arr. steamers Australasian, from Liverpool; Nereus, from New-York; ship Royal Charlie, from Liverpool; bark Dawn, from Sierra Leone; brigs Timanda, from Port-au-Prince; Edward Delisle, from St. Domingo; schr. M. S. Hathaway, from Surinam.

CHARLESTON, April 9—Arr. steamships Charleston, from New-York; Sea Gull, from Baltimore. Sld. ship Musconqus, for Dalhousie, N. S.; brig W. H. Parks, for Bucksville, S. C.; schr. Emma, for Georgetown.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 9—Passed up for Norfolk, schr. Lottie, from Baltimore.

In the Roads—Schr. Mary E. Smith, from Baltimore for Nassau.

Arr. brig Leander, from Pernambuco for orders.

SAVANNAH, April 9—Cld. ship Spanish, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 9.—The ship Dolores, Captain Regarte, from Havana for Hong, ran over the British brig Principality, from Pensacola for Montevideo, and was badly damaged. All hands were saved. The ship was brought in by the steamer Bibb.

Spoken, &c.

Caroline—Swed. bark, from Goldboro Island for Melbourne, Feb. 22, lat. 21 41 S., lon. 27 13.

Europa—ship, from Bremen for New-York, March 29, lat. 38 21, lon. 59 41.

Sabine—bark, bound E., March 18, lat. 47 20, lon. 39 25.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. March 26, bark Idaho, Chapman, from New-York; 29th, steamship Rising Star, Conner, from New-York.

Cld. March 25, schr. T. D. Wilder, Heather, for Trinidad de Cuba; April 1, steamship Rising Star, Conner, for New-York.

VELOCIPEDE PATENT SUITS.

I have commenced suits in the United States Courts against infringers on my velocipede patents, and all manufacturers are hereby cautioned against making or selling any velocipedes not licensed by me, or paying royalty to any one but myself for the use of the elements claimed and secured by my patents of Aug. 12, 1862, July 20, 1858, Jan. 18, 1868, and reissue March 1, 1868. Buyers should be careful to see before buying that the velocipedes are protected by the stamps of my authorized licensees, and bear these dates. I shall defend all such, and all others must pay tribute to me. Licenses will be granted on liberal terms. Velocipedes of best quality made by my licensees for sale at factory prices. [illegible]

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SPRING, 1869.

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EPERGNES, WINE-COOLERS, &C.,

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No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK, is offering daily, cheap for cash, in quantities to suit everybody, teas, coffees, sugars, spices, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, mackerel, foreign fruits, flour, choicest brands in market. One price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 267, April 9, 1869.

64, 36, 74, 42, 49, 58, 73, 33, 67, 51, 43, 75.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 268, April 9, 1869.

16, 22, 5, 37, 7, 1, 46, 21, 53, 27, 9, 67.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 281, April 9, 1869.

72, 33, 60, 11, 7, 62, 15, 46, 49, 31, 44, 37.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 282, April 9, 1869.

68, 4, 36, 16, 14, 10, 45, 49, 26, 18, 26, 20.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ENGLAND'S ANTIPHON. By GEORGE MACDONALD, LL. D. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & CO. For sale in New-York by SHELDON & CO.

England's Antiphon is not, as some of our modern Ritualistic readers might be inclined to anticipate, an historical record of ecclesiastical music in England, or even a treatise on hymnology, strictly so called. The phrase is used by Dr. MACDONALD in a far wider sense, and with a far more extended application. He "has sought to trace the course of English religious poetry from an early period of our literary history." His desire has been to set forth the true indications of the religious thought of the English people as manifested in its literary expression in religious poetry. It has not been his intention to attempt anything like a full history of the religious feeling of the nation in connection with its embodiment in verse; he only treats of certain of its principal phases in order to illustrate the full religious bearing of particular poems which he places in whole or in part before his readers. Poetry, he maintains, is the first form which religious utterance assumes in any nation which, as he expresses it, possesses "material capable of being cast in the mould of religious utterance." The literary importance of his subject he vindicates on the ground that "if the act of worship be the highest human condition, it follows that the highest human art must find material in the modes of worship"—"of the lyrical poems of England, religion possesses the most; of the epic, the best; of the dramatic, the oldest." And he justifies his treatment of the subject as a whole by the reflection that "although the individual song springs from the heart of the individual, the song of a country is not merely cumulative: it is vital in its growth, and therefore composed of historically dependent members." And, finally, his chief aim has been "the mediating toward an intelligent and cordial sympathy betwixt my readers and the writers from whom I have quoted."

We have thus far made use as far as possible of Dr. MACDONALD's own words in enunciating the scope and objects of his work. Our readers will have already perceived that his aims are lofty, and that his confidence in his own ability to carry them out is considerable. With regard to the merits of the work in which his labors have resulted, we are bound to say that notwithstanding certain faults in style, foremost among which is the tendency to carry subtlety of critical analysis to the point at which it verges on obscurity, if not unintelligibility, he has produced a most valuable contribution to the history of English literature. From the sacred lyrics of the thirteenth century, breathing nothing but passionate love and adoration for the human personality of our Saviour, full of tenderness, simplicity and devotion, and the grotesque miracle plays of the next century, down to the poems of to-day, expressive of the "faith that lives in honest doubt," as felt by TENNYSON and the class which, instead of flying to tradition for refuge from doubt, sets its face toward the spiritual East, and in prayer and sorrow and hope looks for a dawn; the noble band of reverent doubters, as unlike those of the last century who scoffed, as those of the present who "pass on the other side,"—no phase of religious belief in England is left without full and well-selected illustrations of its lyric, epic or dramatic manifestations, accompanied by explanatary comments and sympathetic criticism. The first signs of the coming reformation, as faintly shadowed forth in "The Vision of Piers Plowman;" the dawnings of deep religious thought evidenced in the poetry of the Spenserian age; the labored conceits of HERRICK and QUARLES; the strangely combined religious fervor, shrewd wit, quaint fancies, and poetic beauties of GEORGE HERBERT; the epic grandeur of MILTON—these are a few of the more prominent divisions of Dr. MACDONALD's subject. And though he does not affect to conceal his sympathies with the school of to-day—that of TENNYSON, ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH and MATHEW ARNOLD—he never allows that sympathy to betray him into any injustice with regard to writers of the most widely-opposed schools of thought, into questioning their religious fervors or sincerity, or into harsh criticism. His is a truly catholic mind, and no genuine manifestation of religious thought that comes within the scope of his subject, fails to receive full and appreciative justice at his hands. He has traced the religious poetry of England "from simple song, lovingly regardful of sacred story and legend, through the chant of philosophy, to the full-toned lyrics of adoration," and while every student of English literature should be grateful to him for his critical labors, the deepest theologian may learn from and profit by his thoughtful contribution to the history of Christianity.

Brief Notices.

—*Madame de Stael.* By AMELY BOLTE. (New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON.) The genius of AMELY BOLTE resembles that of Miss MUHLBACH, who shows such a taste for renewing the most remarkable historic portraits with the help of whatever traits and colorings may be gathered from a variety of memoir writers. Our authoress here undertakes to represent in a number of scenes the biography of the celebrated Mme. DE STAEL, so identified with some of the most notable events of modern times, and made so attractive by the general charm of literature. She is guided by facts, but she interweaves them with fancies, and invents scenes and conversations. The critical and fastidious may object to such a mixture of reality and romance, but the sentimental reader will be happy to know Mme. DE STAEL through so attractive a medium. The following, which describes the visit of the great literary baroness to Italy, will give a fair idea of Miss BOLTE's style:

> "Accompanied by SCHLEGEL, BENJAMIN CONSTANT, and her children, she visited Rome and Naples. Although she had entered upon her journey in the gloomiest state of mind, the novelty of the scene made an overwhelming impression on her, and hushed all her mournful recollections. The fine arts brought their powerful influence to bear on her. Paris, politics, the longing of her lonely heart, the memories of the Past, all the grief of the Present, faded away at the contemplation of the countless monuments which so many ages had accumulated. She breathed a different air, she heard another language, the centuries of the Past spoke to her, and unrolled the most remote periods before her view. In Rome she met the fair-haired young CANOVA, whom she had formerly received at her house in Paris; she met there, furthermore, the two HUMBOLDTS, ELIZA VON DER RECKE, a number of *savants* and artists from all quarters of the globe, and, finally, SOPHIE BERNARDI, from Berlin, who had come to Rome probably in order to see if the gifted SCHLEGEL had not forgotten her, exposed as he was all the time to the rays of the lustrous eyes of the most interesting lady on earth. If she met with a sore disappointment, and if his fidelity had not stood the test, she confessed only to herself.
>
> JOSEPH BONAPARTE had furnished Mme. DE STAEL also with letters of introduction to eminent men in Rome, in order to make her sojourn there as pleasant as possible; so she met with the most flattering reception. Her house became speedily the rendezvous of the most distinguished personages; and in the midst of this brilliant circle, her genius beamed as a bright star, and animated all who approached her.
>
> Her gift of improvisation, her skill in reciting poetry and performing dramatic *rôles*, awoke here to renewed life; and as if the applause and admiration bestowed upon her, and her new-born enthusiasm for the fine arts, kept her in a constant state of rapturous excitement, she forgot herself, and the real happiness that was wanting to her heart, and her grief was hushed for awhile. Her impressions gave rise to the creation of a new work of art, and *Corinne*—a book with which all my readers are familiar—was the fruit of her sojourn in Rome."

This work, excellently translated by Mr. THEODORE JOHNSON, is brought out in the well-known ornamental style of the publishers.

—*Recollections of Men and Things at Washington.* By L. A. GOBRIGHT. (Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER.) Mr. GOBRIGHT, having resided at Washington for the third part of a century, during which the population of the city rose from 30,000 to 110,000, has presented us, in the book before us, with a variety of things connected with Congress and the White House, such as will have an interest not alone for the people of that locality, but for the country at large. He brings to memory some of the most prominent parts played on that central stage, and the policy of the men who played them, beginning with General JACKSON's Administration in 1834, when the National Bank was discussed. The book contains a number of anecdotes, among which we find the following about THOMAS H. BENTON:

"Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON did not always make use of elegant language. During the bank discussion he spoke of circulating notes as 'rags and lampblack,' and of gold coin as 'yellow boys,' which he wanted to be seen shining through the interstices of every poor man's purse. He was very tenacious of his words, using those only which he thought to be the most expressive. I recollect that after he had made use of the word 'bamboozle,' a brother Senator took exception to it as not being appropriate, or obsolete, or vulgar. The Colonel did not reply at that time, but the next morning, when he came into the chamber, he was followed by several pages with armfuls of books, which they piled on BENTON's table. As soon as an opportunity occurred, he called attention to the fact that the word 'bamboozle,' as employed by himself, had been attacked. 'It was a good word, Sir, and very expressive.' He then opened one of the mammoth books at the place turned down, and told what WEBSTER had said of the word, namely, 'Bamboozle, *v. t.*, to confound, to deceive, to play low tricks upon.'—*Arbuthnot.*' And here was what WORCESTER said: 'Bamboozle, *v. a.*, (from *bam*, a cheat,) to deceive, to impose on, to confound. 'Babbled, absurd, bamboozled.'—*Addison.*' 'Bamboozler, *n.*, a tricky fellow. 'A set they call banterers and bamboozlers.'—*Arbuthnot.*' And then the Colonel told Senators what RICHARDSON, JOHNSON, WALKER and many other philologists said about this word 'bamboozle.' The Senator stooped down to read from the books with the aid of his eyeglass. He occupied at least half an hour in vindicating his use of this word 'bamboozle.'"

Mr. GOBRIGHT's book will be found a very good Congressional "Remembrancer."

—*Arne. A Sketch of Norwegian Life.* By BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON. Translated by AUGUSTA PLESSNER and S. RUGHLAY-POWERS. (Boston: SEVER, FRANCIS & CO.) This little book, with its hard-looking title-page, is like a hickory-nut, rough and rigid on the outside, but containing a very agreeable amount of matter within. The lady and gentleman have, in fact, cracked it for us very handsomely, and we make our acknowledgments accordingly. We have here sixteen short stories from the pen of our author—name spelled above—with whose book, the *Synnove Solbakken*, the modern literary life of GAMLE NORJE is said to have been begun. He is the son of a clergyman, and was born at Kvikne, in the Dovre Fjeld, in 1832. He grew up a strong-limbed boy—

A strong nativity, and for the pen,—

always on the rampage, and somewhat thickheaded, in the opinion of a great many. At school he learned leap-frog with assiduity, and fought some fellows in the head class. At the University he read something, but got no honors, and then he began to write plays and criticise the drama. But literature is a poor staff to lean on so near the North Pole, and he went about, in the free Bohemian way, from Christina to Upsala, from Upsala to Copenhagen, and thence back again to Bergen, where he became manager of a theatre or play-booth, and afterward edited the *Auftenbladet* journal, and here his biography leaves him. He is a thoroughly Norse writer, exhibiting no trace of any other literature in his books. The present shows his turn for the folklore of Norway, and reflects all the simple, coarse and matter-of-fact life of his countrymen and women in the most singularly attractive manner. If we had not already compared this little book to a hickory-nut, we should say it is like a photograph giving the downright aspect and air of the human nature he is delineating. He has a great name in the Norsey latitudes. We wish it had fewer consonants.

—*The Wife's Messengers.* By Mrs. M. B. HORTON. (Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.) The *Wife's Messengers* is written in a style of remarkable grace and pathos. The story is of simple texture; and the authoress may swear, with *Polonius*, that she uses no art at all. Her materials are mainly two parallel families, and a villain. The families are two husbands and two wives, with children respectively; and the villain is an unbeliever and a scoffer, and such a bad man generally that he is thrown back into shadow, and when she makes up her mind to kill him terribly for his conduct, she does it in such a far-off, hazy way, and with such garrulity, that she might as well have let him go about his business, for all the horror she has been able to excite. But she has no genius for wicked people. Her *forte* is among the good and gracious feelings and gentle affections—the tenderness of womanly sorrow and the arch and touching prettiness of children's words and ways. There are much harder and smarter lady writers, who look through society with a sharper eye and describe it with more force and effect; and these always carry away the majority of readers. But the gentler and more thoughtful sort will always find a charm in the feeling tone and quiet coloring of Mrs. HORTON's moral stories.

—*Frankenstein.* By Mrs. SHELLEY. (SEVER, FRANCIS & CO., Boston and Cambridge.) In the year 1816, Lord BYRON, PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY, Mrs. SHELLEY, and Dr. POLYDORI, being weatherbound in Geneva, agreed to write, each, some wild and spectral story calculated to thrill human nature, and make the hair of society stand on end; and the results were, a fragment by his lordship, printed along with his poem of "Mazeppa;" SHELLEY's story of some of his early experiences, (never finished;) a raw-head-and-bloody-bones narrative from POLYDORI, too terrible to have any head or tail; and the strange story before us, with its grand predominating thought of coarse monstrosity and horror. The book is classical, so to speak, and will be read for the sake of its associations, if not for its matter and meaning, which are conveyed in the style of imaginative literature in vogue half a century ago.

—*Mabel Clifton.* A Novel. By FRANK BRIERWOOD. (Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER.) This novel takes the fancy of the young and imaginative reader —and, indeed, no reader of a less genial sort should get novels to peruse. In the preface, the authoress very eloquently pictures herself under the figure of a girl of Egypt, launching on the Nile a tiny boat with a lamp in it; and she asks, "Will it sink, gentle reader, or will the glancing waves bear it onward toward the ocean of eternity?" We are in favor of the latter alternative, certainly. This book, working out its romantic moral, closes with a powerful and ghastly delineation of the more dreadful feelings; and Mabel Clifton gasps on her dying bed in all the agonies of a vain remorse. She dies; and the softening effect of a tragic drama remains on the mind of the above-mentioned reader.

—*Echoes from the Living Grave.* By a Convict in Sing Sing Prison. (New-York: LODGE & BROWN.) A well-meant book, which is not calculated to be of much use for any purpose of touching and making better any of our jail-birds. It is written in that particularly religious style which people in common life are so apt to distrust, and the narrative is so hurried and slurred that the reader finds it hard to put any trust in the sincerity of the narrator. It is altogether a melancholy book.

—*Marooner's Island.* By F. R. GOULDING. (Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER.) This is a story for boys—though the girls, too, may read it with benefit—being somewhat in the instructive style of Captain MAYNE REID's narratives. It has a number of illustrations which will fairly take young readers captive before they have read a word of the text.

—*Glennair.* By HELEN HAZLETT. (CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER.) A very lady-like story of respectable Scottish life, busy with many interesting figures and variegated by the canny dialect which has been made so popular in the poetry of BURNS and the prose of SCOTT.

—*Father Gabrielle's Fairy.* By MARY C. PECKHAM. (Boston: American Unitarian Association.) This story is told in a charming style, and with its foreign names and other foreign traits, has a certain French air of ease and happy vivacity. It is one of the nicest of its class.

—*A Summary of American History.* (New-York: A. S. BARNES & CO.) This brief summary for the use of schools is a very good and comprehensive one, and well fitted to its purpose.

—*Stories for Eva.* By ANNA E. APPLETON. (Boston: American Unitarian Society.) A very well written little story, which will attract and gratify a thousand harmless young fancies.

—*The Bible Hand-Book.* A second revised edition of this valuable work is just published by JAMES S. CLAXTON, of Philadelphia.

—*On Seats and Saddles, Bits and Bitting, &c.* By FRANCIS DWYER, Major of Hussars in the Imperial Austrian Service. (Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.) This is a valuable and interesting work, containing a vast amount of information concerning the horse and its treatment, with which all owners of this noble animal ought to be familiar.

—*Livingstone in Africa.* By Rev. S. A. W. JEWETT. (Cincinnati: HITCHCOCK & WALDEN.) The aim of this little volume is to recite the missionary travels of Dr. LIVINGSTONE through the wilds of South Africa, between the years 1840 and 1856, in smaller compass than the large narrative written by himself. It is illustrated with a number of wood cuts.

—*The Last Athenian.* Translated from the Swedish of VICTOR RYDBERG by WILLIAM WIDGERY THOMAS. (Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROS.) This work enjoys a wide-spread popularity in Sweden, and was highly recommended for translation by the late FREDERIKA BREMER.

—FELT & DILLINGHAM, of this City, have published biographical sketches of Queen VICTORIA and Mr. DISRAELI. The volumes belong to CASSELL's cheap library of "Representative Biographies."

—*The Villa on the Rhine.* Part II. of this interesting German novel, by AUERBACH, is just published by LEYPOLDT & HOLT, of this City. It contains from Book V., chapter xv., through Book VIII.

MAGAZINES.

—*The Historical Magazine,* Vol. V. No. II. This tastefully-printed periodical is doing an excellent work in furnishing a sort of "Notes and Queries" medium of communication for all who are interested in the antiquities, history and biography of America, besides being a general storehouse of information on those matters, constantly and judiciously enlarged in its contents by the industrious editor, Mr. HENRY B. DAWSON, of Morrisania, N. Y. The number for February, which happens to be the one under notice, contains, among other interesting documents, General LEE's final report on the campaign in Pennsylvania and the battle of Gettysburg. Beside matter of recent date the notes range over the whole history of the country, and point out many things, little and great, which have been hitherto unnoticed. We hope the enterprise may meet with such encouragement as to live, and grow, and bear the ripe fruit of success to which its planters are entitled.

—*The American Law Review* for April contains, as usual, a valuable amount of matter in reference to its specialty. It has a very eulogistic notice of the recent work on International Law, by Dr. BUNTSCHLI, the accomplished and scholarly Swiss publicist, who, by the way, dedicates his work to one Dr. LIEBER, as having been suggested by the well-known instructions for American armies which Dr. LIEBER prepared at Mr. STANTON's request during our late war. "The Legal Qualifications of Representatives" in Congress is discussed; the rule of law in cases of "Misrepresentations" during sales receives detailed attention; Judge BLATCHFORD's decision in the Dramatic Copyright case of "After Dark" is given in full; the "Selected Digest of State Reports" is continued; "Digest of Cases in Bankruptcy," "Book Notices," "List of New Law Books since Jan. 1," and a Summary of Legal Events all the world over, round out a very readable and capital number.

—*The Princeton Review* is one of those old stand-bys which are known and appreciated by a regular *clientèle*, and need no further indorsement than is contained in a distinct reference to the subjects treated. The topics for the present number are: The Calvanistic Methodists in Wales; The Fundamental Principle of Morals; Planting of the American Churches; The Novel and Novel Reading; Ethics and Economics of Commercial Speculation; Froude's History of England; Disestablishment of the Irish Church; Presbyterian Reunion; Literary Notices and Intelligence. These articles cover a broad range of discussion, and in a very attractive and able manner.

—*The National Quarterly Review.* March gives us the thirty sixth number of this well-known publication, which has now for nine years made its quarterly appearance stored with such a variety of choice articles as make it really a *magazine*; although in the advancement and multiplication of periodical literature that significant word has been appropriated by the gatherers of a lighter class of writings than the *quarterlies* cared to present. The reversal of popular tradition, particularly when that has become sanctioned by long-standing literary record, is seldom a grateful task. But the author of the opening article, on "Diogenes the Cynic," has done a service by giving us a clearer and fairer view of that dogged philosopher's ideas and life than has usually passed current. "The Turko-Greek Question" is intelligently treated in a clear and lucid review of the diplomatic correspondence, protocols and other documents of the various European Governments concerning it. Handsome justice is accorded to the real poetic genius of "Béranger and his Songs" in a pleasant running comment on his life and influence. An industrious searcher of the past has selected and clearly arranged from the writings of the Abbé DE BOURBOURG, M. AUBIN and others, a very interesting account of the "Successive Conquests and Races of Ancient Mexico," bringing the *résumé* down to the conquest of CORTES; an historical sketch of "Columbia College;" a brief, comprehensive and useful article on "The Ruling Class in England;" a somewhat discursive essay, going to show the Asiatic origin of "Celtic Music;" a good, common sense article on "President Grant and his Cabinet;" and some twenty pages of literary "Notes and Criticisms" of high quality complete the contents of the number.

—*The American Presbyterian Review.* This sound and stately quarterly does not base all its claims to consideration upon venerable age or consistent sturdiness of doctrinal assertion, but is alive with the spirit of the day. Dr. ROBERT PATTERSON, of Chicago, opens the present number with a tolerably ringing blow at the geological scoffers who make sport of the Mosaic cosmogony, by showing from the highest scientific authority how the scientific theories of world-building are in constant and successive change to suit newly-discovered facts—this, *apropos* of the late converts to a belief in the aqueous formation of granite, and consequent confusion in the Plutonic theories. He also makes plain what many ignore or do not see, that Moses really has no theory of cosmogony, did not pretend to write science, and was thus saved from perpetrating the absurd blunders of the wise men of all ages who have tried and failed. There are sundry articles of Presbyterian interest, as the "Reunion" question; one on "The Reformed or Calvinistic Sense," (as exhibited in the Westminster Confession;) a capital plea for "Biblical Preaching," by Dr. J. B. CONDIT, of Auburn; an eloquent address before the Society of Inquiry, Union Theological Seminary, New-York, by Dr. R. S. STORRS, Jr., of Brooklyn, on "The Incarnation and the System which Stands upon It;" an interesting disquisition upon "Mr. Mill and his Critics," by that much-respected metaphysician, FRANCIS BOWEN, of Harvard College; and the usual thorough digest of contemporary literature—altogether an admirable and timely number.

The Book Smuggling Case—Testimony Taken in Detroit.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Advertiser, April 8.

On Nov. 4, 1868, HENRY J. SHAW, a dealer in books, said to be from Montreal, entered at Port Huron 204 or 205 cases of volumes brought to Sarnia from Montreal by the Grand Trunk Railway, crossed over the river and placed in the shed on the American side, according to the usual custom with freight, which must there be examined by the Government officer and the requisite duties paid. The Collector of the Port received these books at a valuation of about $5,000, and collected the amount of $1,350 in gold as the proper duty upon the value set forth. Mr. SHAW was soon arrested for smuggling and now is under bail to the amount of $2,500 to answer that charge before the United States District Court for this district, the trial having been postponed until the May Term. Testimony is now being taken before United States Commissioner WILKINS, to be sent first to Cincinnati, where one case comes up in a few days. ALFRED RUSSELL, United States District-Attorney, appears for the United States, and WM. P. WELLS for the claimant and on behalf of Mr. SHAW generally.

The Government occupied all yesterday afternoon in the introduction of testimony on its behalf, and will undoubtedly take still further time, while the defence has not yet been opened.

The testimony taken yesterday clearly established the fact that the 204 or 205 cases, there being some question as to the exact number, were entered by SHAW, at Port Huron, at a valuation of $5,000, and that a duty of $1,350 was paid upon them. That SHAW gave directions for shipping at least part of them, and that they were sent off to the Northern cities in pursuance of such orders. From the testimony of the Deputy Collector at Port Huron, and of Mr. BURNS, the Station-master of the Grand Trunk Railway at Sarnia, the case thus far looks very black for Mr. SHAW and his operations, inasmuch as there can be no doubt that the value of the books was not much below $50,000, if, indeed, it did not fully reach that amount. We understand that it is proposed by the defence to attempt to prove that SHAW, in his introduction of the books, sought only at that time to provide for and pay duty upon the seventy-eight cases which were to be shipped to Cincinnati.

GENERAL STONEMAN.

His Report of his Administration of Affairs in Virginia—The Difficulties Experienced in Filling the Civil Offices—The State Finances.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
STATE OF VIRGINIA,
RICHMOND, Va., March 21, 1869.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the Board of Officers convened pursuant to orders from these headquarters—copy herewith inclosed—and to make, for the information of the General commanding the army, and in justice to myself, the following official statement:

When I assumed command of this district on the 2d of June last I found an order on file postponing all elections until such time as might be determined upon by the Congress of the United States. Congress soon after took the matter up, and a day was designated for holding an election. This day was postponed from time to time, but no final decision was ever determined upon. In December last I began to institute measures and to devise plans for replacing those civil officers who were disqualified by persons who could take the test oath of office prescribed by act of Congress July 2, 1862, and the following instructions were issued to the Military Commissioners throughout the State.

[Here follow copies of the orders issued for this purpose. Gen. SCHOFIELD incidentally says that in order to expedite things and to arrive at correct, or the nearest to correct, conclusions, he determined to organize a Board of Officers of high rank, long experience, sound judgment, and thorough acquaintance with the people, to hear all applicants and to pass upon all applications, which, with the other duties devolving upon him, he was unable properly to perform. In accordance with this determination he issued an order designating the Board, and also directed them to visit Lynchburg, Farmville, Danville, Norfolk, Alexandria, Winchester, Staunton, and Charlottesville, with the view of extending every facility to the people, and enabling all to be seen or heard from who desired or would accept office, or who might have recommendations to make and wishes to express.]

Recourse was had, previous to ordering the Board, to the Republican Committees, with what results is shown by the following exhibit: Of the thirty-nine Commonwealth's attorneys recommended, two declined, nine were previous appointments by District Commander, fourteen could not take the oath of office, and eleven accepted and were appointed. In regard to the clerks of County and Circuit Courts recommended from the same source, the results were about the same.

It will be seen from the foregoing what means have been used to fill the offices in the State of Virginia made vacant by joint resolutions of Congress passed Feb. 8, 1869, and the following are the results as shown by the record: Number of offices in the State, 5,446; number filled by General SCHOFIELD, 532; number filled by General STONEMAN, 1,972; number able to take the oath, 329; number of vacancies yet to be filled, 2,613.

How many of those recently appointed will not accept, cannot qualify, or will be unable to furnish the requisite bonds, remains to be seen, and this number should be added to the vacancies yet to be filled.

In accounting for the very small number of persons in the State who can take the test oath of office, it must be taken into consideration that Virginia was one great battle-field during the the war; that there was small chance for escape from the rigors of the Conscript laws; that nearly every man was directly under the eye and control of the Confederate Government, and that some time or other nearly every one gave "aid, countenance, counsel or encouragement to persons engaged in armed hostility" to the Government of the United States; and besides, once having engaged in the war, probably no portion of the Southern people, old and young, male and female, were more earnest in its prosecution.

The conclusion will force itself upon every intelligent mind that if, with all the efforts that have been made and the latitude that has been allowed, the offices in the State have not been filled by competent persons, they certainly cannot be filled when the restrictions of any one party are to be observed and complied with, as will be the case upon the adoption of the proposed Constitution, under which it is desired by some that the people of Virginia shall be forced to live, and to the requirements of which they are expected to consent.

As to the character and qualifications of those appointed, though they are not in all cases what could be desired, yet they are in the main the best the material afforded. The fact should be taken into consideration that they in most cases came from that class of persons who had never before been trusted by, and in many cases are comparative strangers to, the people. Many were found who were willing to take the test-oath who at some time, upon investigation, were proved to have been among the most active participants in the rebellion. These, with a zeal ever animating new converts, were willing to take almost any oath which would secure them recognition and an office. Discretion was very necessary in making selections from this class. Very many who were known to have been Union men before, during and since the war, have not found it compatible with the dictates of their consciences to subscribe to the oath required by law, and the services of such have been lost to the State.

My definition of loyalty to the Government has been more comprehensive than the one adopted by some political lexicographers, who would restrict its application to those, and to those only, who were willing to pledge themselves to vote for this or that candidate for some high office, the number of the loyal thereby being inversely proportionate to the number of candidates. That mistakes, and that some improper selections have been made, cannot be denied: this, under all the circumstances and restrictions, was to be expected, and in time can be partially remedied. That those deemed not the most fit, worthy and competent, and their friends, should be disapprobative, disappointed and dissatisfied, is natural. The hostility of such is to be anticipated, but not to be feared or dreaded.

The State Executive officers who went out under the requirements of the joint resolution of Congress have not yet been replaced.

The officers have been by me considered as the civil staff of the District Commander, through whom, and by whose advice and assistance, the civil affairs of the State must necessarily be transacted, and upon whose judgment and integrity he must rely. I have, therefore, considered it due to my successor (whose arrival has been daily expected) to give him the opportunity of making his own selections, and not hamper him with selections of persons made by myself. I have, in doing this, been assured by those who know that the interests of the state and of individuals would not suffer thereby.

The annual expenses of the State have, during my administration of affairs, been considerably reduced, and, had it been considered politic, would have been reduced still more. The monthly expenditures from the reconstruction fund appropriated by Congress last session have averaged $1,863 50 per month; and of the amount appropriated, $99,000, after paying outstanding indebtedness due when I assumed command, and the current expenses since, there remains on hand at present $77,249 39. The authority in the District Commander has been exercised to prohibit corporate authorities from increasing the indebtedness of corporations, and thereby adding to the taxes of an already overburdened people.

The financial condition of the State is, all things being considered, as good as could be expected; its material interests are not prosperous, and its political situation speaks for itself. The only claim of any importance against the State which has been ordered to be paid was one for reporting the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention. Some doubts were entertained as to the propriety of ordering its payment, but inasmuch as its justness and correctness was certified to by the chairman of the Committee on Public Printing, the Secretary of the Convention, and by the President of the same, and as its payment was urged by the Register in Bankruptcy, and the Commonwealth's attorney for the City of Richmond, the payment of the claim, amounting to $3,050, was finally ordered. It has been intimated in some of the journals that the money obtained was used for improper purposes at the late Petersburg Convention. Whether or not such be the case I cannot say, and those most interested are the best able to decide.

The general quiet and good order that has existed throughout the State since my last report, and even now exists, is, under all the circumstances, worthy of special notice and particular attention. The only two cases of disorder worthy of mention, and which warranted military interference, are the one in Lee County, in the southwest corner of the State, a point running down between the two States of Tennessee and Kentucky, and the other near Norfolk. The first was caused by the conduct of a set of fugitives from justice from Kentucky and Tennessee. Orders were issued to secure their arrest. They left the State, and quiet was restored. The other was caused by a misconception on the part of the negroes living on some farms abandoned during the war by the owners. The negroes were made acquainted with their duties, and no further trouble with them is anticipated.

Several questions connected with the internal improvements in the State have presented themselves for consideration, and have been settled, if not in accordance with the wishes of all concerned, it is to be hoped the results will be for the best interests of the Companies, and of the State at large. All schemes and propositions looking toward the sale of any of the State's interest in either of the railroads have been discontinued, and the principles of consolidation or cooperation established by the last Legislature of Virginia observed and continued.

In the administration of civil affairs the fact has not been lost sight of that civil law still existed in the State, and that the Courts of justice were open to all alike; nor of the other fact that the people of Virginia were still citizens of the United States, and as such were amenable to the laws and entitled to their protection.

In the performance of the delicate, responsible and troublesome duties assigned to me I have observed, and have endeavored to follow and carry out, the principle that all Governments are, or ought to be, instituted for the best interest of the governed, to engender as few antagonisms as a liberal construction and faithful administration of the laws of Congress required, to harmonize conflicting elements, and to do justice to all. How successfully this endeavor has been accomplished, it remains for results and history to determine, and for those over whom I have had a temporary control to decide.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) GEORGE STONEMAN,
Brevet Major-General, U. S. A., Commanding.

THE FEMALE CLERKS.

How They Are Employed in the Treasury Department, With Some Account of Who They Are.

Editorial Correspondence of the Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

EBBITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON,
Saturday, April 2, 1869.

I believe you have given the readers of the *Journal* the "Hannah Tyler Letter" to the *Independent*. I will refresh your memories. HANNAH TYLER writes to the *Independent* substantially that the Treasury Department employs female clerks who have not the ability to tell what day of the month it is by a counting-house almanac, who do no labor for the Government, and who are selected on the recommendation of Congressmen "friends" for their pretty faces and ankles, rather than for clerical skill. The editor of the *Independent* says he does not know who HANNAH TYLER is, but that she is a clerk, and signs her own name, and therefore he publishes her communication.

Briefly, then, there is no HANNAH TYLER. I have made inquiry, and there is no such name on the rolls as a clerk.

I might stop at this, but the human heart is so constituted that it is generally ready to believe any slander on very meagre evidence, while the truth must be fortified by unimpeachable testimony. The dear old maiden ladies of both sexes have wagged their heads over the delicate morsel of HANNAH TYLER, and they will fight like the old cats they are before they will surrender one crumb of the slander.

Now, I believe, as bluff old General SPINNER said to me to-day, that among 2,000 women selected for a given duty, it is just possible that there may be here and there a frail sister who will make merchandise of her virtue. It is not uncommon to find such cases even in what we call "society." But that any considerable number of these hard-working women are of loose character, I am not prepared to believe. As the charge has been made repeatedly that there *is* widespread demoralization and corruption among the female clerks, that the Treasury Department is a sort of Congressional harem, and the female clerks generally concubines, I determined to-day to be an investigating committee for the benefit of the readers of the *Journal*, and write precisely what I found, regardless of consequences. I felt that it was due to the Department, and to the female clerks, that the investigation should be made. The different bureaus have furnished full opportunity for a thorough examination, and this is what I found:

First, in the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency—Hon. HILAND R. HULBURD, an Ohio man. Females have not generally been found to have sufficient administrative talent to organize business or take charge of a section or division. Their work is that of detail—copying, counting out money, and so on. As a general rule they are more industrious than men—plodding on with their work while men would be more or less interrupting themselves with political discussions. A pretty thorough examination of their work proves that it is as well done as any in the Department. The records are clean and well kept, the writing plain, the words properly spelled, capitalization and punctuation correct. In counting money, and in all work requiring a sensitive touch, delicate and rapid manipulation and deft handling, the female clerks are so infinitely superior as to practically monopolize all those classes of work. The room in which the females work are all overcrowded and unhealthy, and there is nothing in the surroundings to make any woman who can get business elsewhere hanker after a situation here. The air from so many lung-furnaces, the conglomerated bad smells from small-pox currency, printing ink, sizing and chemicals of unknown nature and unbounded odor, is intolerably bad - almost fetid. It tells sadly in the sallow complexions of most of the women, and it is no slander on the sex to say that some are artistic enough to endeavor to repair the damages of bad air and (let me whisper it) time, by getting fresh complexions out of the enamel bottle. There are very few fresh, healthy-looking girls among them all. Keeping the Hannah Tyler theory in mind, I should say the Congressional taste is frightfully vitiated.

No man of common sense, and with that knowledge of women which every true man should inherit from his mother or learn from his sisters, can go through the Department and see these indications without being convinced that these are not the women for licentious lives. But there is a brutish sort of man, whose sole knowledge of the sex is derived from the worst creatures who have disgraced it, that will need further evidence. Let me say this: Even the men—that lordly sex—contract habits of toadyism by living in the Departments, where they are subject to removal at any time on the whim of a superior. I am ashamed to write it—but the Department clerk at Washington is very apt to degenerate into flunkeyism, more or less abject, in accordance with the character of the man. I am bound in the interests of truth to confess that most women are natural flunkeys. They are apt to toady to the leader in society, and to the husband at home. I am not surprised, therefore, to find that the female clerks are flunkeys of the most profound and discriminating character. They know to a dot how much obsequiousness it is necessary to put on to the lord and master, without cheapening themselves. They know by intuition when the tyrant may be cajoled by little airs and graces. The man who supposes that this sort of thing is indicative of anything else than a simple desire to make themselves agreeable and preserve their places is a thrice sodden ass.

As to the external evidences of character: I ask special and careful attention to this analysis of the female clerks in the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency. There are twenty-six in all. Of these seven are widows of officers killed in the service, one is wife of an officer now insane; one is daughter of the guard who defended Secretary SEWARD from assassination; one is daughter of a former chaplain of the House of Representatives; one is daughter of an officer who served through the war, and the remainder are persons of good family and unimpeachable character, and nearly all, if not all, had fathers or brothers in our army. Only one appointment has been made on the recommendation of a Congressman, and both his character and hers are above question. He was soon afterward tendered a place of high responsibility under the Government. In conclusion, Mr. HULBURD said to me, "There is not a lady employed in this Bureau whom I would not be willing to invite to my house to meet my wife, if our social circles were the same."

I went through Mr. SPINNER's extensive Bureau with him, and the results were even more satisfying. On the general subject, General SPINNER is emphatic in his assertion that the female clerks are better than male clerks for the classes of duties performed in his Bureau. The duties are responsible, and he says vastly underpaid—being principally such as are performed by bank tellers and other bank officials. The female clerks are the most rapid counters of money, and the most expert detectives of counterfeits, in the department. Hardly a day passes but they throw out counterfeits that have escaped the scrutiny of the most accomplished bank officers. To any one seeing the lightning-like rapidity with which the work is done, this would seem incredible—but it is true. The girls are held to a strict account in their work, and by a severe rule in this Bureau are required to make good any deficiency in their count out of their salaries. This harsh rule necessitates occasional contributions from the whole Department, for some poor inexpert who had allowed a hundred-dollar counterfeit to pass without detection. One error of this sort will absorb more than the month's salary, and if no assistance were rendered, would leave short pickings for many dependants, in some cases.

I was shown some very queer-looking burnt paper which had been fully identified in the Department, and its denomination, location and amount fixed. Throw a piece of printed paper into the fire, and watch it till it burns out, and flies up the chimney. The weird-looking letters, almost impalpable to the touch, will show you how the bank notes are identified. By the nicest kind of manipulation the ashes of the notes are fastened by some sort of gum to paper, and the work of identification is patiently pursued until accomplished.

General SPINNER employs a very large number of women. I neglected to get the exact number, supposing that I should find the figures in his last report. There are, I should think, some hundreds. They are crowded together in rooms totally inadequate as to size and ventilation. I counted sixteen in a room not more than twelve by sixteen, and absolutely without ventilation of any sort, except what was strained through an outer room. It is slow suicide to work in such a room, and the sallow complexions and hollow eyes of the women showed it. No word was sent in advance in any case, and we found in every room that the female clerks were so entirely occupied with their work that in most instances they did not see us. An incident occurred as we passed along which was characteristic and suggestive. A lady and gentleman approached General SPINNER and asked permission to see their two nieces in the Department, and I was introduced to General and Mrs. ——, of New-Jersey—the former an officer of distinction, the latter, I think, daughter of an officer of the navy. One of the ladies employed as clerk is niece of two Governors, one on her father's side, one on her mother's. Another is daughter of a surgeon who built up a celebrated hospital, of national reputation. Another incident: Stopping in front of a desk where a lady was busily engaged, General SPINNER said: "I want to introduce you to this lady, and have you see her watch. This is Miss WRIGHT, of Winchester, the lady on whose information General SHERIDAN fought the battle of Winchester. The watch is a present from him." Loosening the chatelaine, Miss WRIGHT said, as she handed the watch to me, "It is very pretty, but I prize General SHERIDAN's letter accompanying it, much more. You, of course, know about the battle?" "I was there." The watch is indeed an exquisitely beautiful one, and splendidly mounted, with a full complement of cavalry trinkets, including a little gold sabre, which could be drawn from the scabbard. One of the Nightingales of the Gettysburg Hospital is in this Bureau —a determined-looking little woman, who defied the rebel army, and refused to give up the property of our wounded and captured soldiers intrusted to her the first day of the fight. A noted opera singer is among the clerks here. Also scores of soldiers' wives, sisters and daughters. It is utterly impossible for any man with the instincts of a gentleman to suspect such overworked, pallid females as these of licentiousness. They are not the stuff concubines are made of. General SPINNER is right in saying: "There is not a woman in my employ that I would be ashamed to walk the length of the avenue with." It is simply brutal and disgusting to charge these women with profligacy. The suspicion is the outgrowth of a corrupt nature in the man indulging it, and is the result of an insufficient knowledge of womankind. The brute who has known only fallen women is perhaps excusable for suspecting the entire sex.

I have just one doubt to suggest: A licentious and corrupt man, in charge of a Department, would be able to fill it with women to his taste. Grave suspicion has rested upon one Bureau in the Treasury Department. I am not prepared to say how well founded it may have been. A gay young rebel officer, of good Southern family, boasted in my hearing once since I have been here, of divers conquests in one of the Bureaus. The chief is an appointee of JOHNSON, and the young gentleman claimed to have divers *proteges* there. It will not be difficult, however, to give proper weight to such testimony. J. M. C.

BASE BALL.

The Inauguration of the Season of 1869—The Atlantics First in the Field—The New Condition of Affairs.

The base-ball season has commenced, and the inaugural practice game was played in Brooklyn Monday afternoon, the noted Atlantic Club being the first to take the field. The coming campaign promises to be one of the most noteworthy in the annals of the game, and the reason of this we propose to explain briefly. Up to the close of 1868—in fact ever since the organization of the National Association—there had been a special clause in the association rules prohibiting players from taking part in match games who received compensation in any form for their services as players. The original idea in introducing this rule was to exclude the class of professionals similar to those employed by the cricket clubs, from taking part in matches, no idea of the extent of popularity the game would reach being at that time entertained, and the desire then being to confine the game to amateurs entirely. The prohibitory clause was not the result of any special opposition to playing base ball for money so much as to keep the contests out of the hands of trained professionals. As the game extended in popularity, first from city to city, and then from State to State, it gradually began to be seen that "there was money in it." As soon as this fact became apparent, inclosed grounds were introduced, gate money followed, and ultimately the system of trained and paid professional players came into vogue, and base ball became the national out-door sport of America.

As the prohibitory rule in question during all this time still continued in force, the result was the introduction of a series of practices by leading clubs to evade the rules, and, as a matter of course, the arrangements made did not redound to the credit of either the clubs or players engaged in it, as it placed them in a false position, the clubs ostensibly having an equal footing with regular amateur organizations, while in reality they enjoyed the playing advantages of having trained professional nines. A result of this condition of things was an apathy on the part of amateur players, amounting not only to an indifference to the welfare of their clubs, but to the loss of interest in the game itself. Last season the evil effects of this position of affairs culminated, and the National Association, seeing that something must be done to save the game from losing its popularity as rapidly as it had attained it, repealed the law prohibiting professional players from taking part in match games between association clubs, and adopted, in its place, a rule dividing the fraternity into two distinct classes of players, the new rule being worded as follows:

RULE FIFTH—SEC. 7. All players who play base ball for money, or who shall at any time receive compensation for their services as players, shall be considered professional players; and all others shall be regarded as amateur players.

This amendment to the rules may be regarded as one of the most important ever made. The necessity of some such change was apparent to all, and hence the Committee on Rules thought they would, at any rate, try the experiment for one year of recognizing professionals, to see how it would work. It will be seen that now clubs can openly advertise for players, and the latter as publicly solicit employment as such. Custom will now rank every club as a professional organization which has a majority of its nine composed of professional players. Amateur clubs, however, can employ a professional to take charge of their grounds or to instruct them, but he cannot be played in their nine in a match without the consent of the contesting club, unless they offset the advantage by playing a professional themselves. As soon as the experience of this season has shown the working of this new rule, no doubt a code of rules will be prepared by the Committee of Rules, governing the intercourse between the two classes of players.

This radical change in the *status* of clubs and players has already had an immensely beneficial effect on the amateur organizations throughout the country—the result, in fact, being the kindling of quite an amateur revival, similar in its effect on the interests of amateur organizations to that of the base-ball furor of 1860, when the popularity of the game spread over the country like wildfire, the torch having been applied by the then most prominent Club in existence, viz., the old Excelsior Club of Brooklyn, with its noted pitcher, CREIGHTON, and a model corps of fielders. With the amateur revival will come increased interest in the contests of professional clubs, as now all their efforts to excel can be made openly and honorably, which before was not exactly the case, inasmuch as they had to violate express laws of the game to play professional nines.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP QUESTION.

All sports have their championship contests, and though the system is anything but productive of good to the game, custom seems to sanction the efforts of base-ball clubs to become the champion organization of the country. At any rate, the leading matches of each season are those in which the ownership of the "whip pennant" seems to be the great end in view, and this season the battles in the championship arena bid fair to be of extraordinary interest and greatly exciting in their character. This year the interest in the game will begin early. In the first place a series of grand matches have to be played between the Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, and the Mutual Club, of this City, to settle the claim to the *Clipper* gold ball, and these matches must be played early in the season. Then will come the grand matches for the professional championship of the United States, in which the Atlantic and Eckford Clubs, of Brooklyn; Mutual, of New-York; Athletic, of Philadelphia; Cincinnati Club; the Union, of Troy, and Irvington Club, will be the prominent contestants.

THE POPULARITY OF THE GAME.

The fact that there are now in existence in the United States over 1,000 regularly organized base-ball clubs, and that last year over 200,000 people were gathered as spectators at the leading contests throughout the country—as many as 10,000 people at a time congregating on the leading base-grounds of the principal cities—some idea may be had of the extent of popularity the game has attained, and the deep interest our people take in the club encounters. As regards pecuniary results, the statistics are equally convincing in showing the attractive character of leading contests, for no less than $100,000 in the form of gate-money receipts was divided between the seven or eight prominent professional organizations of the country during the campaign of 1868. As a sample of the profits of one club alone, the Mutuals, of this City, now have in their treasury $15,000.

In addition to these will be the contests for the amateur "whip pennant," and a new degree of interest will be created by this series of matches. Among the prominent contestants in the amateur arena will be the Stars and Excelsiors, of Brooklyn; the Eurekas, of Newark; the Actives and Eagles, of New-York; Nationals, of Albany; Unions, of Morrisania, and a host of other rival amateur clubs.

COLLEGE CLUB CONTEST.

One of the features of last season's campaign was the remarkable success achieved by College Club nines in their contests with City organizations. The brilliant play of the nines of Harvard, Yale, Williams, Amhurst and Princeton Colleges, and of the Monticello Club, of the University of Virginia, together with that of the clubs of other prominent collegiate institutions throughout the country, all went to prove that our college students are just the class to give us the best players in the United States. We are glad to note this fact, for it is to the college club nines throughout the United States that the admirers of the game will have to look for the finest displays of the beauties of the game, and the most exciting contests year after year. Of course, the professional clubs will always have the material at command to make the best displays of playing strength; but, unfortunately, the evil influences which have apparently become a necessary connection of some professional clubs will render it questionable whether at all times this class of players will exert themselves to their utmost to win, and hence much of the interest which would otherwise attach to their contests will be wanting. This cannot occur either in the case of college nines or those of amateur clubs, for the *esprit du corps*, and the natural rivalry between leading colleges to carry off the palm for their *Alma Mater*, must necessarily lead to legitimate efforts to win in every contest. In fact we fully expect to see the annual base-ball contests between the nines of our prominent Universities and Colleges made as interesting and exciting as are the English cricket matches between the eleven of Cambridge and Oxford and those of Eton and Rugby Schools.

On Monday the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn, opened play for the season on their new field of operations, at the Capitoline Grounds, and though the weather was chilly there was a large crowd present, and considerable interest was taken in the proceedings. Sides were chosen at 3:30 o'clock, and a lively game was played between FERGUSON's and CHAPMAN's sides, in which members of the Mutual and Eckford Clubs took part, and some veteran players of the Atlantics. Prizes were awarded to players on the winning side making the best catch and the best hits. We append the score of the game:

FERGUSON'S SIDE.	B.	O.	R.	CHAPMAN'S SIDE.	B.	O.	R.
Ferguson, 2d b	11	0	5	Chapman, p	6	3	1
Start, 1st b	3	1	4	Pearce, s. s	3	2	3
Zettlein, p	5	1	3	Kenney, 2d b	6	1	3
Pike, l. f	3	3	2	R. Hunt, 1st b	2	2	1
Nelson, s. s	3	1	4	Martin, 3d b	3	1	2
Swandell, 3d b	4	0	4	P. O'Brien, l. f	2	2	2
Phelps, r. s	5	2	3	Joe Oliver, c. f	1	3	1
Miller, r. f	6	2	3	Barratt, r. f	3	1	2
Nowell, c. f	5	2	3	Malone, c	0	0	1
Kelley, c	4	3	3	Bliss, r. s	4	0	2
Poole, f	1	3	1	McDonald, f	0	3	3
Total	50	18	35	Total	30	18	21

INNINGS.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	
Ferguson's side	9	3	5	14	3	1	—35
Chapman's side	3	3	3	4	3	5	—21

UMPIRE—Mr. Tassie.

SCORER—Mr. Chadwick.

TIME OF GAME—One hour and fifty minutes.

FLY-CATCHES—Ferguson, 2; Pike, 2; Kelley, 1; Nowell, 1; Start, 1; Martin, 1; Malone, 1.

The prize bat donated by Mr. Horsman was won by Ferguson, and the ball by Start.

RAILROAD PROJECTS.

The Midland Railroad and its New-Jersey Connections—What Has Been Done and the Present State of the Enterprise.

Public attention has been of late so fastened upon certain leading railroad enterprises, like the Union and Central Pacific, the Erie and Delaware and Lackawanna, with their overshadowing combinations and their sharp legal controversies, that the more modest and quiet movements that have been steadily progressing at our very doors have been almost lost sight of.

The Legislature of New-Jersey has done much during the last session to develop a true and beneficial advancement of the beautiful and fertile regions of that State, whose salubrity of climate, wonderful prevention of lung and other diseases, and general healthfulness, make it necessary that quick and easy facilities shall be afforded to all New-Yorkers who desire the luxuries of a country home, with all the other advantages that can be secured in New-Jersey, within easy reach of the New-York man of business. The New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company is already far advanced in its construction. One hundred miles are already completed, and the work on the whole line is steadily and quietly pushed on. Our readers, perhaps, understand that this route will necessarily become one of equal importance with any of the present great lines in the State of New-York, and will shorten the travel to the great lakes from fifty to seventy-five miles, according to the points to be reached.

Our present object is to call the attention of our readers to certain features of that enterprise affecting the suburbs of New-York City and the beautiful region of country lying northerly from the present line of the Morris and Essex Road in the State of New-Jersey.

The New-York and Oswego Midland Company, which is consolidated with the Montclair Railroad Company, so far as relates to its operating in New-Jersey, has taken steps to secure a very liberal frontage on the Hudson River, in Jersey City, and will pass through Bergen Hill by a straight and open cut about half a mile north of the Erie tunnel. The road will run over the Morris and Essex, on this side of the hill, and the Erie road on the opposite side, by means of elevated bridges, thence westerly to the Hoboken meadows, a distance of four miles from the Hudson River. This will constitute the trunk, to which will be attached the various branches, from all parts of northern New-Jersey, and for which the Company now has the necessary charters in its possession.

The line which it proposes first to build will commence as above indicated, and run through to Pompton, thence to the vicinity of Greenwood Lake, where it will join the Midland road of New-York. The section of country between Newark and the State line, thus opened by railroad communication, is picturesque and beautiful in the highest degree, and hitherto, owing to the restrictive policy of New-Jersey legislation, has been entirely undeveloped.

From this line the Company proposes to construct a road westerly, either by way of Boonton or by the Pequonnock Valley, to the Delaware River, under the charter of the Delaware, New-Jersey and Hudson Railroad Company, which they now control. The Company has also surveyed a route by way of Belleville and Montclair, for which route the charter of the Montclair Railway Company was originally obtained. This route, with the various branches which the Company is authorized to construct, will give it command over the whole region lying between the present line of the Morris and Essex Road and the northern State line. The Montclair charter enables it to run westerly from Belleville to Orange, and also to construct a line north from Montclair to Pompton, while, by a recent consolidation with the Caldwell Railroad Company, it can continue in a westerly direction through Caldwell to Boonton. These various branches will be constructed as soon as the people on the various lines manifest a disposition to coöperate with the Company for that purpose.

This road, or system of roads, is likely to supply a much-needed outlet for the escape of our crowded population, who look for homes toward the beautiful regions of New-Jersey. Belleville, (rightly called *beautiful*,) will be nearer than Newark. Montclair Mountain, being but eleven miles from the Hudson River, by the survey, with nearly an air-line road and with easy grades, will be but forty minutes distant from New-York City. Verona, Caldwell and Little Falls will at once become suburbs of this City, and populated by our business men and their families.

With the westerly branch from Caldwell to Boonton, the latter place will be but twenty-four miles from the Hudson River, while by the present route it is about forty. From this point important connections will be made north and westward. The actual route has not been definitely decided upon. It has been proposed to bond certain townships in aid of this railroad enterprise, and much depends upon the rivalry on the two proposed lines which have been surveyed for the location of the road. The *modus operandi* is to issue bonds of the railroad company and of each township for an equal amount, exchange the bonds, and have the township bonds and interest indorsed and guaranteed by the Midland Railroad Company of New-York. The process is simple, and is not likely to work harm to the people, as the Midland Railroad Company is a creditable corporation, with abundant means and very valuable franchises.

The Burning of Pearson's Bakery at Newburyport.

From the Newburyport (Mass.) Herald, April 5.

Near midnight, Saturday, the bakery owned and worked by JOHN PEARSON, Jr., situated on the wharf next above the Eastern Railroad, was discovered to be on fire, and though the alarm was at once given, the bakery, except the store-room and the sheds below it on the wharf, were soon in ashes. The flames were first seen in the engine-room; and though no fire had been there after 5 o'clock, and Mr. PEARSON himself, as his custom is on Saturday nights, went through the building at 7 o'clock, when all was right, and his son did not leave the premises till 8 o'clock, yet it is believed to have been an accidental fire.

This bakery was probably the most perfect in the State, and had every variety of machinery used in the trade. The bake-house, in one end of which was the storeroom, was 160 feet long. The ovens cost $3,000, and the boiler, with the engine that run the machinery, was thirty horse power, nearly new, and cost $2,500. The sheds below that were used for wood, storing carriages, &c., 150 feet long, were burned with the bakery. The stables upon the side of the wharf, the counting-room, and the building adjoining that, were not burned.

The establishment was tolerably covered by insurance—$4,000 on the bakery, in the Home office, New-York; $3,700 in the Niagara office, New-York, on the stock, and $3,000 in the Security office, New-York, on engine and other machinery. The loss will be the most heavy on Mr. PEARSON in the interruption of his business, which employed some thirty or forty men, with a great number of teams, that largely supplied the country from Cape Ann to Manchester, in New-Hampshire, while the bread was shipped to various parts of the country and the West Indies.

The Administration of Justice in Georgia.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel, April 1.

So far as the administration of justice in the Courts [in Georgia] is concerned, we believe that the present Judiciary, if not composed of the best legal talent in the State, is filled with gentlemen for the most part of fair legal acquirements and respectable standing in society. The laws are generally conscientiously enforced and justice administered "without fear, favor, affection or reward or the hope thereof." Where there is a failure to punish crime, our observation in the Courts compels us to say that, in nine cases out of ten, it is the fault of juries, and not the officers of Court, and the verdicts of juries are generally in accordance with the prevailing popular sentiment of the county.

CHICAGO.

Virtue of a Vote as Cast by City or Corporation—An Elegant Church Opened on Easter Sunday—Ritualism—Antique Casts for an Academy of Design—Volk and Rogers—Dinner to Longfellow—A Seminary that Needs Saving from its Friends.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 3, 1869.

A former letter was written on the very eve of a great battle by ballot, which was to decide for long years the question of parks or no parks; a question which for weeks before its decision had stirred up the goods citizens of Chicago as little short of a hostile invasion or the shock of an earthquake could stir them. I spoke of the result being doubtful. It could be considered nothing else when the numbers, the unsparing efforts and determined pertinacity of those arrayed against the project were taken into the account. The issue of the conflict, if not a surprise, was a joy of the liveliest character to every citizen with vision large enough to see a score of years into the future, and heart warm enough to sympathize with the gladness of the toil-burdened myriads of a huge city, whom the green grass, and bright flowers, and trees, walks, fountains, lakes, with God's sunlight and pure air, to make every sight enjoyable, persuade to forget their sorrows while imparting strength for the daily life-struggle. The victory was a decisive one. It secured to the city upward of 1,500 acres, on the various sides, to remain a perpetual source of benefit and blessing to the multitudes to be attracted in the coming time by the rural delights offered them without money and without price. One who is fresh from the Central Park of New-York, and knows the value of that paradise to the city amid which it nestles, need make no apology for feeling the warmest sympathy with those sagacious and enlightened Chicagoans who fought their late fight so valiantly, and came off conquerors.

In the matter of guide-boarding their streets by the process described in a former letter, the success was far less than was anticipated. The plan, it was thought, was approved by a majority of the Common Council. Sixteen out of thirty members were announced as sure to go for it. A vote, however, at a recent meeting, showed fourteen for the project and fourteen against it, and the Mayor's casting vote in the negative upset the hopes of those who had been sanguinely counting upon the passage of the measure. The result shows far less intelligence and enterprise than the one above recounted. The latter, indeed, was determined by the people, the former by the city magnates—the Common Council alone. This makes a wide difference on the score of capability to judge aright as to what a city really needs and demands. Had the body of voters been privileged to decide this matter, as in the other case, the reproach to Chicago that she has no names attached to her streets would have been wiped out, and the stranger and sojourner would no longer find himself forced to wander about with as little aid from the city authorities to direct him as if he were in the labyrinthian streets of Egyptian Cairo itself.

OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH.

Chicago has its Grace Church as well as New-York City. The former might seem to have been following in the wake of its well-known namesake in the matter of elegant and imposing architecture and finish, not less than helping to interpret the name "Grace," borne by both, agreeably to the modern idea, which makes the word *grace* mean the Gospel, free favor to those only who have plethoric purses, and not to the lowly poor, for whom the Gospel was specially preached in the rude and primitive times. This Grace Church is indeed a superb temple to worship the Infinite in. It is built in the Gothic style of the thirteenth century. Its material is mainly of Joliet marble, the columns and ornamental work being of Iowa marble, the whole structure costing not far from $150,000. Its auditorium, 66 feet by 200 in dimension, fairly flashes with gilding and gorgeous decoration, so disposed, however, as not to offend the eye or taste by the appearance of excessive tawdriness. Its location at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Wabash-avenue is fine, and its 174 pews are certain to be occupied within a reasonable time. Pews were sold on Monday and Tuesday, the total amount realized, including premiums, being $62,000. The highest price paid for a pew was $2,150, the buyer being J. MASON LOOMIS. This sum, with the $40,000 realized for the old church—a plain frame building occupying a very valuable lot on the corner of Wabash-street and Peck-court—will leave a debt on the Society easily manageable. The church reared reflects great credit on the enterprise and liberality of its people, and will be likely to play a useful part in the work of promoting the true interests of the town. Right Rev. J. BECKWITH, Bishop of Georgia, preached the sermon at the opening of the church on Easter Sunday, before a crowded congregation. His reverence had been a chaplain in the rebel army during the times that so tried the souls of his section, but the *haud immemor preteritorum* did not color his sentiments, nor affect his discourse on the present occasion, in the slightest. He pronounced a sermon worthy the occasion, receiving the closest attention and warmest encomiums of the throng he addressed.

RITUALISM.

The restlessness under what is regarded as the Romanizing tendencies of some sections of the Episcopal Church is not confined to New-York or places adjacent thereto, but is making itself felt here and throughout all this circumjacent territory. Several clergymen of ability and standing in this diocese, together with a larger number of well-known laymen, have recently published a "solemn protest against all teachings, innovations, machinations and devices that are employed for *unprotestantizing* the Protestant Episcopal Church, corrupting her doctrine, debasing her worship, and overturning her long-established rites, ceremonies and usages." After giving certain extracts from late writings of Episcopal divines—among them Bishop WHITEHOUSE, of this diocese—alleged to favor the said "innovations," &c., they declare that in their judgment the extracts in question "are not in harmony, but the reverse, with the doctrines and principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church." The protesting party propose to hold a general meeting in June next, in Chicago, of all the evangelical clergy and laity of their Church who sympathize with the spirit and object of the protest. The paper is manfully and earnestly written, and seems to breathe the spirit of men calmly determined to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to save the Church from harm by saving it from erroneous doctrine and practice. The meeting in June will be awaited with no little curiosity and interest as to its developments.

PURCHASE OF ANTIQUE CASTS.

Mr. LEONARD W. VOLK, a sculptor of this city, now and for several months in Italy, has written to the Academy of Design here that the mission intrusted to him to buy casts for the Academy has been achieved, and that the casts were shipped from Leghorn in January, and may be daily expected. This purchase is the fruit of a donation made to the Academy by Mr. J. T. SCAMMON, and in selecting Mr. VOLK for carrying the wishes of the donor into effect, the choice, it is shown, has fallen on one rarely qualified to perform the work. The casts are forty-two in number, embracing busts, torsos, bassi-relievi, &c. They will prove a most valuable acquisition by the Academy, in whose rooms they are soon to be set up. I have been permitted to see a letter from Mr. VOLK, written to Dr. E. C. ROGERS, of this city, brother of the sculptor RANDOLPH ROGERS, of Rome, in which he gives a pleasant account of a dinner party given by Mr. ROGERS, on the 18th of February, to our countryman, the poet LONGFELLOW. Fourteen guests sat down to the dinner, which was a *recherché* and capital one, and enlivened with a wit and eloquence, and genial hilarity, to make the occasion to the writer a memory ever fragrant. I will add, while on this topic, that RANDOLPH ROGERS has resided in Rome since 1848, and has won a high position among his country's sculptors, and besides this a large fortune, not always, indeed, waiting on merit and fame. I may state for those of your readers who may not know or remember it, that Mr. ROGERS is at present engaged in constructing the Soldiers' Monument to be placed at Detroit, at a cost of $[illegible],000, a similar monument for Providence, R. I., at a similar cost, and a Lincoln monument for the City [illegible] Philadelphia, price $[illegible]. He was selected to do these important works from among several competitors, and it is believed that he will fully justify the flattering preference thus shown him.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF THE NORTHWEST.

I was present, the other day, at an examination of the students of this Seminary, fourteen of whom graduate with the term just closed. The whole number is thirty-six. This is a fair show for a seminary which has hardly passed its first decade, and which, like most similar enterprises, has had its trials and struggles to get planted. Its prospects now seem favorable for an auspicious future. Its main benefactor, Mr. CYRUS H. MCCORMICK, whose liberal gift several years ago of $100,000, laid firmly the foundations of its endowment, is engaged in an unfortunate controversy just now, as to the conditions on which the last quarter of his donation should be given. The three quarters have been paid to the institution; the remaining $25,000 are withheld on the ground that one of the Professors, Dr. WILLIS LORD, turned Abolitionist, instead of remaining conservative on the subject of slavery, as he was considered to be, when he assumed his present position. The ground of withholding "part of the price" promised seems, to an outsider, ridiculously trivial and inadequate, especially in the present obsolete condition of the slavery question. The money is not forthcoming, however, though "so nominated in the bond." But long vapid letters are written in the *Northwestern Presbyterian*, published here, to prove that it ought not to be paid. It seems a very small matter to wrangle about, and yet matters no larger often make most of the trouble in communities. The Seminary probably can get along without the few thousands in dispute, though, in its infant condition, the loss is a thing of some moment. The dispute, and especially its publicity, is not a record that those fomenting and abetting it will be likely, as years run on, to recall with pride.

The Crosby Opera House made a narrow escape from burning on Tuesday morning. The fire broke out on the second floor of the Music Hall connected with the Opera House, and but for the prompt and energetic efforts of the firemen the flames would soon have made it their prey, with the St. James Hotel, joined to the other almost as one building. It was fortunate in not having its fame culminate in such a blaze as this.

C. V. S.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Ohio.

A resolution has been adopted by the Senate of Ohio to amend the Constitution of the State. It proposes to abolish Probate Courts; to establish Common Pleas Courts in each county of the State, with one or more Judges resident therein, which Court shall have all the jurisdiction it now possesses and jurisdiction in probate matters. The proposed amendment relieves the Supreme Judges from holding District Courts, leaving them only to hold a Supreme Court at the capital, with the jurisdiction of that Court unaffected. A District Court is provided for by dividing the State into fifteen judicial districts, in each of which a Judge of the District Court shall be elected, any three of whom shall hold a District Court in each county at least twice in each year. The District Judges are to be independent of the Supreme and Common Pleas Judges. The District Court is given appellate jurisdiction upon trials of facts in civil cases originating in Common Pleas, and such jurisdiction as is now vested in such Court, and like original jurisdiction with the Supreme Court. Judges are to hold their terms for five years; the Supreme Judges to be elected by the electors of the State at large, District Judges by the electors of their respective districts, and Common Pleas Judges by the electors of their respective counties.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE 25 PER CENT.
BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
OF THE MANUFACTURERS,
FORD & TUPPER,
SALESROOMS
NOS. 787 AND 789 BROADWA[Y]
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THE PLANTING SEASON.
FRUIT TREES of the different kinds, ORNAMENTAL TREES and SHRUBS, GRAPEVINES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES; ROSES on their own roots; EVERGREENS in great variety. RHODODENDRONS, the best flowering shrub grown. For catalogues, address
PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

THE MAPS OF THE
CENTRAL-AV.
AND
TREMONT LOTS
Are now ready at the office of
JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 44 Pine-st.

THEY ARE DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED
And at prices to suit everybody,
WITHOUT BEING
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REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

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A prepared paper to put under carpets, one and a quarter yards wide, SOFT and THICK, and only FIVE CENTS per yard.
MANAHAN & MILLER,
No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

GUERLAIN,
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Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. Paris.

LIST OF SEAMEN WHO HAVE DIED in the New-York Hospital from Jan. 1 to March 31, 1869:

Name.	Age.	Birthplace.	Died.
Joseph Abrams	38	Norway	Jan. 4
H. N. Watkins	28	New-York	Jan. 11
John Makin	54	Ireland	Jan. 17
John Riley	28	New-York	Jan. 22
John Stevens	29	New-York	Jan. 25
Andrew Nelson	32	Sweden	Jan. 29
John Wilson	32	Norway	Feb. 4
Thomas Fagan	27	Ireland	Feb. 8
Thomas Rogers	34	New-York	Feb. 10
John Sims	33	Germany	Feb. 15
Thomas Roberts	35	France	Feb. 18
A. T. Hallett	26	Ireland	Feb. 21
Robert Campbell	32	Germany	Feb. 27
William Dunkerson	53	New-York	March 12
William Stamer	32	Denmark	March 19
John Johnson	22	Sweden	March 24
Thomas Neissen	27	Germany	March 29

D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF THE LYING-IN HOSPITAL of the City of New-York, April 7, 1869.—An election for thirteen Governors will be held at No. 20 Union-place, on the 14th inst. Poll will be open from 12 o'clock, noon, until 1½ P. M.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

TREES (EVERGREENS) FOR SALE, including several varieties of firs, from three to ten feet high; to be seen at the farm of the subscriber near West Farms, Westchester County. WM. WATSON, No. 90 Franklin-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; packers, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR—THE ONLY perfect meat and fruit preserver. Grand Prize Medal given 1867. A. M. LESLIE, 606 6th-av., and 1,310 B'd. way. Trade supplied. Refrigerators all kinds repaired.

DETECTIVE WORK DONE FOR railroad and stage companies; all communications strictly confidential. R. & L., Box No. 75 Brooklyn Post Office.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE taken on storage in lofts of No. 12 6th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLEY.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS and libraries, bought for cash, at No. 125 5th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. 50,000 volumes of books for sale.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BILLIARD table in fair order. Address, giving size and price, Post Office Box No. 1,971.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES B. WHITMORE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. [illegible] Chambers-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated Oct. 23, 1868.
oll-lawtsSa* JOHN A. SWITZER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of Rockland County, in the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA E. FLEWWELLING, late of Nyack, Rockland County, State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 10 West 51st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1869.
jal5-lawtsSa* WM. MACKAY, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm known under the name and style of BARKER & SON, upholsterers and furniture dealers, have this day dissolved copartnership by mutual consent.

The business will be carried on as heretofore under the name of EDWARD BARKER, junior partner of said firm, at No. 940 Broadway.

APRIL 8, 1869. T. BARKER & SON.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS AND VINCENNES
RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage Forty-year Bonds.
Interest Seven Per Cent. per Annum,
Payable February and August, in the City of New-York. Guaranteed, jointly and severally, by
THE INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI AND LAFAYETTE RAILROAD CO.
THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.
THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.;
The latter guarantee being indorsed by the
Pennsylvania Central Railroad Co.

Issue restricted to $1,700,000 on the entire road, which is equal to about $15,000 per mile. This road is now approaching its completion; it traverses a rich and populous district in the State of Indiana, and will soon constitute an important link in the Trunk Line, extending from the Atlantic cities to the Southwest, via Cairo.

The intrinsic value of the road itself, combined with the guarantee of four other important railroad companies, one of which ranks financially among the strongest railroad corporations in the world, render these bonds among the safest investments on the market.

We confidently recommend them as a most desirable security for parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

Also, Shares in the Capital Stock of said Railway Company, on which Six per Cent. per annum and one half the net earnings of the road, in excess of that amount, is guaranteed to the holders in perpetuity by the same railroad corporations.

A limited quantity of these choice securities are offered for sale on favorable terms by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 NASSAU-STREET.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Travelers' use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK.................. } LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. }
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS!
GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA!
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD!!

The undersigned offer for sale a limited quantity of ALABAMA and CHATTANOOGA FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS, and call attention to the following facts:

1. The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile, issued only upon road built and equipped.

2. The road develops a section unsurpassingly rich in iron, coal, manufacturing facilities, and cotton, besides shortening the distance between New-York and New-Orleans 216 miles, and forming the shortest route possible between the two cities.

3. Fifty miles are already completed, the whole under contract to be finished within eighteen months.

4. These bonds are guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose entire debt is less than $5,000,000, whose interest has always been promptly met, and whose Eight per cent. Currency Bonds are now selling at par.

5. Both Principal and Interest are payable in Gold.

6. The present price is 97½ and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price.

7. Ten thousand 5-20s will purchase 12,000 of these bonds; the annual interest upon the 10,000 5-20s will be $600, gold; the annual interest upon 12,000 of the bonds will be $960, gold. We confidently recommend these securities as the BEST AND CHEAPEST investment now in the market.
SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1869.
Coupons for interest due May 1, 1869, will now be received for examination, and the same will be cashed, if desired, on a rebate of the interest from the day of payment to May 1, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, in coin. Where twenty or more coupons are presented, they must be accompanied by a schedule, showing number and amount of each coupon.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROESBECK & CO., }
(JOHNSTON BUILDING,) }
NO. 20 BROAD-ST. }

$50,000 ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds for sale at 85 and accrued interest.
Coupons payable in New-York April and October.
Principal payable 1885.

Length of road	142 miles
Capital stock	$2,000,000
First mortgage	1,000,000
Second mortgage	2,000,000

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON }
CANAL COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, April 5, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.

The polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of May, both inclusive.

By order of the Board.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also a large variety of other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
April 5, 1869. }

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the Fourth Class and three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. BEERS,
Vice-President and Actuary.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of this Company maturing 1st May proximo will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that day.
L. M. LAWSON, President.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1869, 1868, 1867 and 1866; also Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	115¾	116¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	113¾	114
Coupon, 1881	118¼	118½	5-20 Coupon, '68	113¾	114
5-20 Regis., 1862	109¾	110	10-40 Regist'd	104¾	105¼
5-20 Coupon, '62	115	[illegible]	10-40 Coupon	105¾	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	115	[illegible]	Gold	133¾	133¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	117	117¼	U. S. Cur. Pac.	103¾	103¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Jan. and July	113¾	114			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$1,000,000 GOLD.
SIX PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD
OF MISSOURI.

Coupons payable May and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., in the City of New-York. The principal, as well as the interest, is payable in coin. Length of road, 72½ miles, from the City of St. Joseph to Lexington, making a through line, with the connection now completed from Omaha to St. Louis, and, on completion of the Union and Central Pacific Roads, with San Francisco. The total amount of bonds, all that can be issued, is $1,000,000—less than $14,000 per mile—which are secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company. A portion of the road is now in successful operation; the balance is being rapidly constructed, and will be completed during the Summer.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. are the trustees for the bonds, who receive the money and pay it over to the Company on the completion of each section of the road.

The road is being built entirely with cash, economically and in a substantial manner. The Directors and officers are all men of the highest standing and responsibility. The counties through which it runs are the most populous and richest agricultural districts in the State, making the security first-class—one that we recommend to our friends as a desirable investment, equal, in our estimation, to any we have ever sold. The California-Pacific 7 per cent. Bonds were closed out by us in January last, and are now selling at an advance of from 4 to 5 per cent., and are in good demand at the price. We confidently look for a corresponding, if not greater, advance in the St. Louis and St. Joseph 6 per cent. Bonds.

The Company, through the undersigned, offer a limited amount at 87½, and accrued interest in currency, reserving the right to advance the price without notice. Governments and other marketable securities received at market rates. For pamphlets and further particulars, apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.
ELECTION.
The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office, No. 16 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, 14th April, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JAMES YERBANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK HOUSE MINING COMPANY, }
OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA, }
NO. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 12th inst. Polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and remain open one hour.

The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 12th inst., both inclusive.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., Treasurer.

NORTON & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 6 Rue Scribe, (Grand Hotel,) Paris; No. 5 Lothbury, (opposite Bank of England,) London; No. 4 Broad-st., (Dean McGinnis & Co.,) New-York. Letters of Credit issued. All letters addressed care of NORTON & CO. promptly delivered. Every attention paid to travelers.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free of Government tax.
Deposits made now will draw interest from the 1st of April.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President,
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
Money deposited now or on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st of April, payable in January or July.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000, FREE FROM NATIONAL TAX.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards. One dollar received on deposit.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE the 20th of APRIL will draw interest from the 1st of APRIL.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from April 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on $5 to $5,000. Deposits on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $6,011,234 16.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, }
No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, April 5, 1869. }

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD }
COMPANY. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, }
PITTSBURGH, March 24, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 21) of Two and One-half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, for the quarter ending March 31, payable on and after Monday, April 26, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Monday, April 12, at 3 P. M., and reopen Tuesday, April 27, at 10 A. M.
F. H. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC }
RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 WILLIAM-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 18, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of United States Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of April next to the stockholders or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the books of this Company on the closing of the transfer books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st March instant.
F. H. TOWS, Assistant Secretary.

THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY, }
March 31, 1869. }

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared by the Directors, payable at the office of the Company, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on and after April 2, 1869. JAMES P. LOWREY, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.
Established 1850.
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING and LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. Suitable for City and country residences. ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WILLIAM CRAUSE,
Manufacturer of and dealer in first-class
CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.
No. 90 6th-av.; factory Nos. 14 and 14½ Charlton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation in a private family as cook; would have no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; eight years' City reference. Can be seen for one day at No. 332 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls, one to cook, wash and iron, and the other to do up-stairs work and waiting, or assist with washing. Have the best of City references from their last places. Call for two days at No. 239 West 19th-st., front house.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as nurse and to do plain sewing; the other as first-class waitress; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference from their last employer. Call at No. 230 East 41st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE by a respectable young married woman, whose baby is four weeks old; understands the care of children from birth; is thoroughly healthy and very fond of children. Call at No. 353 West 40th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second story front, until suited.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED cook a situation in a private family or a first-class boarding-house; can do every style of cooking, meats, pastry and baking; in City or country; best of City reference. Call at No. 102 East 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; understands her business; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; best of references. Call at No. 220 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse, and is also capable of taking care of an infant, or would take care of a sick lady; can give the best City reference of four years. Call for two days at No. 132 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook, and is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; can give the best City reference of three years. Call for two days at No. 132 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class seamstress; thoroughly understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of City reference; would prefer the country. Call at No. 200 34th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class chambermaid; understands doing up ladies' muslins in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 36 Lexington-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups and sauces; no objection to a first-class boarding-house or the country; best of reference. Call at the store No. 146 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress; understands her work perfectly; French fluting and finest muslins; has good City reference. Apply at No. 130 West 20th-st. Can be seen two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as competent nurse, to bring an infant up by the bottle; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 228 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to the country; has five years' reference. Can be seen at No. 237 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family. Can be seen for one day, between the hours of 1 and 4, at the house of her present employer, No. 22 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS THOROUGH lady's maid; is a good seamstress and a first-class hair-dresser; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 192 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer; four years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 115 West 19th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUATION to take care of children and do chamberwork; good reference. Can be seen at No. 342 East 22d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; no objections to the country. Call at No. 229 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as laundress in a private family; with best of City reference from her present employer. Call at No. 14 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as cook; has no objections to assist in the washing; good City reference. Call at or address No. 222 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a neat, obliging girl as waitress. Can be seen and well recommended from her last place, No. 438 West 23d-st., between the hours of 10 and 4.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and to do sewing, or nurse and sewer; best City reference. Call at No. 223 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a first-class cook, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; six years' City reference. Call at No. 61 Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT laundress; best of City reference from last places; City or country. Call at No. 206 East 36th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 508 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON A situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take care of grown children; the best of City references. Address No. 159 West 27th-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to go to Europe with a family this Spring. Can be seen at her last place, No. 465 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call at No. 322 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call at 247 East 30th-st. first floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class waitress; best of City references. Call at No. 136 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUATION in a private family; has good references. Call at or address No. 329 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family as cook and to assist with the washing, at No. 161 West 48th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 427 East 14th-st.

A YOUNG LADY WITH BEST OF REFERENCES desires a situation as companion; would make herself useful; a pleasant home the great object. Address immediately, H. P. P., 211 East 19th-st.

A DRESSMAKER WILL GO OUT BY the day; best of reference. Call at No. 144 East 28th-st.

MRS. GREEN'S AGENCY, NO. 102 EAST 28th-st., continues to supply families with reliable servants. Wanted—Nurses, cooks, laundresses, and help of every calling.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a Scotchman (married) of practical experience; understands his business perfectly in each branch of gardening; no objection to a small farm; three years with last employer. Address S. J., at seed store Nos. 185 and 187 Water-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; understands fully the care and treatment of horses; is a good City driver; has no objection to the country; can come well recommended. Address P. B. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH A small family, (Protestant,) a situation as gardener and farmer; wife to take charge of dairy; can come well recommended. Address G. T., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S AND FARMER'S situation by a middle-aged man, married; no family; can milk, drive and turn his hand to anything; willing, obliging and good reference. Address R. O. D., No. 136 West 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VALET AND traveling servant by a young German; speaks English, French and Italian; can give good references from his present employer. Address H. M., No. 104 West 18th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, a situation; is a practical farmer, coachman and gardener; twelve years' reference; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place. Address J. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference from his late employer; no objection to the country; will make himself useful. Address M. N., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a respectable single young man 30 years of age; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has the best City and country references. Call or address W. S., No. 8 West 19th-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO family, a situation as coachman and gardener; fully capable of taking charge, as he has had 10 years' experience; salary expected, $45 per month. Address M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, (SCOTCH,) a situation as coachman; is an excellent groom and good driver; good City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS lived with private families, a situation as cook; French; has worked in first-rate houses in England. Address A. G., No. 340 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as first-class groom; thoroughly understands his business; can furnish three years' reference from his last place. Address M. C., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman (Protestant) in private family; has first-class City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,270 Broadway, between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN gardener; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches. Call or address JOSEPH, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman and plain gardener; good reference. Address T. R. Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; thoroughly understands his business. Address T. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO ATTEND AN office by a middle-aged German man; speaks English and French, and can bring good reference from his present employer. Address K. M., No. 70 West 20th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARKEEPER or in a wine room by an honest, sober man; best reference. Address G. T., No. 224 West 11th-st., in rear house.

HELP WANTED.

10,000 AGENTS
WANTED on commission or salary, to sell THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK for 1869. It contains just the information which everybody wants hundreds of times a year, and sells with unparalleled rapidity, even among those who seldom look at a Subscription Book. LIBERAL SALARIES paid to experienced, efficient canvassers. Send for circulars and full information.
O. D. CASE & CO., Publishers,
Hartford, Conn., and No. 116 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, capable of taking charge of two children; must be a good seamstress, and have City references. Apply for two days, before 2 o'clock, at No. 175 Carlton-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR BROOKLYN, A WOMAN TO do general housework, washing, ironing, &c. Apply from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M. at Mrs. TAYLEURE'S, New-York-av., one door from the northwest corner of Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY conversant with the keeping and arranging of dress goods in stock; salary moderate. Address Box No. 1,008 Post Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse for growing children; must have undoubted City references. Apply at No. 45 West 28th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS FOR boxing, folding, and rolling paper collars. Apply at No. 24 Vine-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN CHRISTIAN woman of intelligence, as nurse in the New-York Juvenile Asylum. Apply at No. 61 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A COLORED CHAMBERMAID, thoroughly competent and having best City references. Apply at No. 22 West 47th-st.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Retail Business
TO THEIR
NEW MARBLE BUILDING
BROADWAY, COR. OF 19TH-ST.

RIBBONS.
J. BLUXOME, NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,
UNDER THE "ST. JAMES."

PARIS,
AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.
RUE DU BAC 27, 29, 31, 33, 35.
25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE.
This House, established upward of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the first establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed. In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of SILKS—FIRST NOVELTIES.
INDIA AND FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS.
WOOLENS, LACE, LINGERIE.
READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES.
MANTLES, CLOAKS, FURS.
COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS,
ARTICLES OF FURNITURE,
WEDDING OUTFITS.
ENGLISH ASSISTANTS. FIXED PRICE.

ESTABLISHED 1819,
THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
STATEN ISLAND.
OFFICES:
No. 98 Duane-st., No. 752 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia. This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most improved machinery,
To dye, cleanse and finish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANED WHOLE.
Note that these are our ONLY OFFICES.

ECONOMY.
Buy your Boots and Shoes at
CANTRELL'S NEW STORE,
No. 241 4th-av.,
Between 19th and 20th sts.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
Whalebone only $1; also the best French corsets in every style at reduced prices, laces, embroideries, stamped yokes and bands.
Trimmings for undergarments.
ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

BLACK LLAMA LACE SHAWLS.
BLACK THREAD LACE SHAWLS.
Real Laces of all kinds now open at low prices. No. 9 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel, Maison de Dentelles.

MILLINERY.

TO LADIES.—DRESS PATTERNS FOR THE trade and families; also, fashionable dressmaking; out-of-town ladies please call. Mrs. GUEST, No. 45 Bleecker-st.

CHILDREN'S HATS AND LADIES' bonnets, THIS DAY, at L. BINNS' new millinery, No. 889 Broadway, corner 19th-st., opposite Arnold's new store. Real lace bonnets and illusion.

CARPETS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Smith Brothers,
SUCCESSORS TO
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
Will Open Their New Carpet and Oil-cloth
WAREHOUSE,
NO. 738 BROADWAY,
ABOVE 4TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, APRIL 12.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 1739, for 30 shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company's preferred stock, dated Dec. 3, 1863, in the name of Alfred De Graff, of Fonda, N. Y. Transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. ALFRED DE GRAFF, by Chas. A. Meigs & Son, No. 30 Exchange-place.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the return of a lace-point HANDKERCHIEF, lost at the Seventh Regiment reception on Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music. THEO. F. W. TAYLOR, Nos. 70 and 72 Franklin-st., up stairs.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE
Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of April, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORTIMER S. BROWN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
APRIL 10, 1869.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL MESSMORE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Daniel Messmore, carrying on business in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of March, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
THORNDIKE SAUNDERS, Attorney, No. 23 Chambers-st.
mh27-1aw3wSa*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHRISTOPHER L. WRIGHT, bankrupt.—No. 2,287.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Christopher L. Wright, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of May, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1869.
ap10-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ROSENSTOCK and WILLIAM FELSNER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Isaac Rosenstock and William Felsner, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 31st day of March, 1869.
ap10-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH M. WEEKS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Joseph M. Weeks, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of April, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of March, 1869.
mh27-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BARNUM, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Barnum, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of March, 1869.
ap3-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 1,980.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS M. GREENE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At the City of New-York, in said district, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1869.—To the creditors of Elias M. Greene: Take notice that a petition has been filed in said Court by Elias M. Greene, of the City of New-York, County of New-York and State of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of May next, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, and within said district, before Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where you may attend and show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
ap3-1aw3wSa* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk of the District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. HAIG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James B. Haig, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of March, 1869.
mh27-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERRMAN SCHLESINGER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Herrman Schlesinger, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of May, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of April, 1869.
ap10-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES N. TOWNSEND and SAMUEL BAKER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James N. Townsend, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and Samuel Baker, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of the petition herein, in the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap10-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES H. WOOSTER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 21st day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, March 25, 1869.
ap3-1aw3wSa* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY WESTHEIMER and ISAAC LAUTERBACH, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 22d day of March, A. D. 1869.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Westheimer and Isaac Lauterbach, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh27-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM H. GOOTMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Abraham H. Gootman, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh27-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. HAIG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James B. Haig, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of August, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh27-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANTHONY THORNTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Anthony Thornton, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of March, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap3-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,986.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH E. HANLON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph E. Hanlon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of March, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap3-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH JACOBS, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment of assignee of Joseph Jacobs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of March, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap10-1aw3wSa* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark the 8th day of April, A. D. 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE E. WARNER, of the City of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.
ap10-1aw3wSa* No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELIAS LEVI, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Elias Levi, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of April, 1869.
WILLIAM A. ABBOTT, Assignee,
ap10-1aw3wS* No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.